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Women

of

Ohio

RUTH NEELY

Women of Ohio

A RECORD OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE STATE

Ruth Neely
EDITOR IN CHIEF

SPONSORED
BY THE
Ohio Newspaper Women's Association

VOLUME I

THREE ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Foreword

Newspaper women, like newspaper men, deal with history in the making. They claim no gift of prophecy. They do not preach and they are professionally nonpartisan.

Their job is to tell their tidings—new, unusual, important or merely amusing—as accurately and interestingly as possible.

But to tell an accurate and interesting story is impossible without the ability to appraise and to interpret it. This is perhaps truer today than ever in the whole history of journalism.

Ours is the era of evaluation. Today is the day of the human measuring stick. We are surveying and assessing human activities, purposes, plans and achievements more definitely and more frankly today than ever before. It is the day of awareness of our all too human weaknesses, of keen research into the motivation of mankind.

For this reason it is hoped that the history "Women of Ohio" may prove a contribution of more than passing value. The state of Ohio presents, geographically, economically, politically and culturally, an excellent field for sampling what might be regarded as characteristic achievements of the women of all our states.

The OHIO NEWSPAPER WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION is recognized as the most efficient and effective statewide organization of women journalists in the country.

Who knows more about the noteworthy women of her community, past and present, than the experienced newspaper woman? Nobody.

To members of this Association was delegated the task of listing the women of their communities who, whether still comparatively unknown or internationally famous, have furthered human welfare and facilitated progress in their state and in the world at large.

The life of every woman is an inseparable part of the life of her time and place. In every instance, her activities and her influence have made some imprint, for good or evil, on her fellow human beings. The sum of these imprints is the sum total of women's part in the real history of the era recorded.

This is, of course, equally true of men. It is also true that men have had major place in virtually all existing records that may be classed as histories.

Perhaps it is time to ascertain, as realistically as possible, through today's evaluation tests rather than through the achievement standards of tradition, the part that women have played and are playing in the life of a characteristically American community.

With this opinion and with this feeling I wish to express deep appreciation of the vote of confidence on the part of my fellow workers which caused me to be chosen as editor of this book.

It was certainly no easy task. But it was surely an inspiring one.

Ruth Neely.

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Acknowledgments

But for the assistance of many Ohio women—and some men—this history-biography of the state could never have been written.

Invaluable aid was given by officers and members of the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association, by which organization the unique project was sponsored. Ohio club women helped greatly, as did other outstanding citizens whose first aid is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Among these were Florence Ellington Allen, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Sixth Circuit; Allan M. Bailey, secretary, Public Relations Bureau, Oberlin College; Mayme Bennett Beebe (Mrs. Carl V. Beebe), Mt. Gilead; Marion Brogan, Cincinnati, former president Ohio Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Katharine Kennedy Brown (Mrs. Kleon T. Brown), Dayton, Republican National Committeewoman for Ohio; Mary Rudd Cochran, reference department librarian, Cincinnati Public Library; Martha Kinney Cooper (Mrs. M. Y. Cooper), Cincinnati, founder of Ohioana Library; Linda Eastman, former librarian Cleveland Public Library; Mary Quigley Elliott (Mrs. A. W. Elliott), Mt. Vernon, Ohio, author of literary history of Knox county; Mildred R. Jaster (Mrs. John Jaster), Columbus, Democratic National Committeewoman for Ohio; Elizabeth McCann, Zanesville, publicity director of Ohio Commission for Northwest Territory Celebration; Sara McCarthy (Mrs. Eugene McCarthy), Cleveland, director for Ohio, National Council of Catholic Women; Claire L. Newcomer (Mrs. Chauncey L. Newcomer), Bryan, president of Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs; Bertha Richardson (Mrs. G. B. Richardson), Willoughby, St. Andrews School; Pauline Sager (Mrs. P. H. Sager), Newark, writer; Dr. Douglas E. Scates, Bureau of School Research, Cincinnati; Belle Sherwin, Cleveland and Washington, D. C., former president of National League of Women Voters; Martha Taft (Mrs. Robert A. Taft), Cincinnati, member of advisory board of Ohio League of Women Voters; The Department of Education, State of Ohio, Columbus Public Schools; Ruth Young White, Columbus, editor of "We, Too, Built Columbus"; and to all writers of that book.

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Dedication

To all women, everywhere,
who are helping
to advance the world,
whether large or small,
in which they live.

CHAPTER ONE

Women Who Dared The Wilderness

JOHANNA MARIA HECKEWELDER
Born in 1781 in Tuscarawas County
First white girl child born in Ohio.

Group of restored buildings of the Moravian Mission in the village of Schonbrunn where Johanna Maria Heckewelder lived for some time.

CHAPTER ONE

WOMEN WHO DARED THE WILDERNESS

History deals meagerly with MRS. JAMES OWEN. Records show little more than that Mistress Owen was the first white woman to arrive at Marietta, Ohio's earliest settlement, in the Spring of 1788.

Because she was the very first pioneer of her sex within the geographical limits of what became the State of Ohio, Mistress Owen was granted 100 acres of land in her own right by the Ohio Company. This seems to be all that is really authenticated about her.

Members of the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association, by which organization this history of Ohio women is sponsored, may note here a lost opportunity. They know plenty of leading questions which, had interviews been invented in those days—or had there been any newspapers west of the Alleghenies to print them in—they could and would have put to this first woman settler.

Starting with an obvious lead—"And is it true, Mistress Owen," the interviewer might well have asked, "Is it really a fact that the Ohio Company made you a donation of 100 acres of land all your own"?

Mrs. Owens' assurance that, believe it or not, the great land company had, under the hand and seal of its president and secretary, General Rufus Putnam, actually given her the land—given it not to her husband for her, but to her, personally, should have made an excellent item. Especially with an account of her various hair breadth escapes from Indians thrown in.

As the interviewer warmed to her work, a more far reaching query would doubtless have occurred to her. She would have wanted to know what on earth could induce a woman to desert safety and even sanity, to leave friends, comforts, all customary ways and means of living, to jeopardize health, happiness and life itself—for a wilderness.

Women are not, by nature, adventurers. Some women are adventurous, but comparatively few. It is not likely that wanderlust, lure of the unknown, brought the first woman settler of Ohio nor the others who came almost immediately after, to acknowledged hardship and inescapable danger.

What was it then?

Mrs. Owen could hardly have answered, had she been asked. She could, of course, have quoted "Where thou goest, I will go" and shifted responsibility to her husband.

But would this have told the whole story? Would not a woman as

courageous, as determined as the first pioneer wives and mothers were bound to have been, have been equal to influencing a husband even against his will?

This seems apparent. There must have been other and wholly individual reasons. We know many of them. Thwarted opportunity, even in a world comparatively new, poverty where abundance, dependence where liberty, had been the fondest of human hopes. All this and more.

Something more compelling than all else, yet hardest to put into mere words.

Beyond the stony mountains, across the all but impenetrable trails, down the beautiful river, it was MORNING.

The day of life was there, still dawning for human effort.

There the sunrise could still promise, for each day, a better day.

Mistress Owen could hardly have expressed her feelings, had she tried. But what she wanted—and what she found—beyond the grim doorway of the mountains, was a new dawn.

Let us telescope time. Let us turn the spotlight on JOHANNA MARIA HECKEWELDER, first white girl baby born in the whole region that later became the State of Ohio.

This first girl baby was not, it should be kept clear, the child of settlers. Her parents were among the leaders in a religious group that braved the wilderness before there were any white settlements, in order to bring the Gospel to the Indians.

Their fine work was undone by the unjustified attack of a group of infuriated whites on innocent Indian converts and the men and women who had sought to implant the spirit of peace and good-will in this new soil were forced to relinquish their effort and turn to other fields.

Johanna Maria first saw the light of her adventurous, not to say daring, day on April 16, 1781, at Salem, Ohio, a settlement made by Moravian missionaries for conversion of the Indians, on the Tuscarawas River. This was seven years before even Marietta was founded.

Given time to acquire intelligible self expression, Johanna Maria could have given a striking account of herself. Later on, in fact, she did. Ellet's "Pioneer Women of the West" quotes her as saying—"Soon after my birth, the times became very troublesome. The settlements were often in danger from war parties and from an encampment of warriors near Gnadenhutten. Finally—in September, 1781, we were all made prisoners. Four of our missionaries were first seized by a party of Hurons. They were led to a camp of the Delawares, where the death song was chanted over them. Then the warriors made for Salem and Schonbrunn. About 30 of the savages arrived at dusk. They took my mother prisoner, with myself, led her into the street and set guards to see that she did not escape. Then they plundered the house. What they could not take they destroyed."

Maria then tells how Indians whom the Moravians had converted begged that the mother be permitted to remain in Salem. This they finally yielded, provided the white woman be brought to Gnadenhutten the next morning. So this was done.

Little Maria (she was less than a year old at the time) was carried on the back of an Indian squaw to Sandusky, detained there several weeks and finally, blessed relief, the military authorities were able to obtain the release of the whole party and their safe conduct to Detroit. Johanna Maria was then taken to the headquarters of the Moravian mission, Bethlehem, Penn., where she lived peacefully and it is hoped, happily, ever after.

Since the advent of Johanna Maria, more than three million girl babies, it is estimated, have been born in Ohio. Probably two-thirds of these reached womanhood.

What did they do with themselves? What did they do for—and to—the communities in which they lived?

We know, to begin with, that they acquitted themselves quite ably in discharge of that function which is special to their sex. They gave to Ohio by far the greater portion of its population, past and present. Having brought these children into the world, their next responsibility was to make their homes as adequate as possible to the needs of their families.

So they baked and boiled, scrubbed and scoured, spun and wove, sewed and knit, nursed and nurtured. The normal daily program of the average woman of yesterday is incredible to the woman of today. We cannot realize how such strength and determination could emanate from a woman's body, one no different from our own.

This was, very often, only minor part of the pioneer woman's achievement. Good mothers must be more than good housewives. The State of Ohio is called the mother of presidents. Actual mothers might well lay claim to the fact that it is so called.

ELIZA GARFIELD, the mother of James A. Garfield, twentieth president of the United States, was born Eliza Ballou, in New Hampshire, of Huguenot descent. She married Abram Garfield, a native of New York state.

With him she emigrated to the then wilderness of the "Western Reserve" in northern Ohio. Little James was born the following year, at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio and three more children came in regular succession. Then a calamity befell that dwarfed all troubles with which the family had contended. The father died. So Eliza, with four small children, had only herself to depend on in her hand to hand fight with poverty. Somehow, she won out. The children were fed and clothed, gotten to school. James was only three years old when his education started, in a log school house. Eliza must have permitted herself a sigh of relief when she discovered that her little son was an avid reader, hungry for every book on which he could lay his work hardened little hands. For of course he had to work at home and,

whenever there was a job, on the farms of their neighbors. At seventeen he was driving the canal boat from the coal mines of Governor Todd at Brier Hill, to Cleveland, Ohio.

When they finally managed so well that James could attend Geauga Seminary, at Chester, Ohio, during the winter of 1849, a note of triumph must have sounded in Eliza's church hymns, the only music which so strict a "Campbellite" could have permitted herself.

This triumphant note must have widened and mellowed and enriched Eliza Garfield's life as her son went on to Hiram College—to a happy marriage—to the presidency of Hiram—to distinguished service in the Civil War—to Washington as senator—to the White House. And there came death at the hands of a crazed assassin.

But Eliza's life did not end there. For "Grandma" Garfield lived on to a ripe and comfortable old age, surrounded by comforts and with one special treasure in which her tended pride was unconcealed.

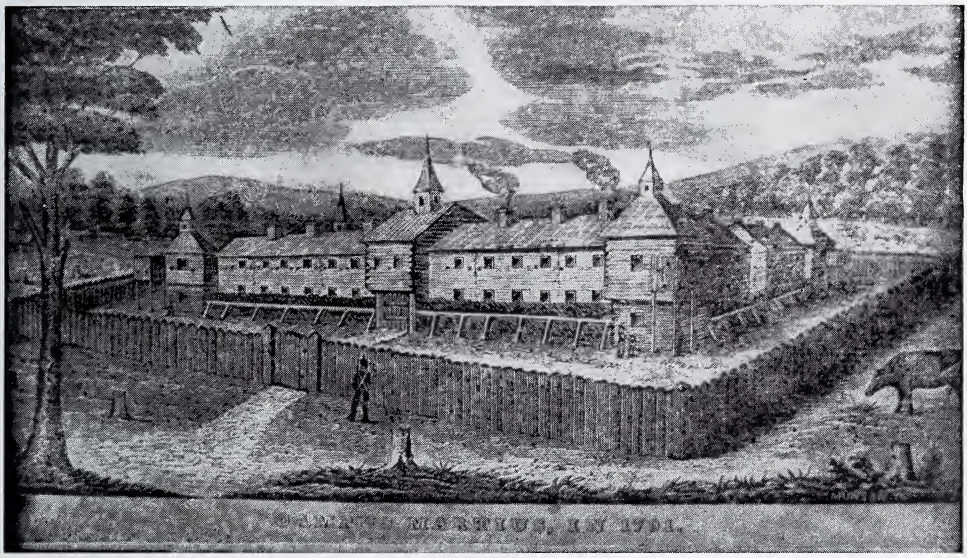
It was a letter, written to her by her son on his deathbed. "Dear Mother" he wrote. "Do not be disturbed by conflicting reports of my condition. It is true that I am still weak but I am gaining every day and need only time and patience to bring me through. Give my love to all my friends and relatives, especially Aunt Hetty. Your loving son. James."

That many other Ohio women were great mothers, whether or not their sons became presidents, there is ample testimony. It was not long before the women of Ohio became aware of other needs and responsibilities. Their social service to their communities began, in fact, with the first settlements.

There is record of at least two community dinners in which women had important parts, as early as 1788.

The first of these celebrated, on July 4, the second anniversary of American Independence. It was the first public celebration in the Northwest Territory. The ordinance, remember, was passed in 1787. The affair took place out-of-doors, on the Marietta side of the Muskingum River, with a repast to which the best to be obtained from woods and streams and the highest skill of the housewives contributed in equal measure. One fish, a great pike, over six feet long and weighing over 100 pounds, was speared for the occasion by Judge Gilbert Devoll and his son Gilbert. General James M. Varnum, also a judge of the newly created Northwest Territory, made the principal speech. It rained and the feast had to be sheltered. The sun came out and all returned to the repast. After dinner, toasts were drunk—to Congress, to General Washington, to the Northwest Territory, to General St. Clair—and to "the amiable partners of our delicate pleasures."

About a month after this festivity, the northwest portion of the blockhouse at Marietta—the famous Campus Martius—was so far completed that another dinner was given, this time by the directors of the company to Governor St. Clair, head of the territory, to officers of Ft. Harmer and to the "principal citizens and their wives."



CAMPUS MARTIUS AT MARIETTA, OHIO

where first civic dinner at which Ohio women were guests took place
August 20, 1788

Undoubtedly the women cooked this dinner also.

This was still and would be for many years, the form their contribution to a community gathering would be expected to take. But even so, they came together as a civic group, all deeply interested in their common civic problems. So this dinner at Campus Martius may be regarded as the first community dinner in which Ohio women participated.

Consider the life of the pioneer woman. Food for her family was a problem so vital and so immediate that it must have challenged her energies to the utmost. She must have dreamed of famine, many a night. Indian corn was her main dependence as a food staple that could, if necessary, be served three times a day.

Before mills could be established, corn was ground in a handmill or was pounded in a hominy block, made by burning a hole in one end of a block of wood, in which the grains were placed and battered with pestle made by driving an iron wedge into a cleft stick. One of these means was usually available in a settlement of any size but when it was not, there was still a way and in many a settler's cabin the corn, dried perhaps in an improvised kiln, was merely grated. For this purpose was often used a carefully treasured piece of tin which had been perforated to provide jagged protuberances. A boy, if need be, a very little boy, was a fine factor in the project. He could —and many a small boy did—grate meal for the morning johnny cake, baked in the hot ashes, then hominy made from the coarser residue, at noon and still more meal for the hot mush served at night.

More variation than this even the most resourceful housewife was often unable, in the beginning, to provide. Many a time the monotony of the fare she set before her family must have saddened her culinary soul.

However, there was, as a rule, plenty of game, provided the man of the family dared venture far enough to kill it. If fortune favored, there was venison, bear's meat and bear's grease for frying. Fish filled the streams and wild turkeys were plentiful. The turkeys could be split, dried and stored away for winter, the venison could also be dried, salted down and thus preserved.

The story of salt production—by pouring water into salt mines, scooping out the saline solution and boiling it down to crystals, is an epic in itself. Where salt deposits existed, this was a Godsend. But in other places salt was a luxury, costly and difficult to obtain. The Indians, apparently, cared little for its use. Henry Howe tells the story of an Indian who, apparently friendly, although he had with him his rifle and scalping knife, was sheltered overnight by a pioneer family. The housewife cooked an ample supply of venison for the evening meal. But the dark skinned guest barely sampled his portion. Obviously it was not to his liking.

In the middle of the night the savage rose from his sleeping place before the cabin fire, peered carefully about him, then drew forth his sinister blade.

Man and wife had been, however, on guard, watching from their rude bed in a dark corner. The settler was about to fire when he noted the Redskin's real purpose. With stealthy eagerness, the Indian tiptoed to an uncooked haunch of venison, slashed off a generous chunk, balanced it over the still hot embers and presently devoured his tasty unsalted meal with audible evidences of satisfaction.

When, as often happened, the family or community cornfield was burned or otherwise destroyed by hostile Indians, and if they lurked near by so the settlers could not hunt game, the food problem became acute. Famine stared the family in the face. Soon there was literally nothing left to eat. But no—there was still something. The bear-grass which edged many clearings had fleshy roots. The men kept guard, rifle in hand, while the women and children dug out these roots. They dried them, grated them, made scanty, queer tasting johnny cakes—but it was food.

Put yourself for a moment in the place of SARAH THORPE, wife of Joel Thorpe, who in May, 1799, moved in their ox-team from North Haven, Conn., to Millsford, Ashtabula County, Ohio, the first settlers in that region.

There were three children. By June they were terribly short of provisions and it was necessary for Thorpe to find his way, with no guide but a pocket compass, to the nearest settlement, twenty miles away, in Pennsylvania.

Before his return the mother and children were almost reduced to extremities—but not quite. Sarah dug for roots. They yielded but little nourishment. She emptied the straw from the rough mattress—there might be a few grains of wheat, here and there. Then, watching grimly at the cabin door, she saw a wild turkey fly close. Sarah took down her husband's rifle, cleaned the barrel carefully, primed and loaded it—and waited. Twice the fowl approached—it must not be frightened. Presently, creeping on her hands and knees from log to sheltering log, Sarah aims and fires. The turkey falls. It keeps the family alive until the father returns.

"MAD ANN" BAILEY may have been partly crazed by the death, at the hands of Indian warriors, at Point Pleasant, on October 10, 1774, of her first husband, Richard Trotter, a volunteer in the expedition of Lord Dunmore, then governor of Virginia. She discarded feminine ways and, to an extent, woman's wear. She donned hunting shirt and moccasins, armed herself with tomahawk, scalping knife and gun, set forth to get her man. Ann's complex was that a redskin must fall by her hand in revenge for her husband's death.

One did and probably more than one. For when a fort on the Great Kanawha, near what is now Charleston, W. Va., was badly threatened, its supply of ammunition exhausted, it was Ann who set out, alone, for help from Camp Union, now Lewisburg. She swam rivers, fought off wolves, found her way through the dense forests and got back with powder and bullets

just before the attack was made. Ann fought right with the men and the attack was repulsed. Later she came, with a son, to the settlement of Gallipolis, Ohio and lived there, with, it is pleasant to be able to say, the esteem of the community, despite her antic ways, until her death in 1825.

Ann had survived her second husband also. She lived in a cabin alone but on friendly terms with her neighbors. She liked to tell of her adventures. Mad Ann liked liquor and, it seems, also chewed tobacco. But she did wear skirts, for all her leather coat and woodman's boots. Trousers, on women of that day and age, were, it seems, unthinkable, even for "Mad Ann."

LOUISA ST. CLAIR, daughter of General St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, accompanied her father and her two sisters from Westmoreland County, Penn. to Marietta in 1790. This meant leaving a fine plantation, plenty of balls and parties, for a frontier garrison and the rough life of the wilderness. But it suited Louisa. She could ride like a centaur, range the woods, fearless of Indians, kill a squirrel at the top of a tree, walk mile on mile of the roughest trails in any weather—and dance all night when stress and strain of circumstances relaxed sufficiently to permit such diversion.

Louisa was beautiful in face and figure and doubtless the reigning toast among her father's officers. Nor was toast an empty term. It was the day of hard drinking as well as of hard fighting—and hard praying. Seeds that sprouted, later, into the historic Women's Crusade were being planted plentifully at this time. But Louisa St. Clair adapted herself, like a sensible and intelligent as well as charming young woman, to her surroundings as she found them and when the time came for her to go back to a more sophisticated society, she is said to have left Ohio with keen regret, despite her natural chagrin at criticism of her father's defeat in his famous battle with the Indians at Ft. Jefferson, on the Wabash, in 1791.

REBECCA ROUSE,—mother of Bathsheba, the first Ohio school teacher —came all the way from New Bedford, Mass., with her husband and her eight children, in a covered wagon. They crossed the mountains on foot.

The children stuck in the mud, literally, time after time, yet it was impossible for the team to drag any heavier burden up the gorge-like mountain tracks. They finally reached Ft. Pitt—now Pittsburgh, Penn., then a town of 500 human beings—and embarked on the unwieldy, roofless boat on which they were to voyage down the Ohio to the mouth of the Muskingum.

The men had to go ashore in the evening and were detained all night. At midnight the women discovered that the ill-calked hull was half full of water. Mrs. Rouse, however, managed to get her family and herself ashore, obtained shelter for the rest of the night. When the men returned, the voyage was begun. Dreadful storms drove them to the Kentucky shore. Then it turned cold. It was December when the eight week's journey of Rebecca Rouse, with her husband and eight children ended temporarily at Marietta

and finally at the settlement 14 miles below, on the right bank of the Ohio, called Belpre.

As far as is known, all of the Rouse children survived their dreadful journey. What is more, they grew up healthy and happy and at least three of the girls—including Bathsheba, first Ohio school teacher—married men who became leaders in the Northwest Territory and known throughout the nation.

When MRS. SIMON KENTON, second wife of the Kentucky Indian hunter, (before her marriage the beautiful Elizabeth Jarboe), accompanied her husband to an isolated trading post near Springfield, Ohio, he was already famous. So much so that settlers, hunters, pioneers who, like Kenton, had been tragically unfortunate in obtaining right to the lands they had risked all to discover, established a beaten path to the Kenton doorway. They came —and stayed.

Nor was it for the wife of the popular General Kenton to betray that tradition of Kentucky hospitality which he carried with him across the Ohio. So Elizabeth endured in silence the greatest trial of any housewife—the dwindling of her family's meager resources in ill judged hospitality.

Once the door of Mrs. Kenton's cabin opened suddenly to admit a savage, stark naked and brandishing a tomahawk. Elizabeth did not quail. The Redskin then snatched up her eldest daughter and carried the child away. The child was returned. The mother was asked what punishment should be meted out to the Indian. "Nothing," said Elizabeth, with grim philosophy, "Just so he will promise not to do it again."

These few highlights, selected from innumerable such records, should illuminate the life led by the pioneer woman of Ohio in virtually every early settlement, from the mouth of the Muskingum to the mouth of the Big Miami, from what was to become the great midwestern city of Cincinnati to the little station on the Western Reserve that grew up to be the metropolis of Cleveland. This was their life. And this is the sort of women that many—not all, but astonishingly many—of them were.

CHAPTER TWO

Women Home Builders

CHAPTER TWO

WOMEN HOME BUILDERS

One can picture the interior of the settler's home. It was usually just one large room but even so, it was more than living quarters. It was in reality a workshop, a primitive factory. See it in the early evening, cold enough to justify a blazing fire. Fortunately, of logs for fuel there was rarely any lack. Pine knots add light, perhaps a primitive lamp—bears grease in a saucer, with a rag for a wick.

In one corner the head of the family is shaping a plow—for quite a time the plough share was just hard wood, later it was iron shod. In another corner little Johnny is busy with his corn grater, scraping meal for breakfast. Mother is spinning or carding or knitting or sewing, with a quick ear for the baby's wail or perhaps for little Jackie's A B Cs.

Bed-time is early. It comes at dusk, for warmth, when the cold of winter really begins to bite into the bones. The little factory is soon silent, except for the heavy breathing of its inmates. The air, though bitter cold, is very close.

It must have been a major challenge to the good housewife's instinctive love of cleanliness and order, this cluttered room with its all too unwashed humanity. Well for her peace of mind that the gentle art of bathing was still practically in its infancy almost everywhere.

Still, there must have come moments when, spurred by innate instinct for their welfare and for her own, the mother must have thrust Johnny and Jackie and Mary and Elizabeth and perhaps even herself, by turns into the hollowed tree stump which constituted her washtub—and scrubbed their protesting bodies with grim determination.

The story is told in "Pioneer Women of the West" of an Indian alarm at Marietta, soon after the village was founded, which brought everybody running to the blockhouse, with Col. Ebenezer Sproat—surveyor—in his arms a boxful of papers for safe keeping, at the head. Hard behind was William Moultin, his leathern apron full of goldsmith's tools—and tobacco—and his daughter Anna, clasping to her bosom the china tea pot, cups and saucers. Daughter Lydia came next, with the family Bible. But where was mother? Have the Indians got mother?

"No," reassured daughter Lydia, "Mother said she just could not leave the house looking the way it did." So, with redskins imminent, Mother stopped to put things to rights and presently pulled in safely, bringing with her the highly treasured mirror of her household and the equally important knives and forks.

Records show that John Cleves Symmes, whose name leads all the rest in establishment of the "Miami Purchase," second settlement in what is now Ohio, had three wives.

They were, of course, successive. Moreover, he certainly needed that many. No one woman, it is obvious after perusal of the history of this great colonization promoter, could ever have carried more than her third of a share of the attainments and disappointments of his tumultous career. Even so, their experience must at times have gotten them down. The first wife was Anna Tuthill, who died in 1776. She as well as her husband came from Long Island. She was the mother of all of his children. The second wife was Mrs. Mary (Henry) Halsey. John Cleves Symmes married Susan Livingston, his third wife, in 1804 at Vincennes, Indiana.

Symmes also had five daughters, one of them, at least, destined to share a career as eventful as her father's and even more important, historically.

This was ANNA SYMMES, who became the wife of William Henry Harrison, later the ninth president of the United States. Of course nobody suspected that this would happen at the time of Anna's marriage, least of all her father, who frankly "did not think much" of the young officer. Since young Harrison had already shown good mettle, this was unjust as well as short sighted. But this need not be gone into right now, Anna would probably not mind waiting, she must have been well trained to patience by her impetuous father, anyway.

For John Cleves Symmes was unquestionably an impatient man, a quick worker as well as a quick thinker. When Benjamin Stites—also a leading member of the Ohio settlement hall of fame—told Judge Symmes, then a member of the Continental Congress, living at Trenton, N. J., of the fine forests and rich valleys he—Stites—had seen when he was in pursuit of some Indians north of the Ohio River, Symmes lost no time in perfecting plans for a big land company, to finance and direct settlement of two million acres of this virgin land.

Benjamin Stites, to whom also is due great honor as a settlement founder and developer, was a New Jersey trader. His occupation took him to the Kentucky settlements—earlier than those of Ohio—and on one of the trips, in the summer of 1786, he happened to have been near Limestone, (now Maysville) Ky. He joined in pursuit of some Indians who had stolen horses and it was this pursuit that gave him opportunity of viewing the fine expanse of country between the Little Miami and the Great Miami Rivers.

Stites hurried back to New Jersey—reached there early in 1787—told Judge Symmes what he had seen. Reports had already reached New Jersey of the petitions of the Ohio Company, which later culminated in settlement of Marietta, first in what later became the state, at the mouth of the Muskingum River.

Symmes, as has been indicated, was already a distinguished and successful man. Born in Long Island in 1742, he had gone to New Jersey and was prominent during the Revolution as colonel of a militia regiment in active service. He was for one year lieutenant-governor of New Jersey, for six years member of the Continental Congress and for a period a judge of the New Jersey Supreme Court. In addition to the outstanding ability which was recognized by these positions, Symmes had the pioneer instinct—the vision of a newer and still better America in what was then the great northwest.

His plan, quickly formulated, was to petition Congress for the entire tract of land between the two Miamis, using for payment to Congress the Federal certificates and military warrants which would be accepted by his group from settlers buying the land. The holders of these certificates and warrants—most of them former soldiers now at loose ends, would, of course, be the very persons most likely to settle in the new territory.

He was able to interest other influential men—General Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot, Dr. Witherspoon, and of course Benjamin Stites. In the spring of 1787 Symmes, with Stites and others of the group, made a trip down the Ohio River to survey the extent of the proposed purchase. They went down, it seems, as far as Louisville and even up the Wabash River, having in mind the possibility of selecting a place for a colony north of what is now Vincennes, Ind. But realization of the danger from Indian attack made them dismiss this idea. It was on this trip, however, that they interested some of the Kentucky leaders—John Filson and Robert Patterson—in the Miami settlement.

Promptly on his return to New Jersey Symmes organized, in his own name, a land company, with a personnel of 24 men, those above mentioned included. It is true that Congress had not yet been formally petitioned and so their company was as yet without necessary sanction. But nobody seems to have bothered about that at the time.

In the winter of 1787-88 Symmes sold to Mathias Denman of Springfield, N. J., a tract of 740 acres opposite the Licking River. Now we are getting close to the actual settlement of Cincinnati, for Denman's specific plan was to lay out a town at the location of his purchase and to establish a ferry to the Kentucky shore. But Denman was not to have the distinction of actually making the first settlement. Neither, for that matter, was Symmes. Lady Luck was to have a hand in the game.

For a time chance seemed to be favoring Judge Symmes and his group very highly. Symmes had gotten his petition to Congress in August, 1787. It was referred to the Board of the Treasury. It was provisionally accepted.

Symmes made a provisional payment—$82,000, most of which had been advanced by his friends.

Of course the matter was by no means settled—but Symmes saw no reason why he should not issue land warrants. He issued one—marked "speshul" in the original document—to Benjamin Stites for 640 acres of land at the

place where the Little Miami empties into the Ohio River. And now we are getting very close indeed to what was really to be the first settlement of the Miami country. But we have not reached it yet.

Under Symmes plan, the only reward for his efforts was to be the privilege of himself buying 40,000 acres of land and selling the tract off at a profit to individual purchasers. His personal prestige was enhanced, very soon, by his appointment Feb. 19, 1788, as judge of the Northwest Territory. With two other members of this tribunal, he would sit with Governor Arthur St. Clair and administer the laws of the whole territory. Well, it was certainly time to go westward ho. So Symmes left to Boudinot and Dayton the final straightening out with the Board of the Treasury of the status of their land company and started for the "Miami Purchase."

Anna Symmes seems to have accompanied her father as far as Ft. Harmar on this trip, from which Dayton and Boudinot tried to recall Symmes because of a bad hitch that their negotiations soon reached in Congress. But Symmes was not a turn backer. He took a flat boat at Pittsburgh, went to Ft. Harmar, where the Ohio Company was now establishing the town of Marietta and then on down the river to Limestone, where he was met by Denman, Stites, Patterson, Filson and Israel Ludlow, the chief surveyor of the party.

This meeting was important, for it was then and there that the leaders decided what was what—or what they thought was what—and how it should be divided.

They agreed that Stites was to take over the region about the Little Miami, Denman, Patterson and Filson the middle portion, just opposite the mouth of the Licking and Symmes himself the region around the Great Miami —what is now approximately North Bend.

The men set to work immediately, collecting their little groups.

Benjamin Stites and his party had even decided on the name of their settlement—Columbia. They reached the location they had selected, just below the mouth of the Little Miami, on Nov. 18, 1788. They were the first actual settlers to arrive in the Miami region and therefore are credited with the very first settlement of the Miami Purchase.

Nearly a century later, in 1873, Columbia, which is five miles east of the heart of Cincinnati, became a part of that city. So we may accept the proud claim of the descendants of Benjamin Stites and the other settlers of this first boatload, that they were the earliest residents of what later became and remained for many years, the metropolis of the middle west.

There were 26 persons—men, women and children, in this historic boatload. We know their names, for these are inscribed on a monument erected, in 1899, on a knoll whereon once stood the first Protestant church of the Miami Purchase—the old Baptist Church, established in 1790 by Dr. Stephen Gano and erected in 1792. The knoll contains two acres of ground, deeded

to the Baptists of Columbia Township by Benjamin Stites, the erstwhile trader. It became the community cemetery.

The Stites family figures conspicuously in the list of names on the monument. This marker has a history of its own. It played its first role as one of the Corinthian pillars of Cincinnati's early postoffice.

The names, as inscribed, are: Major Benjamin Stites, MRS. BENJAMIN STITES, Ben Stites, Jr., RACHEL STITES, ANN W. STITES, Greenbright Bailey, MRS. GREENBRIGHT BAILEY, Jas. F. Bailey, Reason Bailey, Abel Cook, Jacob Mills, Jonathan Stites, Ephraim Kibby, John S. Gano, MRS. MARY S. GANO, Thos. C. Wade, Hezekiah Stites, Elijah Stites, Edmund Buxton, Daniel Shoemaker, John Hempstead, Evan Shelby, Allen Woodruff, Joseph Cox, Benjamin Cox. To this list should be added leaders not with the group, John Riley and Francis Dunlevy among them.

The little settlement throve. Block houses were built first, for protection, then log cabins for the families. Everybody worked. They raised corn enough in "Turkey Bottoms" to supply themselves and, when it was established, the Ft. Washington garrison at Cincinnati. It is said that from nine acres, 963 bushels of corn was produced the first season. Before they could raise corn, however, the women and children scratched up the bulbous roots of "bear grass" washed and dried the roots, pounded them to a sort of flour. But for these and other women's ways of meeting innumerable emergencies, things might have gone very badly.

Even then, women settlers realized that decent ways of living must be established within and without the home. Three women, MARY DAVIS, ELIZABETH FERRIS and AMY REYNOLDS were "constituent members" of the Columbia Baptist Church organized—first in the Northwest Territory —in 1790.

The women struggled to clothe their husbands, their children and themselves, as fittingly as possible. They even did what they could to keep up with the modes of the civilization they had left behind them. Their bodices were neat, their petticoats numerous, to distend properly their bouffant skirts. Henry Howe, in his historical collections, tells how this is said to have saved the life of a Mrs. Coleman soon after she had joined the Columbia colony.

She was in a canoe with two of the men and a lad, Oliver Spencer, when they were fired on by Indians from ambush. Mrs. Coleman promptly jumped into the river. She could not swim. But her bouyant skirt floated her two miles down the river, to safety. The boy was captured, taken to the Maumee country and held eight months, when he was ransomed. But it took him almost two years to get back home.

Now for the second group to settle in the Miami Purchase. The three leaders, with their eager parties were together, you recall, at Limestone (Maysville, Ky.) eager to start. Stites got off first, with his settlers. Denman's party—or Patterson's party or Filson's—historians vary in their in-

dication of leadership—got off second. On Dec. 28, 1788, this group, about 20 men in all, arrived at what is now the foot of Sycamore St. where there was a small inlet, later known as Yeatman's Cove. It is true that a stained glass window above the main stairway in Cincinnati's City Hall gives the date, in picturing this arrival, as Sept. 22, 1788. But most historians seem to agree that this refers to the preliminary visit of Symmes, Ludlow, Denman, Filson and others, not to the date of actual settlement.

The settlement had, at first, a grandiose name, "Losantiville." This was the idea of John Filson, former schoolmaster and already widely known as a historian. His "Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucky" had been published in 1784. His synthetic name for the new settlement was made up of three words in as many languages—"Os," Latin, mouth, "anti," Greek, opposite, "ville," French, city. The city-opposite-the-mouth. It was classic but a bit jumbled.

Anyhow, it did not last long. When Governor Arthur St. Clair came to Ft. Washington—the blockhouse and stockade which was soon built to protect the settlement—he changed the name to Cincinnati, in honor of the Order of Cincinnatus, to which many Revolutionary soldiers belonged.

Filson never knew the name was changed. This fine and scholarly gentleman—who, it seems, had one-third interest as did Col. Robert Patterson, in the 740 acre tract of land obtained by Denman from Symmes, disappeared suddenly one day when on the outskirts of the settlement. It was believed that he had been captured by Indians. Nobody ever found out what really happened to John Filson.

So Israel Ludlow, another man of ability who was to play an important part in the development of Cincinnati, took over the task of surveying and laying out the little town. There were "in lots," which extended back from the landing and were between what is now Main and Broadway and "out lots" on which settlers had to pledge themselves to grow two crops successively, each crop to cover not less than an acre.

But we must leave Losantiville—it is not yet Cincinnati—and go down the Ohio to a point—northermost of any bend in the Ohio—about 16 miles below Yeatman's Cove. We must go there, because that's where John Cleves Symmes, last of the leaders to leave Limestone—he was waiting for assurance of military protection—landed with his group of settlers on Feb. 2, 1788. He had selected the location, had preferred it from the beginning, was confident that here, on the Great Miami, would rise the metropolis of the whole territory. As a matter of fact, there seemed good reason for his hopes.

But John Cleves Symmes was not destined to see his ambitions fulfilled —he was destined, on the contrary, to a life of increasing disappointment and anxiety, as legal complications multiplied due to the confusion of claims to the warrants he had given out for land—and the fact that he had not really waited for Congress to act.

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The two million acres Symmes wanted originally was cut down to one million by Congress finally to about 400,000 acres—because in the end, it was all Symmes could pay for.

North Bend—this was the name Symmes approved for his great settlement—is today a little town whose "glorious future" is behind it. But there stands today, to emphasize the high hopes of the past, an old family mansion, still in fair preservation, the interior quite intact with winding stairway, brass doorknobs, huge metal locks and hand hewn woodwork.

It is the home of John Scott Harrison, grandson of John Cleves Symmes and son of William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States. It stands on high ground, about 300 yards back from the Ohio River. Closer to the river is the tomb of "Old Tippecanoe" and approximately a quarter of a mile to the west of the first President Harrison's tomb is the grave of his father-in-law, John Cleves Symmes, the man who dreamed but was no dreamer—who put forth all he had to make his dreams come true—to face, in the end, disappointment and disillusion.

Symmes died in 1814. His North Bend home stood at a point nearly a mile north west of where is now his grave. This home had burned in 1811 and many valuable papers had been destroyed. Think how this must have added to the confusion of his innumerable land transactions.

Symmes last wife was SUSANNA LIVINGSTON, the daughter of the governor of New Jersey during the revolutionary period. She is the "pretty Susan" of Major John Andre's "Cow Chase."

Susan Livingston preserved her father's (the governor's) papers when their house was entered by a party of British on the 28th of February, 1779, according to T. S. Clarkson, who wrote:

"Governor Livingston, informed of the approaching invasion, left home at an early hour to escape capture, having confided his valuable papers to the care of his daughter. She had them placed in a carriage box and taken to a room in the upper story of the house. When the enemy were advancing Miss Livingston stepped from the window of the apartment upon the roof of the piazza to look at the Red Coats. A horseman in front of the detachment rode hastily up and begged that she would retire, for there was danger of some of his soldiers from a distance mistaking her for a man and firing upon her. The young lady attempted to climb in at the window, but found it impracticable, though it had been easy enough to get out. The horseman seeing her difficulty instantly sprang from his horse, went into the house and upstairs and leaping out upon the roof lifted Miss Livingston through the window. She asked to whom was she indebted for the courtesy; the reply was 'Lord Cathcart.' She then, with admirable presence of mind, appealed to him, as a gentleman, for the protection of the box, which she said contained her private property; promising if that could be secured to open her father's library to the soldiers. A guard was accordingly placed over the box while

the library was ransacked, and the men filled their foraging bags with worthless law papers and then quitted the house. The box thus saved contained the Governor's correspondence with Congress, with the Commander-in-Chief and State Officers."

There is no question but that "Pretty Susan" and her two predecessors shared the distinction and honor accorded their noted spouse. But they had their part of his great misfortunes also. So it is doubtful if their lives were as peaceful as that, for instance, of his oldest daughter Ann, who married the young officer at whom Symmes was at first disposed to curl his lip.

Ann Symmes is said to have been a particularly well dispositioned girl, and a very even tempered wife and mother. The high place reached by her husband seems never to have excited her. She was, for one thing, a semi invalid or thought she was. It took an unusually self centered woman not to age early in those days and many a staid cap covered hair without a silver thread.

Ann was destined to become the wife of one president of the United States, and the grandmother of another President—both of whom made their home for many years on the farm at the mouth of Great Miami River, where so much history has been handed down through the centuries. She was to live her entire adult life here, from the time of her marriage to William Henry Harrison. For Ann Symmes Harrison did not share her husband's brief tenancy of the White House. She never even went to Washington.

Following his marriage to Ann, William Henry Harrison had built a log house at North Bend, bought a 2,000-acre farm between the Ohio and Great Miami Rivers, and here made his home. His public duties frequently called him away for extended periods—as territorial governor of Indiana, with headquarters at Vincennes (where John Scott Harrison was born) and as major general in command of the army during the War of 1812. At the close of the war Harrison resigned from the army, was elected to Congress in 1816, again from the Cincinnati district and served three years, following which he was elected to the Ohio State Senate in 1819, and then United States Senator from Ohio in 1825. He resigned from the United States Senate in 1828 to become minister to Columbia.

During these later years the farm was operated and managed by his son, John Scott Harrison, who had a distinct liking for the pursuits of agriculture. In the early twenties a sizable tract of land had been set apart for John Scott in the southwest corner of the big farm, and on this his father had erected what was then regarded as an imposing brick mansion of semi-classic colonial design. Much of the material in this house was shipped by boat down the Ohio River, after having been transported across the Allegheny Mountains from the East. All glass was said to have come from England.

William Henry Harrison was elected president of the United States in 1840. He died after barely a month in office. His death took place April 4,

1841. But he had lived long enough to hold his little grandson, Benjamin Harrison, who was to become twenty-third president of the United States, on his knee.

After his death the William Henry Harrison home also burned to the ground and this is why the widow thereafter lived at the John Scott Harrison home. She had been regarded as "sickly" but she lived to the advanced age of 89 years, dying in 1864.

There is movement to restore the John Scott Harrison home and also to restore Ft. Finney, which had been built by order of the Continental Congress several years before the Columbia, Cincinnati and North Bend settlements were made, in order to repel if possible the fierce Shawnee Indians who had so retarded such settlement. Ft. Finney was on the same plot as the Harrison home. All trace of this fort is gone—but it was there, on January 31, 1786, that George Rogers Clark and two other Commissioners appointed by Congress concluded a peace treaty with the Shawnees and it was this treaty which encouraged Symmes and the other leaders in promoting settlement.

It is true that Symmes was sure there would be an adequate establishment of soldiery at North Bend. Nobody was more disgusted when, as matters turned out, Ft. Washington was established in "Losantiville" by the arrival on August 16, 1789, of 140 soldiers, under Major John Doughty, from Ft. Harmar on the Muskingum. They began Ft. Washington by constructing four block houses. They were along the line of what is now Third Street, then called Hill Street, and they were between Broadway and Lawrence. The block houses formed the beginning of Ft. Washington, a fortification of hewn logs extending 180 feet in length and two stories in height. In the following November, 1789, Gen. Harmar marched in at the head of 300 men and took possession. Today, if you will walk a short distance over Third Street, eastwardly from Broadway, you will come to a memorial erected there and flanked by four cannon. It marks Ft. Washington and is within the boundaries of that historic barracks.

It seems that a very handsome young officer, Ensign Luce, had arrived at North Bend in March, 1789, with 18 soldiers, in answer to Symmes' frantic appeals to General Harmar for protection of the Miami Purchase colonies. Ensign Luce built a small block house, pending, so Symmes thought, the arrival of the military in sufficient numbers to build a real fort.

So much is history.

Let us leave the records and dally, for a moment, with romance. There is an oft repeated story to the effect that the dashing young Ensign Luce was madly in love with the wife of one of the North Bend settlers. Friend husband became alarmed—but not to the point of rashness. He thought matters warranted removal of his home and helpmate to the safely distant—at that time — community of Losantiville. But — according to the story — our young Ensign was not thus to be foiled. He managed, it was rumored, to

have word reach General Harmar and the military authorities on the Muskingum that Losantiville was the right place to have their fort and that there should be stationed the military force—himself, of course, included.

Dr. Beverley W. Bond, Jr., and other accredited authorities pooh pooh this story—it's probably too amusing to be historically true. Besides, the reasons presented by Major Doughty and the final action establishing Ft. Washington at Losantiville are quoted in various authentic letters and other documents.

Even so, romance did flourish. We have record, fairly well authenticated of Cincinnati's first two weddings, that of ELSIE ROSS who married Daniel Shoemaker, and of SALLY McHENRY, who married Darius C. Orcutt. The marriage ceremony was performed in 1790 by Squire William McMellan.

But there were still earlier brides, LUCY SHEFFIELD, for instance, youngest child of Benjamin and Hannah Sheffield of Marietta who was married there to Major David Ziegler, stationed at Ft. Harmar at the time but soon to be made commandant of Ft. Washington. He was destined to become president of Cincinnati's first Council, which made Mrs. Ziegler "first lady" of Cincinnati in 1802.

Few pioneer women, according to Henry Howe, were more highly esteemed—or more influential than Mrs. Ziegler. Even the other women liked her. In fact, the settlers' wives seem to have had the good sense to know they must get on together.

A letter written in 1797 by Mrs. ISRAEL LUDLOW brings this out. She described the little village—admitted the disadvantages of what was virtually garrison life. "But we are united by goodwill and desire for mutual happiness," she wrote.

There is however comparatively little that really is authenticated concerning the women who helped to found Cincinnati and the settlements in its vicinity. But we know what they did—what they must have done—to make homes from which could grow a city noted for its fine home life, its fine educational facilities, its music, art and general culture.

For one thing, early writers about Cincinnati, were all men—until we come to MRS. FRANCES TROLLOPE. Nor can this acrimonious English woman be said to have shown any enthusiasm for the women of Cincinnati during her stay from 1828 to 1830 or thereabouts. Her book, "Domestic Manners of the Americans," is largely a series of yawps because she failed to make money out of a fantastic "bazaar" which the Trollopes built on Third St. It was known as "Trollopes Folly" and that's what it was.

Judge Jacob Burnet, son of Dr. William Burnet, surgeon general of the Revolutionary army, was author of the first constitution of Ohio. In 1799 he was selected by the president of the U. S. as a member of the legislative council of the territorial government. He was presently made judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio and resigned to fill out the unexpired term created

by the resignation of William Henry Harrison as U. S. Senator. So Judge Burnet may certainly be accepted as an able and interested historian of his day and place. But you learn nothing about early Cincinnati women from Judge Jacob Burnet.

You learn as little about women from Daniel Drake, the outstanding authority for virtually all we know today of Cincinnati's infancy and growing pains. Dr. Drake was an all round genius. He was a geologist, a medical scientist, a civic leader, a patron of the arts, an authority on literature—and a writer of the first order. One might say that Dr. Daniel Drake WAS early Cincinnati. He was simply all over the place, into everything, mentioned everywhere. But it took real sleuthing among the records to discover anything at all about his wife and daughters.

In "Memoirs of the Life and Services of Daniel Drake, M. D. . . ." by E. D. Mansfield, 1860, on pages 74-76, was finally found the following:

"About this time, he (Drake) was led to that acquaintance which terminated in his marriage. Two of his friends . . . were relatives and living in the house of Colonel Jared Mansfield, then Surveyor-General of the United States for the Northwestern Territory. Drake . . . became a visitor. It was in the spring and summer of 1807, when rides into the country and walks in the woods were pleasant to townspeople. The Mansfield home at "Ludlow Station" had a large garden, an extensive orchard and a green lawn, leading down to Mill Creek . . . woodland walks were succeeded by evenings flowing with cheerful conversation . . . Among the members of Colonel Mansfield's family was HARRIET SISSON, a sister's daughter, then in her nineteenth year. She was a person of much native grace, refined tastes, ardent temperament, of quick intelligence, but without a fashionable education. It was quite natural that they should become attached to each other.

"As the Doctor had rapidly enlarged his practice, there was nothing to prevent their union, and the marriage took place at Ludlows Station, in the autumn of 1807. Soon after they went to housekeeping, on Sycamore Street, in a two story frame building, between Third and Fourth Streets, on the east side . . . Dr. and Mrs. Drake were admirably suited to one another in their genial dispositions, their buoyant spirits, their love of nature, and their ambitious aspirations. Their married life continued eighteen years, attended with a large share of human vicissitudes and not a little of trouble and adversity; yet in the whole period, with a mutual confidence and devotion seldom equaled, so much as to seem quite remarkable to those who observed it. Mrs. Drake, with quick perceptions of her husband's natural talents, and ambitious for his future distinction, ardently assisted him in all his efforts and exercised much influence over his future career."

One of the homes occupied by the Drakes is on E. Third St., right behind the Washington monument and is now the St. Anthony Syrian Maronite Church. It is still beautiful today. Their dwelling on Fourth St. near the old

postoffice was equally attractive. The same cannot be said for the log cabin to which the philosophic scientist and citizen retired after losing his fortune and his town home in the panic of 1819. Panics, it seems, were an early—and by no means mild-variety of our all too familiar depressions and recessions.

When Dr. Drake found it could happen to him, he built a little cabin on what was then a country hillside—the block where upper Broadway now crosses Liberty St. He called his refuge "Mt. Poverty" and doubtless in his detached way, even enjoyed the experience. But whether Mrs. Drake enjoyed it—

Dr. Drake often expressed conviction that balls and parties were detrimental to the health of "females." He said women's clothes (with all those petticoats) were too thin. Doubtless she okayed dutifully her gifted husband —but it seems too bad that nobody has been able to unearth a diary written by Mrs. Daniel Drake. One has a feeling that, once she let herself go, she could have divulged an interesting point of view.

That the men and women who settled in Cincinnati and its neighboring communities were, on the whole, superior men and women, unusually endowed with stamina as well as with ability, there is no question.

Their strain endured. Succeeding generations have evidence of the influence of such heredity and of the environment it created.

Descendants of the settlers families have given a good account of themselves. They are proud of their heritage and mindful of its varied obligations. In many instances the old names have been continued and are to be found today in connection with social, civic, educational and cultural activities of first importance.

This is a history of women of Ohio, space is limited and except where clarification of such history indicates, must be reserved for them. That pride of present day Ohio women in sturdy and industrious ancestry justifies their identification with such forbears was strikingly demonstrated by participation of women all over the state in the recently celebrated Sesquicentennial of the founding of the Northwest Territory.

A striking feature of the Cincinnati celebration, held Oct. 2-15, 1938 was an "Old Settlers Tea" held the night of Oct. 2nd at the University Club. To MRS. LAWRENCE J. BRADFORD, a member of the Cincinnati Sesquicentennial Celebration Committee and a former regent of Cincinnati Chapter, D.A.R., is credited in large measure the impressive representation of Cincinnati's founders at the settlers tea by women who are their direct descendants.

Among Cincinnati women, young and old, who registered on this occasion were BERTHA GIBSON, descendant of Israel Ludlow, MABEL BROWNE, descendant of Stephen Wood, who accompanied Symmes, LOVELA H. WILLIAMSON, great great granddaughter of Dr. William Goforth, pioneer physician of Cincinnati and for 30 years a leader in medical science, GERTRUDE

THOMPSON and JEANETTE THOMPSON EILER, great great granddaughters of Edmund Buxton, Columbia pioneer, FANNIE MANSER LAWRENCE (Mrs. Samuel G. Lawrence) descendant of Thomas Barrett—the home of his son, William Barrett, was where the Neave Building stands today, at Fourth and Race—MILDRED SHILLITO MAXWELL, great granddaughter of Robert Wallace, ELEANOR DE NYSE LEE, great great great granddaughter and ISABELLA NEFF MAXWELL, great granddaughter of Jacob Burnet, HELEN and CATHERINE BRADLEY, great great granddaughters of Captain Daniel Bradley, stationed at Ft. Washington in 1791, also descendants of Jonathan Plumber, of the first Marietta settlers in 1788, and of Captain Leavens, who founded Belpre, O. in 1788, CALLIE KING WALLS, descended from James Sargent, one of the framers of the Ohio constitution, NELLIE HUTTENMILLER, great granddaughter of Buchanon Symmes, ANNIE LOUISE ZIEGLER, MRS. FLORENCE ZIEGLER MORGAN, MRS SARAH ZIEGLER CUNNINGHAM, SUSAN SHAFER ZIEGLER, MRS SARA ZIEGLER DIECKMANN and MRS ADELAIDE ZIEGLER SCHOCKLEY, all great great granddaughters of John and Ann Fisk, who came to Cincinnati in 1810, MRS. GRACE KEELER CASHBORN, descendant of Benjamin Stites, SUSAN TUCKER and FRANCES HOOD TUCKER, great great granddaughters of Col. Robert Patterson, HARRIET LUDLOW ANDERSON, great granddaughter of John Ludlow, MRS. JOHN TRUMAN, daughter of John Ludlow, ELIZABETH IRWIN HARRISON BUCKNER, great great granddaughter of John Cleves Symmes and great granddaughter of William Henry Harrison, MRS. DAN McCARTHY, great great granddaughter of William Henry Harrison, Ruth Dodson Froome, great great granddaughter of John Dodson, Revolutionary War soldier who came to Cincinnati in 1795, FANNIE E. BUXTON, of Amelia, O., descendant of Edmund Buxton, ANN R. BONNELL and MRS. E. JULIAN BONNELL, descendants of Lewis Bonnell, whose widow, Abigail Bonnell, married William D. Ludlow, nephew of Israel Ludlow, MARGARET THOMAS, descended from Nathanial Shepherd Armstrong, who came to Hamilton Co. in 1799, MRS. JANET CALLAGHAN, descendant of Dr. William Goforth, MRS. HAROLD ULLAND, great great granddaughter of Patrick Dickey, MRS. ROBERT W. GWINNER, great great grand niece of Griffin Yeatman, MRS. EDMUND L. DENMAN, descendant of John Cleves Symmes, whose husband is a great great grandson of Mathias Denman, their daughters, BETTY LEE and DOROTHY JEAN DENMAN, LAURA DENMAN GOODWIN and JENNIE DENMAN ASHBY, great granddaughters of Mathias Denman, MARY COLEMAN BURNET, descendant of Jacob Burnet, ABBIE MAY BLAKEMORE, descendant of Mathias Denman, MRS. MARGARET JONES and EDITH BUXTON, descendants of Edmund Buxton, ETHEL GRACE KROMER, descendant of Henry Allison, brother of Dr. Richard Allison, first surgeon general of the U. S. Army, MRS. FRANK E. KUGLER, descendant of Francis Nichols, MRS. S. J. WHEATLEY, de-

scendant of Morton Wise and GWENDOLYN BURNET, great great great granddaughter of Isaac Burnet.

This chapter on the history, especially the women's part in it—of early Cincinnati may well end, as fitting climax, with the Kemper family. No name is better known in the Cincinnati of today. Telephone directories carry more than a solid column of Kempers, not all, of course, but many direct or indirect descendants of the Rev. James Kemper, the fame of whose work as a licentiate of the Presbyterian Church was such that he was urged to come from Danville, Kentucky to Cincinnati by an imposing group of residents in 1790. Among those who subscribed to build a church for him were General Wilkinson, Dr. Allison, U. S. surgeon at Ft. Washington, Winthrop Sargeant, Captain Robert Elliot and many others.

On April 27, 1791, the Presbytery examined Kemper and authorized him "to supply in the settlements of the Miami at discretion." This was the first eccesiastical appointment made by any church for regular ministrations north of the Ohio and the Rev. Mr. Kemper was the first duly authorized preacher in Cincinnati. He accepted the Cincinnati ministry in June, 1791 and went back to Kentucky for his family.

The church at Fourth and Main, when completed in 1792, was of frame, 30 by 40 feet. It had clapboards for roof and weatherboarding. There were no laths, no ceiling. The floor was of planks laid upon sleepers, the latter something like the railroad ties you see today. The seats were logs covered with rough boards. The pulpit was unplaned cherry wood. The preacher stood upon a plank resting on blocks.

The Rev. Mr. Kemper was ordained October 23, 1792 and became constituted pastor of "Cincinnati and Columbia churches."

The pastor of this first Presbyterian Church in the southern part of what became the state of Ohio was from the first a power for good in the entire community. The congregation lent itself to the furtherance of secular education as well as to the fostering of religion and morality, need of which was great in what was, at the beginning, largely a military post, with all the conditions inseparable from concentration of a forceful soldiery.

The Rev. Mr. Kemper was by nature fearless. As soon as possible, he built his home in what was then a forest, Walnut Hills, on the still dangerous outskirts of the city. This log cabin home still stands, the oldest house of the Miami Purchase now in existence. It is no longer on its former site. When Kemper Lane, where the Kemper house had held its own throughout the years, was about to be rebuilt by a subdivision, the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution saved the historic residence.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, who later became president general of the D.A.R., was at the time regent of the Cincinnati Chapter and Mrs. James R. Murdoch, a former regent, was chairman of the historic sites committee, in charge of the project.

It was arranged with the city that the house be moved, intact, to the Zoological gardens, there repaired but not changed, to be used as a museum of historic relics. Many of these were contributed by members of the Cincinnati D.A.R. The Kemper Log Cabin was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Flag Day, June 14, 1912.

The ceremonies and all connected with them were of special interest, you may be sure, to Mrs. Alice Kemper Boring (Mrs. Daniel Z. Boring), direct descendant of the Rev. James Kemper and an active member of Cincinnati Chapter, D.A.R. Her Revolutionary War ancestors were Charles Kemper of Virginia, Rev. James Kemper, Captain Moses Curtis of Massachusetts and Captain John Hathaway, of Virginia.

An outstanding project of even greater historic importance was carried out by the Cincinnati D.A.R. in 1901, only eight years after the chapter was organized. It was started in 1899, when the Daughters, as well as members of other patriotic and historic organizations, decided that there should be a suitable marker of the site of Ft. Washington. The fort, built in 1789 on the government reservation bounded by Broadway, Fourth St. and Ludlow St. and the Ohio River, was torn down in 1808, when the reservation was sold in lots and became the site of many handsome homes. In the course of time the old frontier fort, upon which the safety of the entire community had many times depended, was almost forgotten.

Many of the younger generation did not know it had ever existed, comparatively few knew where it once had stood.

Credit for launching the project of marking the site of Ft. Washington is given to MRS. FRANK W. WILSON, who urged that other patriotic societies of the city and state be asked to participate in the enterprise.

The plan was carried out and in course of time a handsome and appropriate monument, of stone surmounted by an ancient cannon, was placed on East Third St. at what would have been the central spot of the old fort. This too was unveiled, with patriotic exercises, on a Flag Day—June 14, 1901. To MRS. PIERCE J. CADWALLADER, later a regent of Cincinnati Chapter, was assigned the honor of unveiling the mounment.

The most famous pioneer woman of Muskingum County was SARAH ZANE McINTIRE. She was the daughter of Col. Ebenezer Zane, who in 1796 addressed a memorial to Congress setting forth plans he had made to connect the Ohio River at Wheeling with a road to Limestone, Ky. to join the river again there. He asked for the right to build and operate ferries and for grants of land for such purpose.

He was granted, by act of Congress, three tracts of land, each a mile square at the Muskingum, Hockhocking and Scioto Rivers. The road he laid out with the help of expert woodsmen was known as Zane's Trace. It is almost to a hair's line the Old National Road from Wheeling to Zanesville, and thence to Kentucky.

Col. Zane's sister was the famous ELIZABETH ZANE whose bravery in saving the gun powder at Fort Henry in 1782 has been celebrated in song and story. The Zanes were a fine courageous family with wills of their own. Thus it happened that when a wandering shoemaker, born of Scotch parentage at Alexandria, Va., in 1759, one John McIntire by name, arrived in Wheeling, he sought out the Zane family, and being a bold and forthright young man, was soon impressed by Ebenezer and his brother Jonathan, into service on the trace.

While working with the Zanes he met and fell in love with Ebenezer's daughter, Sarah, then a beautiful girl in her teens. She announced her decision to marry the thirty-five year old shoemaker, and nothing would deter her, not even the equal determination of her parents that she should not do so.

On the day of the wedding her father went hunting to show his distaste at having a son-in-law only twelve years younger than himself. Her mother, it is said, even used her slipper on the young bride-to-be, to force her to give up the man of her choice. But in spite of parental objection, Sarah became Mrs. John McIntire.

In the fall of 1799, Ebenezer Zane having deeded to McIntire and Jonathan Zane the lands of the Muskingum crossing, John and Sarah McIntire came to Zanesville to make their home. With her, Sarah brought the famous side board and chest of drawers which are still being preserved and are on exhibition at the present time in the Art Institute at Zanesville.

There had never been an inn or hotel at Zanesville—which became a "city" in 1802—and John and Sarah, building a commodious house, luxuriously furnished according to the times, opened it to travelers. Louis Phillipe, of France once stopped there and often recalled the gracious hospitality of Sarah and John McIntire. McIntire Tavern, as it was called, was visited by many famous people and the name of Sarah McIntire has gone down in history with that of her husband, who, born a poor boy, yet died a rich and influential man.

Having no children they adopted a young girl fourteen years old whom they made their heir. But she died soon after the death of McIntire, who passed away at the age of fifty-six.

Remembering his own difficult youth and aided and abetted by Sarah, whose heart was as large as the proverbial omnibus, they willed their fortune to found a free school for the youth of the community and a home for orphaned children. The latter is in existence today and is administered by executors of the estate.

It is said that Sarah had all the resolution and courage, all the fine sense of justice which made her father, Col. Zane, so notable. She certainly proved a splendid mate for the pioneering husband she married. Some of her silver and small possessions are in the possession of Zanesville families and are treasured for their historical value.

The bodies of Sarah and John lie in a small plot of ground surrounded by a high iron fence in the estate surrounding the McIntire Children's Home. The setting sun seems always to shine with particular radiance upon these secluded graves and in the spring the children, whom their forethought befriended, bring bouquets of wild flowers from the nearby woods to lie upon their quiet breasts.

TALITHA ELDERKIN is said to have been the first white woman to step foot in Cleveland. Talitha was the bride of John Phelps Stilles.

Both were born in Granville, Mass., both had taught school in Vermont. So they both decided to accompany the Moses Cleveland expedition and they both did.

They arrived in what is now Cleveland in June, 1796.

REBECCA CARTER and her husband, Lorenzo Carter, were the first two settlers to follow the original surveying party into Cuyahoga County. They came in 1797. They came to what is now Cleveland, Ohio, and was then a wilderness. More than that, Rebecca Carter and her husband were the only two white persons in this wilderness from January, 1799, until the spring of 1800.

Imagine what this meant. Lorenzo and Rebecca Carter had in all nine children. Their mother bore the earliest of them without benefit of physician or medical skill. These and the children of other settlers who came later must go to school. But where and how? Rebecca Carter answered the question—right there, in the Carter cabin. Who would teach them? Rebecca solved that question too—ANNE SPOFFORD could—and would. That was how Anne came to be the first teacher of any school in what later became Cleveland, Ohio.

Meanwhile Lorenzo Carter was equally well occupied. A ferry was badly needed to get across the river—he started one. Permanent settlers were now arriving in the community but had no temporary place to stay. Lorenzo built and opened the first inn. Until there was an inn, the Carter home was a free and hospitable substitute.

Lorenzo and Rebecca opened it for the first ball ever given in Cuyahoga County. Lorenzo—doubtless assisted by Rebecca, closed it—and barred it—against an especially violent attack of drunken Indians. Although their intoxication brought on the attack, it contributed definitely to the doughty major's victory. Knowing the redskins were more or less incapacitated, he assaulted them single-handed with no better weapon than a fire poker and drove them off in panic.

But there were evils that even the bravest could not dispel by force of arms, Ague, "low fever." Days and nights of shivering, burning, shaking as if palsied, broke the spirit of most of the early Cleveland settlers—they moved to the highlands. They had no doctor—so they doctored themselves. Not so the Carters. They had no quinine—so they steeped dogwood and cherry bark—and they carried on.

Major Carter did not live long enough, however, to see the community he helped to found expand into a city. He died in 1814. His wife survived him until 1827.

Both were buried in what is now the East Ninth St. Cemetery. For years their tombstones stood there, moss covered, the inscriptions more and more weatherworn.

Then a great grand-daughter of the Carters, Jessie Martin Carter, co-operating with the Early Settlers Association, restored the monument. They had made a bronze plate and had it affixed to the old tombstone. They had only four words inscribed on the bronze plate—but the four words were sufficient. The inscription reads, "Others Fled—They Remained."

SOPHRONIA NORTON, the daughter of Samuel Norton, first settler in Crawford County, was the first white child born in Crawford County.

Her father came from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and he erected his pole cabin on a clearing before it was surveyed or offered for sale. In this cabin Sophronia was born.

CHAPTER THREE

Women At The Doorway

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WOMEN AT THE DOORWAY

Nobody would undertake to tell the early story of Columbus, Ohio, without paying due tribute to Lucas Sullivant, sent at the age of 30 from Virginia as deputy surveyor to trace and mark the Virginia Military Tract in the region that later became Ohio. He had acquired grants in the north-central part of the state and selected for settlement one beautiful and well wooded spot, on the west bank of the Scioto, at the bend of the river, which he named "Franklinton" in honor of Benjamin Franklin. Franklinton is now part of Columbus, where has been preserved, in historical documents, paintings, buildings and old landmarks, the name of the enterprising and enthusiastic founder.

"The story of Lucas Sullivant and his experiences in founding Franklinton has been well told in many a volume," says Ruth Young White in "We, Too, Built Columbus," "but that of the young gentlewoman who took her place beside that of her famous husband has remained untold."

The bride brought by Sullivant to the wilderness which the magic and good fortune of his touch was to make blossom like a rose, stemmed from a class and family far more favored financially, socially and culturally than that of the average pioneer.

She was a Starling. The Starlings had moved from their Virginia home to Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1794, taking their children, their blooded stock and their retinue of numerous slaves with them.

The Starlings were descended from Sir William Starling of Stopplesy Hall, Bedfordshire, England, who became Lord Mayor of London in 1670. It was a far cry for SARAH STARLING SULLIVANT, the 20 year old bride of Lucas Sullivant, from the luxuries and gayeties of her spacious Kentucky home to the pioneer settlement where wolves, wild cats and Indians vied with famine and hardship as grim background of the new settlement.

Nor is credit due the brave young bride for her readiness to face what might befall lessened by the fact that she was spared much of the toil and terror undergone by other pioneers of her sex. Lucas Sullivant was not the man to deprive his wife of any of the comforts—or luxuries—to which she had been accustomed, as far as his power to provide them could possibly be extended.

Lucas, as a matter of fact, did very well indeed by Sarah. He built her the first brick house erected in Franklin County. It had 20 rooms and was made so strong and staunch that it stands to this day—as part of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, at Broad and Sandusky Sts., Columbus.

Sarah was a religious girl, for all that she had been the belle of so many gay parties in her ancestral home. So after Lucas had completed her brick house, he built her a brick church. This was in 1811.

He presented it, of course, to the congregation which had 13 members and constituted the First Presbyterian Church of the community. Dr. James Hoge, a young Virginian of fine old family who abandoned ease and plenty to become an itinerant missionary was pastor.

Lucas also gave Sarah four children. That she might face the ordeal of her first baby without terror, he induced a doctor to ride all the way from Chillicothe, 50 miles away, and await the advent for three weeks.

But do not think that Sarah Sullivant escaped altogether the perils and deprivations inseparable from the life of the pioneer. Once a tall half breed, inflamed with anger because he thought he had been short changed in the matter of certain yards of calico, caught her by the hair and pressed his hunting knife against her heart. A faithful servant rushed to the rescue and before he could be worsted, Lucas—for Lucas Sullivant always reached the right spot at the right moment—disarmed the drunken brute and gave him a good thrashing, then and there.

Sarah is said to have been a "ministering angel" to soldiers sent to Franklinton under William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812.

And after all, life was none too easy. In any case, Sarah Sullivant died at the age of 34, leaving four children, William Starling, Micheal Lucas, Joseph and Sarah Anne. The last named passed away soon after the mother but the other three lived and throve, married, begot fine and efficient children and left an indelible imprint on the entire region that is cherished to this very day.

KATHERINE DEARDURFF, born in Northern Germany, whence she brought to this country chests well filled with fine German linen, chinaware and a tailor's "goose," was the wife of Abraham Deardurff. They reached the settlement of Franklinton in October, 1798, to take up their ownership of 10 acres of bottom land obtained by Abraham through barter of his varied stock on a previous venture to the wilderness.

They travelled to the new home by oxcart and later Abraham utilized his knowledge of the territory to carry mail and continue his merchandising trade. Katherine did not mind hard work but she could not endure Indians. Once when she was outside her cabin hulling hominy, she looked up to see a redskin staring hungrily at her hominy tub. Katherine made the house in record time, slammed and bolted the door, then proceeded to scream to her heart's content. But her men did not return until nightfall.

Then they made an investigation. In the woodshed they discovered a huge deer and a bundle of muskrat hides that the maligned and misunderstood Indian had left in lieu of the meal of hominy his mouth had so watered for.

RACHEL FORD, sister of Joshua and Benjamin Ford, who accompanied her brothers to Darby Creek Settlement, near Franklinton, in 1822, must have been a girl with a mind of her own and plenty of will to carry it out.

She was raised on the plantation of her father in Maryland and owned 25 slaves in her own right. But Rachel did not believe in slave owning. In fact, she actually freed her slaves, for which forward and radical and altogether unladylike and unruly conduct—from the standpoint of her day and her environment—she was very properly disinherited. So Rachel decided to accompany her brothers north. Needless to say, she managed to do so. Her marriage in 1823 was interesting in that it united the daughter of southern slave-holders with the oldest son—David Deardurff—of the erstwhile itinerant salesman who obtained his first 10 acres of land by careful barter.

MARY MINER came with her parents from Connecticut to Franklin County in 1806. Mary grew up, was married to Henry Wharton, an Englishman, was widowed and finally died in the very same house in which she had been born 89 years before. Not only in the same house but in the same bed in which she had slept for more than 50 years.

Mary is said to have been quite a friend of both Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. She was, in fact, chosen by the teachers at the Friends Seminary, Philadelphia, to which she travelled back and forth by stage coach, to write a letter to the great Webster, advocating the abolishment of slavery, one might begin to think that Franklin County was the magnet of very emancipated girls, for those early days. But this was not necessarily the case as regards Mary's letter to Webster. It was chosen because she wrote such a beautiful hand.

The Tombstone of ELIZABETH GOODALE, it is stated in "We, Too, Built Columbus" was found by J. H. Galbraith in the old Franklinton Cemetery, embedded in a tree trunk that had grown up around it. The stone bore the date 1809. It marked the end of a long journey and a brave life. In the spring of 1789, Elizabeth and Nathan Goodale settled at Belpre, where they endured actual famine the first winter. Toward the end the children were allowed a potato a day, then half a potato.

In the spring of 1790 the famine was so bad that they are said to have used nettles and purslane as food. The following year the Indians went on the warpath and the famous "Farmer's Castle" stockade was built at Belpre. The Goodales occupied one of these block cabins. But Nathan ventured further, cultivated his farm despite the danger and one day disappeared. It is believed that he was captured by the Indians.

One of the sons, Lincoln Goodale, became famous in two capacities, as a physician and as a particularly obdurate albeit—perhaps although—a particularly charming bachelor. He later took his mother and the rest of the family to Franklinton, where his long service to the community as a physician was centered.

SALLY WAIT came to Franklinton in 1805 with her father, Jenks Wait, from Jamestown, N. Y. A few years later came young William Merion from Massachusetts, taking up quarters at the Voris Inn. The two were married, much to the satisfaction, apparently, of their romance loving community, in 1809. They lived a short time in Franklinton, then on a large tract in what was then outlying district. Their cabin was located at what is now the corner of High and Moler Sts., Columbus, Ohio. In 1818 they built a very spacious brick house, from which, it is said, no one in need, man, woman or child, was ever turned away. It is of the spirit that ruled this home that special record should be made. Sally Merion was, it is stated, utterly without fear. Once she was overtaken by darkness when returning home on horseback. She was alone. A pack of wolves caught the scent, pursued closely, and chased Sally to her very door. But even this could not frighten her. "Nothing could overtake my horse," she explained. "I knew that. What was there to be afraid of?"

Sally was a famous housekeeper, her home immaculate, her table a constant demonstration of her culinary skill. Nobody in the community could obtain baking soda so Sally evolved a formula for making her own. She leached hickory ashes, boiled the lye into potash, baked the product until it was dry and white. With this she was able to evolve buttermilk biscuits that were the talk of the country-side.

MURIEL BRODERICK was another Franklinton born girl that is credited by Ruth Young White with having helped to build Columbus. She married John Macy Walcutt, who conducted a chair shop at High and Town Sts. They had 16 children, eleven of them reaching maturity. Three of her sons became noted artists, one a distinguished general, one a naval captain who accompanied Commodore Perry on his famous voyage to Japan. Her five daughters shared the family heritage of energy and ability. One of them became a school teacher and on her death bequeathed a fortune to establish a home in Columbus for retired teachers. This foundation is known as the Gay bequest, much publicized and commended by educational publications throughout the country.

The married name of BETSY GREEN DESHLER was among those destined to grow in importance as the young state capital developed in importance.

It should be realized that Columbus was chosen as the seat of Ohio's government by specific act of the General Assembly. This took place Feb. 25, 1812. Nor was this selection by any means unanimous. Howe tells us that among others, Col. James Kilbourne worked enthusiastically for selection of Worthington—which was even more nearly the geographical center of Ohio.

Kilbourne, according to Howe, thought he had the choice cinched, with even a vote to spare. But when the crucial moment came, not only one but

two of the Kilbourne voters were mysteriously missing. Not so mysteriously at that—their cache was presently discovered. It was still bounteously supplied with wine and cards—and dice as well.

David and Betsy Green Deshler were married in Easton, Pa., June 17, 1817. They started immediately for the new capital. Betsy, it is said, held her favorite looking glass safely in her lap all the way. They decided on a lot on the north side of Broad St. at High Street. They agreed to give in exchange the following, to-wit—a gold watch, $200.00 in cash, $400.00 on April 1st, 1819 and $200.00 more on April 1, 1820.

Their friends in the East were appalled at the price, urged the young couple to take warning, told them, probably that these April 1st pledges were April foolishness. Yes, they did their best. But the young couple went ahead with their purchase and it was just as well they did so. Part of their lot is now occupied by the Deshler-Wallick Hotel.

Letters written by Betsy Deshler to her family at Pennsylvania are among the few such missives preserved to tell the story of the early scourge of malaria, the hard times and the general struggle undergone by early residents of Columbus. Also of the compensating progress made by the young city and its citizens.

ELIZA WHEELER SULLIVANT was the second wife of William Sullivant, eldest son of Sarah and Lucas Sullivant. In addition to the care of five children and of a handsome and hospitable home, Eliza Sullivant found time, it seems, to assist her husband in his scientific studies. She became an expert botanist, made drawings so accurate that some of them are included in the collections of the Gray Herbarium at Harvard University. In fact, a new variety of moss was named in her honor by a famous European expert in bryology.

HANNAH SCHWING NEIL was born June 3, 1794 in Franklin, Virginia and died March 18, 1865 in Columbus, long her home city and the home as well of literally hundreds of less fortunate men, women and children whose needs she relieved unceasingly.

But this does not tell the real story. Although William Neil, who came from Winchester, Va. and whom Hannah married when she was 22, became one of the richest men of the entire community, Mrs. Neil is said to have given away every dress she ever owned except one black "grosgrain." One cold day she actually took off her quilted petticoat to add to the comfort of a poor woman, already the recipient of Hannah's best featherbed. Even so, the Neils prospered. William erected a fine home on ground that is now the campus of Ohio State University. They became identified with many business enterprises as well as many great philanthrophies. These have been deservedly and often eulogized. But the finest tribute paid to Hannah Neil was undoubtedly her funeral, at which not only was the church filled to overflowing but the streets leading thereto packed with those who waited to pay honor to their friend and benefactress.

Among the many notable descendants of Lucas and Sarah Sullivant, is one to whom the entire city of Columbus is definitely and deeply indebted today. This is MRS. ANDREW DENNY RODGERS—Eliza Sullivant—the granddaughter of the original pioneer and for more than half a century a leader in virtually every worthwhile movement—civic, social, cultural and philanthropic—in which citizens of Columbus have engaged.

Her most recent service to her city and entire community is believed to be as far reaching in its importance and its influence as it was original. For it was Eliza Sullivant Rodgers who conceived the idea of recording in permanent form the part played by women of Columbus, past and present, in the establishment, development and progress of their city. For years Mrs. Rodgers had noted with satisfaction the tribute paid to men who founded her home city, to those who contributed to its financial, industrial and educational growth. The facts were set forth in many books and articles. They were well represented on library shelves, in newspaper and magazine files.

But virtually nowhere, it occurred to Mrs. Rodgers, could she find any such record concerning the women of Columbus. Search the public library shelves as diligently as she might, they were as bare of this part of the story as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

With the Sullivants, to note a lack is usually to meet it, and Eliza Rodgers was no exception. With characteristic enthusiasm, with the persistance which was the heritage of her race, she threw herself into the work of research. For six years Mrs. Rodgers toiled at her task. Her original idea was enlarged to include contemporary as well as pioneer history. She persuaded other capable women to enlist in the work of research and compilation.

The result was "We, Too, Built Columbus," published in 1926 and said to be by far the most interesting as well as the most authentic volume ever written about the women of an American city.

A number of years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers celebrated their golden anniversary with a dinner party at their home on E. Broad St. The occasion caused resurrection of old newspaper descriptions of the wedding and renewed memories of many wedding guests no longer subject to earthly invitation. It told how the bride, considered the most beautiful girl in Columbus society, had been given away by her father, Mr. William S. Sullivant, in the fine old home on E. Broad St. and made it clear, between the lines if not in them, that any bride could be thankful to have so handsome, courteous and distinguished a father, oldest son of the oldest pioneer, to give her away. Also that the most distinguished father could hardly have had a finer daughter to give away—or a more desirable young husband to give her to.

The years bridged by the two wedding parties—Eliza Sullivant was married Oct. 5, 1858—and those passed since have been filled to overflowing with useful and self-sacrificing service, in which all Columbus takes due pride. But the women of Columbus rate Eliza Rodger's recent task as com-

parable to any, in that it made possible a record of the service given to their city by other women of Columbus as well.

MARGARET BLENNERHASSETT was not born in Ohio nor did she die there. Yet to omit from a history sponsored by newswomen the romantic tale of Blennerhassett Island and its high born and equally high strung mistress would outrage the journalistic instincts of every newspaper woman worthy of her craft.

For if ever a story dripped with human interest, it is that of the lovely lady who with her husband, Harman Blennerhassett, a direct descendant of King Edward III of England, took up residence in 1798 on the upper end of what was then known as Backus Island, in the Ohio River 14 miles below Marietta, Ohio.

Not only was Harman Blennerhassett of the line of English kings but also of Irish peers. This was moreover, a descent which his wife also could have claimed, had she so desired.

She did not and no wonder. Margaret Blennerhassett was her husband's niece. She was the daughter of his sister, who was the wife of Captain Robert Agnew, Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man.

When Harman Blennerhassett was 31, handsome, talented, intellectual and heir to a fine estate, his sister happened to ask him to escort his niece home from school for her vacation. Harman complied, no more willingly perhaps than does the average brother on whom some such little job is wished. If so, his feeling changed rapidly. For when the 31 year old uncle and the 18 year old niece reached home, they were man and wife.

This curious core of the full flavored story was not publicly disclosed until many years after the ill-starred principals were dead and buried.

Other high lights had been told and retold many times when, in the Century Magazine in 1901, Therese Blennerhassett Adams, a descendant, revealed in print the reason why Harman and Margaret Blennerhassett sought escape in the new world from the scandal they had planted in the old.

So—Blennerhassett sold all he had to his cousin, afterward Lord Ventry, for the lump sum of $160,000.00 and started with his wife for America. For ensuing developments as well as for the romantic details already given, the editor is indebted to a booklet "Blennerhassett Island and the Burr Conspiracy," by Norris Schneider, recently published at Zanesville, Ohio.

In this colorful brochure the author describes how the exiled bride and groom sought a home in the west. How they went down the Ohio River in a keel boat, spent the winter at Marietta, enjoyed the country and its people so much that they finally decided to buy—for $4,500.00—a tract of 170 acres occupying the upper stretch of Backus—which Blennerhassett renamed Beau Pre—Island.

The mansion they built there is also described in the pamphlet. Completed in 1800, it cost more than $40,000.00. And this was $40,000.00 at its buying

power of more than 100 years ago. The house was frame and painted white, a main building of imposing size with wings at each side. Galleries 40 feet long curved forward at either end of the main house to connect with offices. The forest in front of the house was cut, to provide an unobstructed river view.

Imagine the amazement of travelers descending the Ohio as this wonderful island home burst on their gaze. They must have rubbed their eyes. They must have been astonished to realize that it was not a momentary mirage, an enchanted illusion.

But no, it was a real house, beautifully furnished, equipped with library and laboratories far in advance of those privately owned by most students and scientists of that day.

Space is lacking to tell of Harman's telescope, his contrivances for electrical experiment, his pharmacy, his law library, his Greek and Latin classics, his bass viol and violincello. For this highly gifted and deeply unfortunate man was even, it seems, a talented musician.

So was Margaret. She sang beautifully, to the more or less unappreciative ears, perhaps, of most of their many guests.

But she sang also ,not wisely but too well, to one who seemed to have been very able to convey his admiration.

Who was the gallant listener?

None other than Aaron Burr. None other than the man who came within one vote of being president of the United States. The gifted, yet ill-starred lawyer, soldier and statesman, whose main function in history seems to be that of showing how poor a loser even a great man can be.

For after Burr was again defeated in 1804 in an election for governorship of New York, his anger against Alexander Hamilton, a strong Federalist, was fanned to flame by contemptuous criticism Hamilton was alleged to have expressed. Burr challenged him to a duel, killed him and turned many more decent men against himself.

Wild with jealousy, eaten up with ambition, he came west to rehabilitate his shattered fortunes. A fine way to do this, from Burr's point of view, would be to separate from the Union that part west of the Alleghanies, conquer Mexico and set up an empire of his own.

This sort of thing required, of course, plenty of money as well as a persuasive tongue. On learning of the Blennerhassett fortune, Burr decided to let this much talked of scientist and visionary, in on the game. He thought it ought to be easy money—and it was, for a while.

For Margaret Blennerhassett too, had big ideas. She was not at all a bad woman, apparently and her life was certainly a tragic one. But like her poor husband, she seems to have been dreadfully lacking in common sense.

She used to go riding around the island and to Marietta and Belpre. The Blennerhassetts had plenty of boats and plenty of slaves (since Virginia claimed sovereignty over the Island) to row them. Margaret used to wear a crimson velvet habit and being an exceptionally handsome young woman, she must have made an eye-filling picture. Burr found his task of selling her his racket pleasant as well as profitable. As for Burr himself, it was the day of polished villiany, if any. Racketeers could not then have succeeded as diamonds in the rough.

So Margaret sang and Aaron Burr sighed audibly and Harman Blennerhassett took to sighing too, when he began to realize the path of treachery as well as the depths of poverty, into which Burr was leading him. He wanted to quit but his wife would not let him. She had planned to be at least a duchess and saw no reason to change her mind. Perhaps Emperor "Aaron the First," would make Harman ambassador to England. Burr would mention such things when the poor man wavered. Burr made the island his headquarters and assembled supplies, for which Blennerhassett paid.

Then the Big Shot had to go on to recruit his forces if possible, at Chillicothe and other places, among them Cincinnati. To this city as a background for part two of the story, we will shortly follow him.

So it may as well be told now that, after seeing their lovely home wrecked and their island devastated by Virginia soldiers, who had gotten wind of Burr's plans, the Blennerhassetts left hurriedly to join their Master Mind at Lexington.

Blennerhassett and Burr were later arrested in Mississippi Territory. Margaret, with her two sons, awaited them at Natchez. Both the No. 1 conspirator and the dupe were imprisoned. The outcome of Burr's trial never cleared from his name the dark stain of treason although he finally obtained liberty of body.

There seems to have been general sympathy for the Blennerhassetts and when Harman too, was freed, various people at various times tried to help them. Their lack of good horse sense seems to have really been their greatest difficulty. Anyhow, they went through a great variety of vicissitudes before Harman died in 1828 on the Island of Guernsey, England. Margaret, broken in health and spirit, came back to this country only to witness close up the physical and economic incompetency of two of her sons. She died in New York in 1842.

Now we must flash back to Cincinnati, where, in pursuit of his then thriving scheme, Burr visited the home of the Hon. John Smith, one of the two first senators that represented Ohio in Congress. Smith was not only a senator. He was "Elder Smith" a preacher. He was Merchant Smith, with a fine store at Columbia, where he sold among other commodities, the whisky he made, as Distiller Smith, in a building adjoining the farm-house on the Little Miami River.

Burr rode out from Yeatman's Tavern at Cincinnati to the Smith farm, about 12 miles away, on horseback, according to a fictional version of the famous Burr conspiracy told by William Henry Venable in "A Dream of Empire."

As Venable tells the story, Burr found Farmer Smith quite willing to give ear to artful suggestions but whether in the capacity of Senator Smith, the versatile Ohio statesman lent approval, the reader is left to figure out. Besides, Burr discovered another beautiful lady at the Smith home. Not a new lady, to be exact, but an ex-flame with whom this great lover of yesterday had previously played fast and loose according to his carefree habit.

The romance, according to "Dream of Empire" flared anew during the week they spent at Elder-Farmer-Senator Smith's fine log farmhouse. There they watched the flames in the big stone fireplace or gazed dreamily through the window of a cozy adjoining room. Suddenly—as the story goes—Burr took the lady's hand and drew from her finger a diamond ring, gage of the love he had allowed to languish, and with it etched the lady's name "Salome," with his own beneath it, on the window pane.

Then, true to form, Burr took advantage, according to the "Dream of Empire" author, of the lady's apparent devotion to urge that she turn over money left her by her dead husband for "investment" in his great scheme.

And right here he made a bad mistake.

The lady thought things over afterward—and so realistically that she decided it was time the president of the United States should know what was going on. Thus Salome, ex lady love, became the nemesis of Aaron Burr.

But her name, with Burr's intertwined, stayed on the window while the pane of glass remained intact, which was until quite recent years. People came from far and wide to see it.

Among residents of the locality especially interested in the old house, although when they first saw it, about six years ago, the window had been broken, were Judge and Mrs. Simon Ross of Terrace Park.

The place so intrigued them that presently they purchased it and set to work to see how well the century old dwelling of the famous Elder Smith could be restored.

Thus it was that the room in which Aaron Burr had held tryst with the woman whose beauty he had flouted became another lawyer's library and the one in which the fickle lover and the all too thoughtful lady watched the burning backlog became a charming post-Colonial period living room.

But of the beautiful home of Margaret Blennerhassett on Blennerhassett Island nothing but a few foundation stones remains. It was burned to the ground. Some choice pieces of the furniture were salvaged and may be seen at the State Memorial Museum at Marietta. When, however, the story is told of their former ownership, most visitors are disinclined to take its romantic details seriously. They cannot accept truth so very much stranger than fiction.

MARGARET SOLOMON, last of the Wyandot Indians in Ohio, was first of her tribe to serve as Christian missionary in the state. Throughout the region, extending approximately from the center of the state to Lake Erie, she was known to redskins and white skins alike as "Mother Solomon" and it is doubtful if any woman of either race was ever more admired and trusted by both.

In what is now Wyandot County, this daughter was born to John Grey Eyes, stalwart and influential Wyandot chief, in 1816. When Margaret was five years old something happened which not only determined the course of her own life, but more or less the lives of all within the sphere of her later influence.

The first industrial school, similar in many fundamentals to our present industrial and household arts courses, was opened in Upper Sandusky. Margaret was the very first pupil enrolled in the school. There she learned cooking, spinning, carding flax and wool, sewing. There she learned also how to read and write the English language, something most unusual at that time for any Indian, boy or girl.

The old Wyandot Mission in which Margaret was taught the principles of Christianity and deeply imbued with religious zeal, is said still to stand in Upper Sandusky. It was built in 1821, largely through the efforts of the Rev. James B. Findley, leading Methodist missionary to the Wyandot tribe. Interspersed among the huge trees that shade the little stone building are the graves of many of the bravest of the Wyandots, many of whom were Margaret's own converts when she determined to carry the gospel of peace on earth and goodwill to men herself to her own people.

When Margaret was 18 years old, she brought a new worker into the missionary field. This was through her marriage to Chief Solomon, whom she persuaded to educate himself for the ministry and who, indeed, was later officially ordained. The couple had eight children but all of them died in infancy. So it was well for Margaret that her empty arms could find solace in ministration to the children of her race. She did.

But early in the 1840's something happened. A catastrophe befell the Wyandots. The great white father at Washington decreed that they must leave the rich hunting grounds of their ancestors. That they must go westward, beyond the mountains, perhaps beyond the great river that flowed downward through distant plains.

Here was a test indeed of the white man's religion which his brother, the Wyandot, had accepted so trustfully. Was this treating your brother as yourself? Was this permitting the red brother to enjoy in peace his land and the fullness thereof?

It might to some extent have consoled the outraged Wyandots could they have known how constantly the quite sane, quite sensible, physically, mentally, and spiritually, precepts of Christianity have been denied in prac-

tice by the vast majority of their advocate. But of course they could not know this. And even if they had, it might not have helped the situation. Anyhow the Wyandots were fighting mad, nobody more so than Margaret's husband and convert, Chief Solomon.

It took all the influence Margaret had to persuade Chief Solomon and the other leaders of her people to accept the decree of the white father, to say farewell to their lands and homes. The wonder is that any influence, wifely or religious or both, could extend so far. It did, though. So the Wyandots moved by wagon train to Kansas and settled there in 1843.

Now comes the sequel. Mother Solomon's soul was at peace, no doubt. But her heart, it seems, was not. The heart of the woman, like the heart of many and many another, remained with her old memories, cried out for her old home. Finally her husband died and the longing to see the land of her birth, the place where her children were buried, became insupportable.

So Mother Solomon sent a written message to the great white father at Washington, pleading that she might return to her homeland, Wyandot County, O. One holds one's breath at this point, lest stupidly and senselessly, the request would have been refused. So many mistakes are due to stupidity rather than to any innate love of injustice.

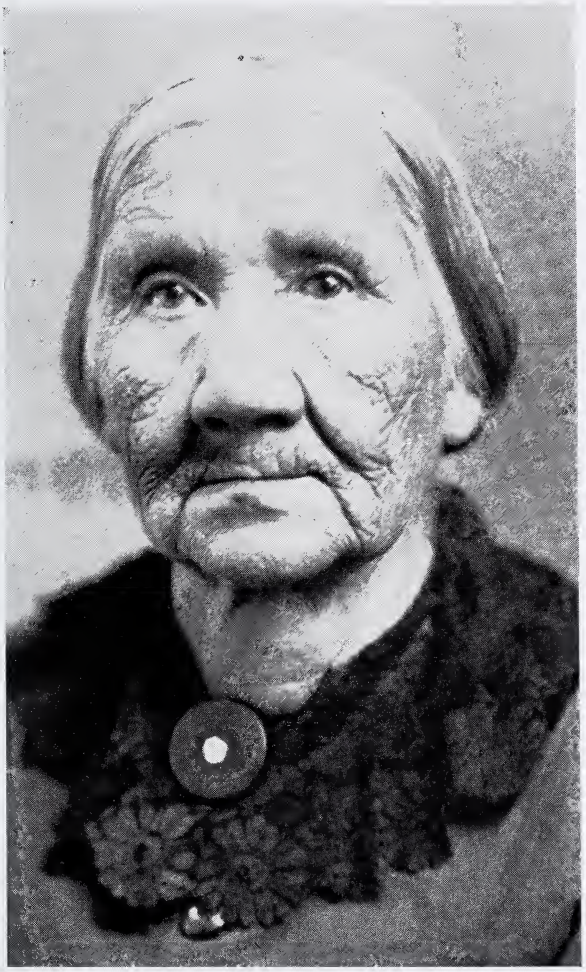
But it turned out all right. Mother Solomon's request was granted and she came back to Ohio. It was some homecoming. When the little mission church at Upper Sandusky was restored, in 1889, it was Mother Solomon who centered all eyes and ears, as she chanted the native songs of her tribe at the dedication.

After her return to her native land, Mother Solomon lived in a little frame cabin near Hayman's Mill. She died there Aug. 17, 1890. She was buried in the Old Mission Cemetery, where her ashes rest, close to those of tribal chiefs.

In view of the fact that she helped, as early as 1816 to establish the Wilmington Library Association and that she was the only woman member in all the 23 years of its existence, records of Wilmington, Ohio, do not say as much as they probably should about MARY FALLIS PIERCE.

Mary Fallis was like other woman pioneers facing danger and hardship like a man. She was unlike most of them apparently in considering herself man's intellectual equal. She joined enthusiastically in a project for establishing a library at Wilmington before they had anything but tallow dips—certainly no pioneer could waste daylight to read by. There is good reason to suspect that Mary's ideas of mental equality may not have found favor with all the good wives of Wilmington—or with all the good men either. But at least one man seems to have approved.

This was Richard Pierce, proprietor of the Pierce Home Tavern. He married Mary Fallis. Even so, there is something to be said perhaps, for the negative side. For although the library association Mary helped to found



"MOTHER SOLOMON" 1816-1890

Last of Wyandotte Indians in Ohio

lasted only 23 years, the inn conducted by her husband remained famous for more than a century. Almost, indeed, to the present day.

Back in 1830, when Daniel O'Connor was striving to free Ireland from the domination of English landlords, when Orangemen and Catholics of North Ireland fought at the drop of a hat, there occurred a seemingly trivial incident in Baileborough County, Ireland, which had yet a profound influence on the destiny of America. Three young people, John and MARY SHERIDAN, and Jimmy Minaugh, brother of Mary, were having a holiday at an Irish fair. All three were in high spirits; Mary and Jimmy were dancing on the village green, when suddenly a taunt thrown at Jimmy by an Orangeman started a fight. Mary, fearing that her brother was getting the worst of the combat, quickly removed her shoe and stocking; thrust a stone into the toe of the stocking, and tossed it to her borther. With this improvised weapon, Jimmy lambasted his tormentor quickly and effectively. Having done so, and being therefore in great danger of the law, he made his escape.

No more was heard of Jimmy Minaugh for some months. But finally one day a letter came for the Sheridans—a letter from Jimmy in America. Jimmy wrote that "money grows on trees here" and that there was a job waiting for his brother-in-law on the Erie Canal if only he would sell his few possessions and bring his wife and children to Albany.

It took some months of persuasion before John Sheridan could get Mary's consent to leave her beloved Ireland. However, she was persuaded at last; and with her husband and her two children set sail in the winter of 1831 for Boston.

The voyage was marked by suffering and tragedy. There was not enough money to pay for cabin passage, so the Sheridans were herded together with others of their kind under a make-shift protection on deck. The deck passengers had to do their own cooking; and the food was for the most part so mouldy or so infested with weevil that even the most skillful cooks among them could not have made the stuff palatable. There was no privacy on deck; even the more personal affairs had to be performed in the presence of strangers. Everyone was seasick; and everyone was in hourly fear of death. For the wintry winds tossed the little packet about as if it were an eggshell.

But the tragedy that came on their third week out made all of their other suffering seem as nothing by comparison. For cholera broke out among the deck passengers taking as one of the first of its victims Rose, the small daughter of John and Mary Sheridan. In vain did Mary Sheridan plead with the captain to let her keep the body of her child until the packet landed in Boston where a decent land burial might be given.

The captain pointed out as gently but as firmly as he could that to do so would only endanger the lives of other passengers. So Mary herself sewed the frail body of her child into some of her own homespun linens and stood by while the captain intoned the burial service and then plunged the pathetic bundle into the sea.

Arriving in Boston at last, the long trek to Albany had to be made by stage and by hired wagon; and arriving in Albany, John Sheridan with the help of Jimmy Minaugh, now used to American ways, managed to construct a rude log cabin for his little family. And there in March, 1831, was born Philip Sheridan, later to become one of the heroes of the Civil War.

In 1833 the Sheridan family moved to Somerset in Perry County. John Sheridan was employed on the new national pike known as the Maysville Pike, and important because it was to join the western country to the east. The pike ran from Zanesville, Ohio through which the Cumberland road passed, to Maysville, Kentucky, crossing the Ohio River by ferry and was for years one of the main arteries of travel.

Though life in the village of Somerset would have been comparatively easy for Mary Sheridan, she insisted on moving to the country where she could cook for her husband and the other workmen and where she could teach her growing sons to work in the garden which she planned to have. So, for several years, while the work on the pike continued, the Sheridans lived in a cabin on the farm owned by General Richey.

When she left Ireland, Mary Sheridan could neither read nor write. But by the time she had moved her family to the cabin home, and the older of the two sons was ready for school, she made up her mind to accomplish both. With the help of the teacher—who boarded round—she learned to read and subsequently she acquainted herself with some of the world's best literature. Ambitious for her children to a great degree, she kept them at their lessons despite their easy going father.

After several years on the turnpike, John Sheridan got a contract of his own; he then persuaded his wife to move the family to Somerset, where the boys entered the village school.

Sheridan's contract did well enough and the family fortunes would have done well, too, had not some unwise investments been made. Plunged into poverty again, Mary Sheridan was obliged to take her boys out of school; Patrick the older was employed by a wagoner who made trips from Zanesville to Boston; and Philip was employed by the village store-keeper where he was paid the sum of two dollars a month.

With his mother prodding him, Philip took to study when he was not busy at the store. He engaged himself in reading the history of his country, the political maneuvers of the statesmen of the day, and the military achievements of Napoleon.

It was a happy time for Mary when, as often occurred, her son was called upon to settle arguments about affairs both past and present as they were discussed in the village store.

Mary's ambition for her son was a priesthood, and to this end she exhorted the boy constantly. But Philip had heard of West Point; he had seen the youthful Sherman when he returned as a graduate from that insti-

tution; he had even talked to Sherman; and he made up his mind that if ever an opportunity came, he would ask for an appointment. When Philip was seventeen the opportunity did come; the youth, whom General Richey, then a member of Congress, had recommended failed in his examinations, Phil asked for and got the appointment. Though his mother protested against the boy's becoming a soldier when she had gentler pursuits in mind for him, she was genuinely proud to know that her son had been elevated to so high a post by a gentleman of such distinction in the state as General Richey.

Every one knows of the contribution to American history made by General Philip Sheridan; of his dashing and splendid victories; of his being made general of the United States Army; of his subsequent mission to Europe where he was feted and honored by the great warriors of his day.

But few know of the humble little Irish woman who saw to it that the boy improved his time and talents; who educated herself even while doing all the menial work for a large family. Few know of her devotion to her adopted country even though she never gave up her love for her native land. Never a soldier who came to her door that was turned away empty-handed; and never an Irishman fleeing from the pestilence and famine with which Ireland was beset, but what was given a haven in the Sheridan home as long as he wanted it.

General Phil Sheridan was known for his fearlessness—a trait which he might well have inherited from his mother. Survivors of the Sheridan family are fond of telling how, when Micheal Sheridan, the youngest of the family, was a baby, he attempted to make friends with a baby pig. The mother of the brood was near. Enraged at the intrusion, the sow rushed on the child and seized his hand in her savage jaws. Mary Sheridan, hearing the child's scream, rushed out, threw herself between the boy and enraged sow, and by sheer force of will wrenched the animal's jaws open the while she got the frightened child to pull his hand out. The Sheridan children remembered to the end of their days this illustration of their mother's bravery. Who shall say that she was not the guiding star in General Sheridan's achievements?

Besides her illustrious son Philip, Mary Sheridan gave two other sons to the service of her country. John and Micheal Sheridan, both fought on the Northern side during the Civil War, John as a private; Micheal as a colonel. She lived to see them return; she lived to see the honors which were heaped on her sons, especially on General Philip Sheridan. She died in 1888 only a short time before death took also the famous and dashing "Colonel Phil."

A gallant and quick-witted woman was MARY HUMBARGER COLBORN, but one whose gallantry and sharp wit might never have become known had she not been married to one Ephriam Colborn, one of Perry County's foremost citizens in his day.

Ephriam Colborn studied law and was admitted to the bar; but he never practiced his profession since he was much more interested in writing. He was for a time owner and publisher of The Perry County Democrat, published in Somerset in the early 1850's. Since Mr. Colborn came to disagreement with the Democratic principles sometime later, he left that party and joined the Republican party soon after it was organized in 1854. Subsequently, in 1861, he was appointed postmaster at New Lexington, and his wife was appointed his assistant.

It was during her term as assistant postmaster that Mrs. Colborn showed her bravery and presence of mind. Her husband had ridden out with several other men to discover the whereabouts of Morgan, the raider. Colborn and his men struck the Morgan trail and followed it up, unaware that they were soon to come upon the enemy. Before they could escape from the trap in which they found themselves, they were surrounded and ordered to halt. One of the men turned his horse and dashed through the woods; but Colborn and the other man thought it better to stay and parley with the raiders. The two men were taken prisoner and compelled to ride some forty miles before they were finally set free. Then their horses were taken from them and they were obliged to make their way back to New Lexington as best they could.

Meantime, Mrs. Colborn was in charge of the post-office alone. When a detachment of Morgan's raiders entered the village, she calmly collected all postage stamps and government papers into a little bundle and pinned them to her flannel petticoat. Then she stood ready to defy anyone who came intending to plunder a government post. She remained at the post-office day and night until her husband returned.

Later when peace was restored, Mrs. Colborn helped her husband in his efforts to write a history of Perry and Fairfield Counties. She not only helped to obtain data for this work but also copied the whole in long hand for publication. Considering that the combined histories ran to something over a thousand pages, this is in itself no mean task.

Mrs. Colborn reared a family of five daughters. She died in 1890.

Until only a year ago the home of CATHERINE COFFIN, wife of the famous Levi Coffin, was still standing, at Sixth and Elm Streets, Cincinnati. As in many other instances, records concerning Levi Coffin, "President" of the Underground Railway whereby negroes escaping from the south were dispatched on their way to free Canada, are voluminous, but references to his wife are very scanty.

It is stated definitely that she sympathized, heart and soul, in the cause to which he was devoting, very literally, his life. For Coffin was constantly in danger of physical violence from infuriated slavery sympathizers and also of the law as invoked by owners of the runaway slaves he assisted.

Many and many a dark skinned, emaciated, terrorized negro, ignorant of locality, depending, in fear begotten flight, on almost animal instinct, lay hidden in the old Coffin home while the man who later accepted open leadership of abolitionists in his community, planned for their escape. Catherine Coffin knew all about this. She is pictured as "Rachel Holliday," the "Quakeress" by Harriet Beecher Stowe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and it is said that her characterization there, quiet, efficient, deploring force and violence but with courage equal to all danger in administering to the needs of the down trodden, is quite accurate.

Coffin himself was the original of "Simeon Holliday." Mrs. Stowe knew all about the Coffins. She was still living in Cincinnati when they came there, in 1847, from Wayne County, Indiana, where they had been active in their work of mercy.

They had aided the real "Eliza" to escape after she had crossed on the broken ice of the Ohio River.

The Coffins conducted a store in which was sold only goods produced by free labor. In connection with this they developed the almost unbelievable but, as it proved, altogether practical system known as the "Underground" of routing slave refugees on to Canada. The first "station" out of Cincinnati, College Hill, is now a part of the city. From there they were routed through Indiana to Michigan and via Detroit into Canada.

But Eliza was sent by the Sandusky route to Chatham, West Canada according to Henry Howe. The Coffins, on a visit to Canada years after the escape of Eliza, met her there, well established in her new world of freedom.

To all such services in the cause of human helpfulness Catherine Coffin is said to have contributed her full share.

Credit is due a Cincinnati woman of today for preserving a graphic record of the old Coffin home. Just before this was torn down, in 1937, Carolyn Williams, artist and newspaper woman, whose etchings provide a unique service for her paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, sketched the historic "Underground" building. The etching is one of about 100, most of them picturing ancient landmarks which have been reproduced in a book "The City on Seven Hills" published for Miss Williams in 1938.

Little is known of ESTHER DEMPSEY McGAHAN except that she gave to the world a son who has been known to the world for many years as "the Liberator of Bulgaria." We do know that: the mother of the liberator was born at Pigeon Roost or Five Points; that while still in her teens she married J. A. McGahan, a struggling and hardy pioneer; that she managed to teach her children at home since the nearest school was too far for them to attend; and that she found sufficient resources to send at least one of them to college; Janairus A. McGahan, the second son went to Notre Dame College, from which school he graduated.

When he was twenty-one years old, young Janairus was a reporter and correspondent of a newspaper in Saint Louis. A few years later he went East and secured a position on the New York Herald, where he quickly arose to the front ranks among newspaper men. He was sent by the Herald to Europe as correspondent for the duration of the Franco-Prussian war; there he was with Bourbaki's army, went to Lyons and Bordeaux, and attracted much attention by his interviews with republican, monarchial and clerical leaders. He was the only newspaper correspondent in Paris during the whole period of the Commune, and he narrowly escaped death.

After the war he visited Russia as Herald correspondent, accompanied the expedition to Khiva, contrary to Russian orders, and later told of his experiences in "Campaigning on the Oxus" and "The Fall of Khiva." He had already reported the Alabama Conference at Geneva and accompanied General Sherman to the Caucasus. He reported the Carlist War in Spain and made a Polar voyage in 1875 which he described in "Under the Northern Lights."

Soon after the polar expedition, accompanied by the United States Commissioner, Eugene Schuyler, he went to Bulgaria to investigate stories of Turkish atrocities. His articles telling of the sufferings of the people of Bulgaria at the hands of their oppressors stirred up so much feeling and resentment that the result was actually to help Bulgaria throw off the hateful yoke, and he came to be hailed as the deliverer of the land. When he visited the country afterward men, women and children smothered him with attentions, gathering around him so that he could scarcely make his way about, kissing the horse he rode; the spurs; the bridle,—anything that they could take hold of.

McGahan fell in love with and married a Russian lady of great rank. He continued to live abroad and was preparing to attend the International Congress at Berlin in 1878 when he fell ill in Constantinople, where he had been sojourning, and died there.

His remains were buried near the bank of the Bosphorus, but later in 1884, were brought back to this country and are buried in New Lexington, Ohio.

There on the same lot is buried his humble pioneer mother, Esther Dempsey McGahan.

Two years ago, when the late MRS. SUSAN TAYLOR of Marietta, Ohio was 99 years old and really did not expect to live much longer, she permitted her daughter to give to the newspapers the story of how during the Civil War, she had crossed a river near her then home, at Ellenboro, West Va. on the logs of a lumber jam.

Her exploit was not actuated by adventure. No—Susan was not like that. She had serious things to think of—for two years she had heard no word from her husband, a sharp-shooter in the Union Army. Finally there came a telegram to the post-office. It was the nearest post-office but it was

20 miles away. Many a time Susan had risen at dawn, done her farm work and walked the 20 miles in rain.

This time there was news. Her husband, wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, was in the hospital at Grafton. "Condition serious." Susan Taylor did not need the admonition—"Come at once."

She left her little daughter with her parents, started for the river on the other side of which she must take the train for Grafton.

But no boat could cross the river, it was full of lumber jams. Nobody was crossing. But the bumping, bucking logs did not stop young Mrs. Taylor. Eliza's feat had nothing on Susan's.

She leaped to the nearest vantage point; to the next; to the next and in this way skipping from log to log, she crossed the river. She arrived at the hospital safely, reached her husband's side—

No, he did not die. He recovered sufficiently to serve other soldiers in the hospital to the end of the war. Susan herself became a nurse. She was hospital cook as well. Her skill in both services helped to restore many a sick and suffering soldier.

She became "Aunt Susan" and the saga of her marvelous journey across the dancing logs of a lumber jam was passed from cot to cot throughout the big war hospital.

CHAPTER FOUR

Women Who Stepped Outside

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WOMEN WHO STEPPED OUTSIDE

The total female population of the present area of Ohio in 1800—three years before it entered the Union, was approximately 15,000. The total female population in 1930 (last Federal Census) was 3,285.556.

This total represented an increase of 15.4%, as compared with the total female population of 1920. A commensurate increase as from 1930 to 1940 would show a total female population for Ohio of 3,768,389.

In 1930 the number of Ohio women working in all classifications—totaled 539,606. An increase of 15% were this estimate justified, would make this total 619,546 for 1940. But since indications do not point to a total increase but on the contrary, to a possible falling off in female employment since 1930, it seems best to accept, as the closest estimate of female employment in Ohio at the present writing—March, 1939—the following group totals, which are as of 1930.

Women	Clergymen (of Ohio)	212
"	Authors	826
"	Artists	1,005
"	Actors	578
"	Agriculturalists	8,064
"	Extracting Minerals (Inspectors)	44
"	Manufacturing and Mechanics	15,688
"	Trades	60,897
"	Public Service	1,045
"	Dentists	63
"	Designers	292
"	Lawyers, Judges and Justices	221
"	Musicians	4,711
"	Physicians	360
"	Teachers	42,468
"	Musicians	15,342
"	Domestic and Personal Service	157,898
"	Clerical Occupations	115,646

So now let us see what these Ohio women now employed outside the home, are doing; what their fore-runners did to pave the way; and what their Ohio sisters whose civic, social, educational and welfare service has been volunteer and part time, have been able to accomplish.

It would be hard to find a more intriguing story than that of REBECCA GALLOWAY of Green County, as this story of the near-bride of the great

Tecumseh, Indian Chief, is told by VIRGINIA COOLEY, of Columbus, in the Ohio Nurses Review. It says in part—For the duration of a moon, at least, the fate of many Americans, British and Indians, later lost in the bloody wars of 1812-13, was suspended on the slender thread of romance between a pioneer girl and the great Indian chief, Tecumseh.

Rebecca Galloway was six in 1798 when her father brought his family to live in Greene County after the Greenville Treaty had made the Ohio frontier safe for settlers. James Galloway was influential among his neighbors, and trusted by the Indians. For many years, Tecumseh was a frequent visitor in the household, which charmed him with its gracious ways—family prayers, grace before meals, and all the courtesies and conveniences of affluent pioneer living.

A pretty, blue-eyed studious girl, Rebecca was often Tecumseh's companion. She taught him a splendid command of English and read to him from the Bible and Shakespeare. He particularly admired Hamlet, and was enthralled with the magnificent phrases intoned by Rebecca's voice. He gave her a little birch canoe and many lovely trinkets, including a silver comb. When she was sixteen, the tall, stately, copper-skinned chieftain, then more than twenty years her senior, asked her father for permission to marry her. James Galloway wisely left the decision to Rebecca. When she received Tecumseh's dignified proposal, she was naturally flattered; she had been honored by one whom she greatly admired, who was a rising power among his people, a man of destiny. His tribe, however, was polygamous, and Rebecca did not fancy herself as a squaw. When Tecumseh removed these objections, the girl promised to give him her answer on his next visit.

After his departure, the full import of the alliance occurred to the family. Tecumseh had long discussed the grievances of his people with them; he had confided to James Galloway his desire for a great protective confederation of all the tribes, that would save them from being cheated at the hands of the white men. War clouds were already rising in the north and west. If Tecumseh's statesmanship could be diverted toward peace under Rebecca's inspiration, the catastrophe might be averted.

When Tecumseh returned, Rebecca selected a lovely spot on the river and took him there in her canoe. She consented to be his wife if he would adopt the white man's mode of living and defend his principles. For a long time Tecumseh was silent. He would return, he said, in the next moon, with his decision. At that time he told her he could not turn from his people without losing their respect and his influence among them.

He left the Galloway home with mutual expressions of friendship. During the next few years Tecumseh pledged the separate tribes to a concerted effort for defense against white invasion. He fell in the Battle of the Thames in 1813. Rebecca married George Galloway from Pennsylvania and lived, it seems, quite happily ever after.

CHAPTER FIVE

Women In Education And Scientific Research

CHAPTER FIVE

OHIO WOMEN IN EDUCATION

Introduction By EVANGELINE LINDSLEY
(Executive Board Member, Ohio Education Association)

Teaching was the first professional occupation that took women of Ohio outside their homes. The first woman teacher of the state on record is BATHSHEBA ROUSE, daughter of John and Rebecca Rouse, who came from New Bedford, Mass. She taught at Belpre (a community which later became part of the state of Ohio) during the summer of 1790. For several subsequent summers she taught at Farmers Castle. Her schools included both boys and girls and the one at Belpre is believed to have been the first establishment for the education of white children within the present limits of Ohio.

In the almost 150 years between then and now, 167,527 different women, it is estimated, have devoted a large part of their time, often their entire working lives, to the education of other women's children. This estimate is derived from an aggregate of 1,675, 269 teacher years, by assuming that women teachers have averaged a service of ten years each. The figures include public and parochial schools, colleges and universities of the state.

It is estimated that the number of different pupils educated in the schools of Ohio since the beginning of statehood totals 11,774,827. This is on the basis of 82,423,790 pupil years, divided by seven, on the assumption that pupils have averaged, during the entire period, about seven years in school. This average is regarded as probably a little high, so that this a conservative estimate of the total number of different children who have been educated in the schools of Ohio.

Today we have 30,175 women employed in the public schools of Ohio, about 463 in private schools, about 3,642 in Catholic and other parochial and religious schools and approximately 862 in Ohio colleges and universities.

The modern school is no place for temporary workers. On the contrary, teaching is a highly specialized business for which years of

professional training are only one of the essentials. The average woman teacher of Ohio has a Bachelors Degree or is working toward it. Thousands are working for or have received their Masters Degree. Many have Doctorates.

Even so, successful teaching demands much more. It demands insight, kindliness, imagination, tolerance, courage, good health, a sense of humor, a personal hunger for knowledge and a constant urge to share this knowledge.

Women teachers of Ohio believe that these demands are justified. They believe this because they believe also that an efficient and enlightened public school system is vital to the preservation of our free and democratic institutions—that good citizenship and good government cannot be achieved and maintained without sound public education.

We believe that the public school is in reality the foundation stone of our democracy and that the world does move forward, in good truth, "on the feet of little children."

The Spirit of Education

I am the Spirit of Education.

I was conceived ere man beheld the miracle of the first dawn or marveled at the glory of the first sunset.

On the mystic banks of the Nile I dreamed when Egypt rose and flourished and decayed.

By the waters of the Tigres and Euphrates I walked with Babylonian and Chaldean and Assyrian, with Mede and Persian.

I beheld the pastoral Hebrew tending his flocks and herds on the purpling hills and in the silent vales of Canaan.

I solve the mysteries of the stars; I reveal the secrets of ocean depths.

My habitat is land and sky and sea.

I know no nation, no race, no creed.

I am the Spirit of Education.

I am an envoy of the Prince of Peace.

I am an embassador of good will.

My offspring are the mighty planes whose motors sing among the stars; the marvelous feats of engineering; electricity, in whose magnetic grasp lies the power of life and death; structural miracles of stone and steel rearing their majestic heads toward the skies; radio, that makes as one the secluded hamlet and the busy marts of the world; science; invention; discovery; art; literature; music—such music as is rivaled only by the singing spheres—these are my offspring.

I open to childhood the magic byways of imagery, that in years to come he may walk the broad highroads of achievement.

In an era of unparalleled significance in the annals of history, I make articulate the increasingly complex role of youth.

I attune the minds of men and women to an appreciation of the inherent value of living in a day like today. I bring to them an awareness of the high privilege of standing at the crossroads of the centuries and beholding the moving pageantry of human achievement.

I am the Spirit of Education.

—Estelle H. Wilson, Cincinnati, O.

PIONEER TEACHERS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

FIRST SCHOOL IN HAMILTON COUNTY

John Riley (also spelled Reily) a Revolutionary War soldier originally from North Carolina, taught the first school in Hamilton County (second county established in Ohio). Riley opened his school on June 21, 1790 and took as his associate, in 1791, another Revolutionary and Indian war soldier, Francis Dunlevy, a young man of such determination that despite the hardships of military life, he made time for study, acquired a classical education and fitted himself, in general, for what developed into highly important and distinguished service. Both Riley and Dunlevy had come to Columbia (now part of Cincinnati, Ohio, then the earliest settlement in Hamilton County) with the original group of 18 or 20 pioneers who arrived November 18, 1788 and laid out their village on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Little Miami.

Dunlevy later became a member from Hamilton County of the first constitutional convention, was elected a member of the first Ohio Legislature in 1803 and when the state judiciary was organized, he was appointed presiding judge of the first circuit. It is said that Judge Dunlevy was responsible for a very candid letter to Thomas Jefferson (then president of the U. S.) which removed General Arthur St. Clair from the governorship of the Northwest Territory and established General William Henry Harrison in his place.

Dunlevy undoubtedly deserves that all these fine things be stated about him—but not in "Women of Ohio" unless there happened to be a lady in the case.

There was. Her name, before she married her first husband, James Carpenter, of New Jersey, was MARY CRAIG, born on the voyage of her parents from Scotland to America, in 1765. Mary had brave part, at her first home, Elizabethtown, N. J., in the Revolutionary War. She is said to have been highly skillful in "running" bullets for the Continental soldiers and equally so in nursing the wounded, comforting the dying. Mary was exactly the sort of person, when her husband suggested accompanying the first party setting out for the Symmes purchase, at the mouth of the Little Miami, to reply "Certainly, why not?"

And when Carpenter succumbed to the hard labor of clearing and building their pioneer home, Mary was the sort of woman that knew how to carry on. There were children, of course. Two of them. Her cabin was outside of the blockhouse but she insisted on remaining there. She had dug a small cavern beneath the puncheon floor of her home. By lifting a loose piece of the flooring, she could hide the children. She managed a sort of bed for

them in their safety dungeon and whenever there seemed special danger, she would sit up all night, watching.

Once the savages came, but they found the cabin door barred so securely that they went elsewhere, for speedier—and safer—depredations.

This brings us back to the establishment of Hamilton County's first school at Columbia, by John Riley with Dunlevy as his assistant. Did the clever, capable and cultured young educator fall in love with the brave, resourceful and attractive widow? He did. They did. They were married and there is no question but what the ability and prestige of his wife helped the husband to many of the successes which they shared.

ELIZABETH HARPER was employed in 1802 to teach the first school in northeastern Ohio, near what is now Unionville.

Elizabeth's pedagogical training was probably meager enough, she certainly could not have qualified for a degree in a teacher's college of today. But she had what it took in her time. When her mother, realizing what hardships and privations her daughter was undergoing, wanted to send Elizabeth back to Pennsylvania, the girl refused point blank. Who would grind the wheat for the family? They had managed to bring some sacks of the precious grain with them. It was Elizabeth's special job to walk two miles with a peck of wheat, grind it, carry home the meal and make it into bread.

The small mill was owned by the community. It could grind but a bushel of wheat each day and three other families used it. Women did the grinding. The men were felling lumber, building, ploughing, hunting—or fighting.

After Elizabeth had taught school one winter, Abraham Tappan was appointed to the position. This did not bother Elizabeth because she also taught at the school from time to time. Besides, she married Tappan.

ANNA SPOFFORD, daughter of Major Amos Spofford, taught the first school opened at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1802. The school was held in the log cabin of Major Lorenzo Carter. Just about everything of consequence seems to have been sponsored, directly or indirectly, by this hardy pioneer, who came from Rutland, Vermont with the first settlers of the Western Reserve. The first ball ever given in Cleveland took place in 1801 the year before the school started. Of course it was held at the Carter cabin. They danced the double shuffle, scamper-down, western swing and half moon—and washed the dances down with honey sweetened whiskey.

Remember that the pioneer fathers of the Northwestern Territory were a husky and, in many instances, hard bitten lot. They drank heavily, swore heartily, knew nothing of the toothbrush and did not have to—a man, when he became a man, wore a beard. The boys were fathers to the men. They admired them, emulated them, imitated them.

Unquestionably it was raw material with which the pioneer mother and pioneer woman teacher had to deal. But there was one thing in her favor.

This was the clause in the Northwest Territory Ordinance of 1787 which says, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

They believed in education, these, for the most part, scantily educated men. Scantily, that is, if we apply the standard of what constitutes a fair education today. But are we, perhaps, somewhat too cocksure of our educational "norms"? Many educators of authority seem to be stressing the belief that the purpose of education is to teach us how to live and that all the knowledge in the encyclopedias will not avail their possessor, should he or she fail to adjust education to life itself.

Men and women who built the foundation of what is now the educational program of the State of Ohio—long one of the best of the entire country—knew little or nothing of educational psychology as it is crystalized and formulated today. But they knew, intuitively and instinctively, that education is something that must be used, as well as enjoyed. So they set to work with determination to acquire and to impart such knowledge as was within the academic scope of their day and age.

In this the early teachers of Ohio were decidedly in advance of the average village schoolmaster or schoolmistress of their day and age. The basis for pedagogic selection throughout New England was still, to a large extent, not special fitness but general unfitness.

The characteristic "dame school" was taught by a woman who had already failed to obtain what was then regarded as woman's first objective in life—a husband. The average male teacher of a little school is typified by Washington Irving's "Ichabod Crane"— inefficient — disappointed — out of touch with his own time—No, the early Ohio teacher was not one who had already failed in other lines of human endeavor.

On their part, Ohio pioneers realized that education to become general, must have general support. They approved heartily the first step in this direction in the contract made by Congress with the Ohio Company, whereby "Section 36" of every township was to be set aside for the support of schools. This provision was the beginning of public contribution to public education in what later was to become the State of Ohio. It was made 40 years before public education was really established.

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Cincinnati has the distinction of having started the first public school of the entire Northwest Territory.

This took place, as far as all available records show, early in 1829. The school stood on the Ohio River bank, just below what is now the junction of East Front and East Pearl Streets. The site is marked with a tablet, dedicated October 2, 1938 with ceremonies in special charge of a women's organization, the Daughters of America. These ceremonies, which called special

attention to the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the organization of the first public school system within the limits of the Northwest Territory, were part of a three day celebration at Cincinnati of the Sesquicentennial of the Territory.

How did the public schools of Ohio get this start?

It should be remembered that there were—and had been for more than 30 years—excellent private or "subscription" schools in virtually all towns and settlements of the state. Moreover, these schools took account, in many instances, of the needs of the child whose parents were unable to pay the ordinarily modest tuition fee. Many of them had funds—donations or endowments—set aside for this special purpose.

But clear sighted citizens of that day were alive to the fact that this was not public education. And on public education, they realized more and more, rests the main hope of a real democracy. So they did their best to push a movement for support of public schools through public taxation.

Many well known public men participated in the movement. There is no question, however, as to who led it. This was Nathan Guilford, born in Massachusetts in 1786, graduated from Yale College in 1812, who came West and began to practice law in Cincinnati in 1816.

Guilford became deeply interested in this matter of public education. He joined hands with Samuel Lewis and other outspoken advocates of a statewide public school system. He fought a good fight and won a signal victory, for a letter which he addressed to the general public on this fundamental topic was published by the General Assembly of Ohio in 1824. Even so, the Assembly was not ready to risk advanced school legislation.

So Guilford then got himself elected to the state senate, for this express purpose. He labored incessantly for passage of a school bill authorizing the assessment of half a mill on the value of all taxable property, for support of public schools.

The bill passed in January, 1825, with a senate vote of 28 to 8 and a house vote of 48 to 24. Even so, the way was not yet clear. The law was objected to by many of the most important tax-payers, in Cincinnati and elsewhere. Proprietors of private schools had plenty—and very obvious—objections. Even the underprivileged citizen, poor but proud, was dubious about the thing. He feared that should he permit his children to attend free schools, it would be accepting public charity.

But gradually objections were overcome. Inadequacies of the law of 1825 were remedied by special action of the state legislature. A bill was introduced to amend the charter of the city of Cincinnati. Friends of public education seized this opportunity and obtained a state law which authorized the city to establish its own public schools.

On January 26, 1827, the city charter of Cincinnati was amended so as to make it compulsory for the City Council to provide for the support of

"common" schools through local taxation. Each of the five wards of the city—that's all there were then—was divided into two school districts and in each of those ten districts "suitable" rooms were to be rented.

But that was not all. Those old city fathers believed that when you did a thing, you might as well do it right. So it was furthermore ordered that suitable lots for permanent school buildings should be bought in each of these districts and that "at any time within two years thereafter" they should cause to be erected on each of these lots a "good and substantial building."

For the purpose of school lot buying and school house building, Council was empowered to levy an annual tax of one mill. Meanwhile the city was authorized to borrow money for the lots and buildings. "The same to be refunded as aforesaid tax shall be collected." It was also required that the city lay a tax for upkeep of temporary buildings—and incidentally, to pay the teachers.

This matter of teachers pay was then, as now, very interesting but as we look backward we need a magnifying glass, especially as regards the earnings of women teachers.

"Female teachers" was the official classification. Nobody, of course, expected a female to receive pay equal to that of a man, even for the same or better work and qualifications.

So, whereas the first two men teachers, Stephen Wheeler and J. F. Easterbrook, mentioned in the earliest records of Cincinnati public schools, were paid at the rate of $25.00 a month, women were given from $18.00 to $14.00 for the same period. This does not mean that services of women teachers were not approved or not desired. On the contrary, it was officially commended, more than once, in the early reports and records. Here is an excerpt from the early reports of the "Trustees and Visitors of the Common Schools of Cincinnati," as the present Board of Education was styled until 1878.

"To say nothing of their influence in controlling the waywardness and softening the feelings of their pupils, the power that women of intellect and high moral principle exert over the young can hardly be estimated. It is not merely in the formation of a correct taste but in the higher power of giving tone to the moral sentiments, that we regard the female teacher as indispensable to the healthy vigor and permanent success of our school system. It is to the self denying efforts of the estimable ladies who compose our excellent corps of instructors that we attribute a large share of the prosperity and high standing of our schools."

Old manuscript minutes of the "Trustees and Visitors of the Common Schools of Cincinnati," as the board of education was termed up to 1878, go back to July of 1829. The minutes of July 14th make first mention of women teachers, as follows: "The visitor of each ward was authorized to employ one or more female teachers in their respective wards and to insert advertisements for female teachers in the 'Chronicle' and the 'Daily Gazette'."

Minutes of August 19, 1829 recorded that MISS CLARISSA LINDLEY had been engaged to teach for one quarter in the fifth ward, at the rate of $18.00 per month. So Clarissa was in all probability the first woman teacher employed in the Cincinnati public schools. Nor was her salary low, in comparison with the then average payment to "female" teachers in subscription schools. Men were paid from $20.00 to $25.00 per month. Surely nobody would have expected a woman's earnings to equal those of a man, no matter how much more efficiently she might function. Clarissa Lindley commenced to teach Aug. 2, 1829.

Minutes of Oct. 19, 1829 record the employment of MISS E. WERK and of MISS CAROLINE LINDLEY, sister of Clarissa, at the same salary. MISS GIBSON was also employed but her salary was only $14.00 per month. On Nov. 23rd the board minutes show that MRS. LUCRETIA MATTHEWS was engaged to teach in the first ward, and MISS ELIZA WERTH, MISS SOPHRONIA GILMAN. MISS ELIZABETH LEDYARD and MISS SARAH COMSTOCK were also employed as public school teachers about this time.

Within the next 10 years, more than 50 women were teachers in the "female department"—this classification was still continued for a number of years—of the "common" schools of Cincinnati. Among them were several who had by now obtained recognition for their ability as school administrators and had been appointed to the position of "female" department principals.

MARGARET WING was principal of this department at the First District School, MARGARET TAIT at the Fourth District.

About this time male principals were paid $500 per annum and female principals $250 a year. This was $50 less than was being received by male assistants, whose salary was $300. Female assistants got $200 a year—and doubtless were regarded as lucky to obtain this much.

It would be many and many a year—nearly a century, in fact, before the principle of equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, was established in Cincinnati schools. But at last it was, not only in this city but virtually throughout the country.

The list of female teachers for 1841 shows, in addition to the women principals above mentioned. MARY JANE MILLER, MARY BLAKE, IRENE ROOT, LOUISA MULLIKIN, ELIZABETH FLINTHAM, MARIA D. BUCKLEY, HENRIETTA VALETTE, SARAH PANCOAST, AND HANNAH LAFERTY.

To these had been added, by 1842, REBECCA FOLGER, ELIZABETH JAMES, MARIA MOSHER, CHARLOTTE DAVIS, AUGUSTA HILTON, ELIZA SMITH, FRANCES BAUMAN, ELIZABETH MATHEWSON, CLARA BEST, MARY CLARK, ELIZABETH STEER, SARAH STEER, REBECCA PALMER, ELIZABETH LEWIS, LUCY LOOKER, RUTH LANGDON, EMMA LEWIS, HARRIET DAWSON, ELIZABETH CRANE, ELIZABETH LECOUNT, ANNA PHILPOT, SARAH GLENDENNING, ANN MCNAUGHTON,

LYDIA CRANE, ELIZABETH HOLLEY, MARGARET COLEMAN, MARTHA REAGEN, ELIZABETH MCGILL, REBECCA BRYANT, MARGARET WING, SAVANNAH MORRILL, SERENA MORGRIDGE, NANCY FIELD, MARTHA DAVIS, MARY BRUSCUP, JULIA HEASLITT, MARY VANCE, SOPHIA WOOD, JANE ROBINSON, MARGARET CARBOY, ELIZABETH LATTA, LUCRETIA PADDOCK, ELIZABETH SLAYBACK.

It is time to tell of another woman of early Cincinnati, not a teacher but one who co-operated enthusiastically in the establishment of the city's earliest high school. This was MRS. ABIGAIL WOODWARD, wife of William Woodward, a prosperous farmer and business man, who as early as 1818 became deeply interested in the education of children who could not attend private schools.

Even were there not old documents to indicate it, we could safely assume that Abigail Woodward was as deeply interested as her husband in plans, which they often talked over with Nathan Guilford and Samuel Lewis, for giving all children of their community a chance to obtain an education.

It so happened that Thomas Hughes, a shoemaker, whose modest little farm stood on the southwest shoulder of Mt. Auburn, was a friend of the Woodwards. Both families were childless. It seemed to have made them more sympathetic to the needs of other people's children. The Woodwards talked with Hughes, the cobbler, so convincingly that when Hughes died, in 1824, it was found that he had left his all—his little farm—"for the education of the poor destitute children whose parents or guardians were unable to pay for their schooling."

This absolutely settled the Woodwards in their intention, so, in 1826 they gave seven acres of land, of which the present Woodward High School, Woodward and Sycamore Streets, is central point, for establishment of a grammar school. The movement to start public schools was already well under way and the Woodwards felt that there would be need for an intermediate type of school which public funds could not provide.

Then it was decided that public schools should extend through the intermediate grade, so the Woodward gift—to which they added more—was applied to a high school erected and opened in 1831. The Hughes gift was applied to this same purpose for a time. Finally through the efforts, largely, of Guilford and Lewis, it was made possible to include high schools in the public education system of Cincinnati and in 1851, both Woodward and Hughes were organized as part of the public schools.

A statue of William Woodward stands on the grounds of Woodward High School but none of Abigail. She is there, however. For in 1860 alumni of the historic school had remains of the founder and his wife removed from the cemetery in which they had been interred and buried in a stone vault, above which they erected a suitable monument.

Since it was organized as a public high school Woodward has graduated 7,922 young men and women. One of them became president and later Chief Justice, of the United States. This was William Howard Taft, graduated in 1874. Both Woodward and Hughes have many other notables, jurists, physicians, attorneys, business men and women, economists, sociologists, scientists, clergymen and writers to their credit. They have served their city, their state and their nation, some of them very famously. A woman helped to give them this opportunity.

Woodward High School teachers have won a place of their own in the esteem and, many times, with deep affection of Cincinnatians. Among the notable women educators, now passed away, of this, Cincinnati's first high school, was MATILDA BRAY, 1858-1864, who on her death left a bequest of $5,000 to Woodward, as part of a list of legacies totalling about $35,000 to various humanitarian and educational organizations of her city.

An interesting high light about Matilda Bray is that she married a man whose name was much like her own—Melvin Albray—and that their daughter, SARAH A. ALBRAY, was also on the Woodward faculty. She was teacher of history and deeply interested in her pupils, an interest that also manifested itself on her death in a bequest, to be applied to scholarships for Woodward graduates.

HENRIETTA WALKER, 1865-1892, former teacher of English at Woodward, was another exponent of kindly and considerate living, in which human helpfulness was the main design.

NETTIE FILLMORE, 1879-1921, taught Latin with unusual success in that she aroused in her pupils her own keen interest in the classic language.

ADALINE A. STUBBS, who retired as teacher of history at Woodward in 1928, was instrumental in establishing the fine art collection of the school, in which this former faculty member still takes active interest.

LOUISE M. ARMSTRONG, 1886-1921, was teacher of speech and drama and to her is credited the fine achievement of organizing vacation schools as part of the Cincinnati public education system.

But for ELEANOR C. O'CONNELL, 1882-1925, the fine collection of Woodward relics which has helped to center interest of students and hold that of graduates in the wonderful early history of their school might never have been possible. She delved deep into the past in order to regain and preserve values tangible and intangible.

MARGARETTA BURNET, who retired in 1911, was teacher of biology whose fine ideals still influence teachers and pupils and whose deep interest in Woodward has never wavered.

The same is vividly true of ALICE M. DONNELLY, who retired as teacher of Latin in 1919.

ISABELLE H. NEFF, 1893-1930, descendant of one of Cincinnati's most prominent old families, pioneered in the teaching of household arts.

Former students of Woodward still keep green the memory of E. JANE WISENALL, 1915-1934, music director, whose leadership in the fine art of helping others was only one of her splendid gifts.

MATILDA RABENSTEIN, 1915-1937, had the satisfaction before her death of seeing established a high school course in economics which she was mainly instrumental in planning.

The above named are but a few of the women faculty members who in the past have helped to illustrate as well as to pass on the fine tradition—the Woodward spirit—alive and alert in the hearts of the students of today and of tomorrow.

Avondale Public School of Cincinnati has long played an important part in the educational life of the community.

Today a fine modern building occupies the same site that the early citizens of Avondale purchased in 1848 for school purposes. The first building was erected in 1851 at a cost of $2,750.00.

Avondale has from its very beginning ranked as one of the outstanding schools of the community. This has been due to many different influences, but primarily to the teachers who consecrated themselves to its service.

Here are outlined the services of a few of the former teachers who were identified with the Avondale Public School for many years.

MISS NELLIE M. STANSBURY, MISS EMMA O. HOWARD, MISS MELANIE A. SCHUTE, MISS EVA HERBST, MISS LAURA HIBBARD, MISS GRACE E. RICHARDSON, MISS EDNA MEADE SPILLARD, MISS ANNIE LENNOX KINSELLA.

Columbus was made the capital of the state of Ohio, by legislative action, in 1812. The older portion of the city, named Franklinton, in honor of Benjamin Franklin, by its founder, Lucas Sullivant, was located in 1797, adopted as their home by Sullivant and other pioneers and had grown into a thriving community by the time it was absorbed into Columbus.

So records on the earliest school of the community deals with Franklinton, where a one room log school house was built in 1806 and taught by Dr. Peleg Sisson. The schoolhouse was put up and liberally supported, as was virtually every other enterprise of the thriving pioneer community, by Lucas Sullivant, whose children were among those occupying the slab seats disposed about the big fireplace and the puncheon floor.

Columbus had various difficulties in establishing a public school system it was not until 1835, according to MRS. GEORGE L. CONVERSE, in "We, Too, Built Columbus," that women teachers were employed in the public schools. KATE REESE was the first woman teacher employed and ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, who became Mrs. Abel Hildredth, was the second. The first list of women accorded public school certificates includes the names of Nancy Squires, Kate Reese, Margaret Livingston, Phoebe Randall, Lucy Wilson, Priscilla Weaver, Isabella Green, Grace Pinney, Flora Andrews,

Emily Maynard, Rachel Jamison, Pymela White, Hannah Culkins, Mary Ross and Henrietta Christie.

In 1837 Samuel Lewis—the same Lewis who helped to obtain free public school legislation for Ohio, was made state superintendent of the "Common Schools," for this was still their official name. The annual report of the directors of the common schools of Columbus showed in 1841 that eight female teachers were then employed, each receiving $50.00 per quarter.

So no advance had been made, even in the Capital of the state, in the matter of paying women teachers, at this time.

Columbus did, however, score first in another and highly important phase of education.

It seems to be an inescapable fact, notwithstanding the claim of highly educated Boston to the same distinction, that the first kindergarten in the United States was opened and conducted at Columbus, Ohio, in 1858 by CAROLINE LOUISA FRANKENBERG, a pupil and disciple of the great Froebel himself.

This was 10 years before a kindergarten was started in Boston by Elizabeth Peabody. So the honor of introducing Froebel's principles to America belongs, it seems, to the cultured little woman who emigrated from Eddingehausen, Germany, to make Ohio her adopted home.

Fraulein Frankenberg had, in fact, made an effort to sew the seed for her children's garden in this country as early as 1836, when she made her first trip to Columbus.

It is now established, according to Elizabeth N. Samuel, in "We, Too, Built Columbus," that Froebel had a friend, Ernst Frankenberg, living at the Capitol of Ohio and that to this friend the founder of the kindergarten sent plans for establishing an institution for the "care of the active instincts of childhood and youth" to the Ohio city in 1838, these plans being soon followed by the first effort of Caroline Frankenberg to start the movement.

This, however, proved impractical, so Fraulein Frankenberg returned to Germany and returned to Columbus 20 years later.

After her return to Germany, Caroline taught six years at Keilhau under Froebel's immediate direction. Then she taught at Dresden and then at Bautzen. Even the German parents of these cities had little idea of what this new idea was all about. It was fine to keep the little ones busy and happy and out from under the busy mother's feet, they doubtless conceded. But to call this teaching—

In her little home on Rich St., Columbus, as soon as she was established there, in 1858, the devoted educator set up her kindergarten, the first in the United States. She did her best to interest others in her cause. She even advertised in Die Westbote, German newspaper of the city. She charged a modest tuition fee—seventy-five cents per pupil was the maximum. But she could not speak English and how, with this handicap, could the underlying

motive of a great educational principle be adequately explained? But Caroline struggled on—might, perhaps, have expanded her work, but for a fall which disabled her for any further physical activity. From Columbus Fraulein Caroline went to Zanesville, finally to a home in the Lutheran Orphanage at Germantown, Pa.

Columbus was the first city of Ohio to establish a training school for kindergarten teachers. This was the achievement of MRS. ANNA B. OGDEN, who had acquired her own special training at Boston. She started with seven pupils and made it a practice to have parents visit the center, in order that they might understand what in mere words she found impossible to explain. Later Mrs. Ogden became director of the Elizabeth Peabody kindergarten at Minneapolis.

A third attempt in the field of child training was made in 1879, when three Columbus women, MRS. J. D. DUNHAM, MRS. GEORGE PETERS and MRS. C. D. FIRESTONE opened a kindergarten in a house at Gay and Front Streets.

This too failed of understanding and support. Even so, Columbus has the educational honor of having first, among cities of Ohio, established kindergartens as part of the public school system. Eleven such centers were established—then came lean times for the board of education and the work was dropped.

But members of the Columbus Kindergarten Association, headed by MRS. JOHN W. BROWN, continued their efforts and in 1912 four centers for kindergarten work were re-opened and their number grew until the city school system included 22 kindergartens. But the depression reached even this basic and now full approved entrance to formal education. In 1932 kindergartens were discontinued by the Columbus Board of Education because of shrinkage in school income and the work started by little Fraulein Frankenberg nearly a century ago, is once more in abeyance at the capital city of Ohio.

Efforts of equally devoted and enthusiastic women in this field of education have achieved permanent results in a number of other leading cities of Ohio.

Of these MISS ANNIE LAWS, of Cincinnati, whose biography appears in the chapter on social service was acknowledged leader.

DORA SANDOE BACHMAN, whose fine brain and strong heart won her recognition as Lawyer, Writer and Suffrage Leader, was the first woman on the Columbus Board of Education.

She was followed by JANE PURCELL GOULD, Mrs. George Converse informs us, KATE LACEY, MRS LUCRETIA MCPHERSON, MRS. ALICE ARPS, MRS. CORA MAE KELLOGG, JULIETTE SESSIONS, AUGUSTA BECKER, MRS. ETHEL GEORGE, MRS. O. C. MARTIN, MRS. GRACE R. CLIFTON and MRS. MARY LOUISE JOHNSON.

The first teacher on record in the settlement that later became the metropolis of Cleveland was a young woman by the name of SARAH DOAN. She had charge of a log cabin school on Ridge Road. She could not have had many pupils for at this time, about 1810, the entire population of the settlement was 57. We have mentioned Ann Spofford, "Squire" Spofford's daughter, as having taught school in Major Carter's log cabin and there were unquestionably many other "female" schoolmarms as the community developed.

The establishment, in fact, of the first free school of Cleveland can be directly traced to a woman. Sarah Van Tyne it seems, had conducted, previous to 1836, a Sunday school in a basement down in the poorest part of the city, near the river. This she developed into the old Bethel Chapel, at Diamond and Superior Sts. and here it was that through the efforts and energy of Sarah and others interested that a free school was first opened, right in Bethel Chapel. But the school was, of course, for the poor and was supported by charity.

Cleveland received its city charter in 1836. The Council, under this charter, was authorized to establish a public school system and was given the right to purchase or receive by donation a lot in each of the wards of the city, as site for a school building.

To support the schools, Council was authorized to levy a tax of one mill for schools and sites and one mill for cost of operating including payment of teachers.

Women have always had an important part in the Cleveland public education system. In 1842 the average salary of a Cleveland woman teacher was still, however, not more than $5.00 per week. By 1864 her average salary had increased appreciably—but it was still about $465.00 a year. There were about 83 "female" teachers employed in Cleveland public schools the school year 1864-65.

This did not keep women of outstanding ability from public school service, for instance, ELLEN G. REVELEY. Miss Reveley was graduated from Albany (N. Y.) State Normal School in 1859. She taught a year in Verona, N. Y., then at Rome, N. Y., then at Greylock Institute, Mass., and then began her career of 38 years in the public educational system of Cleveland. From primary grade teacher she was promoted to principalship of the Sterling and then of the Mayflower School. Then she was made principal of the Normal School at Cleveland and then supervisor of Cleveland public schools.

Much of the progress of the Cleveland schools is attributed to this great teacher and executive. Men and women who are foremost citizens of the city today still regard Ellen Reveley as the most potent influence in their life. They say that she was the embodiment of every precept she inculcated, the practician of every principle she presented. But when they declare that

Ellen devoted her life, absolutely and literally, to the cause of popular education, it is never with any expression of regret. It is, on the contrary, with conscious pride. As if they asked to what better cause could she have been devoted?

Crawford County schools were established as soon as a sufficient number of children warranted building a school. In 1822, SALLIE DAVIS, was a Bucyrus teacher; JANE HOGAN taught in Sandusky township in 1826-27. ELIZABETH BEAR taught the first school in Whetstone township in 1828 and ELIZABETH THOMPSON the first school in Chatfield township in 1834.

TEACHERS OF YESTERDAY

The high type of service given by many women educators of Ohio approximately 50 years ago and continued in some instances until quite recent years is indicated by the following list of teachers in various parts of the state, who won more than local recognition.

DRUZILLA ANDERSON

DRUZILLA ANDERSON, who taught the first grade of Linwood Cincinnati public school for 39 years was born at Stockdale, Pike County, the daughter of Calvin and Amanda Booth Anderson.

She attended elementary and high schools of Lucasville, Ohio and completed her education through external courses of the University of Cincinnati.

Miss Anderson began her long career as a teacher in Stockdale and continued her work in various schools until 1910 when she was appointed to the Linwood School staff.

The entire period of her teaching service covered half a century at the time of her retirement in 1935.

During her 50 years in the schoolroom, Druzilla Anderson helped to develop the minds and characters of thousands of children—many of whom became leading citizens.

Even after her retirement her contacts with Linwood School continued to be a vital force in the educational progress of the community. Her place in the affections of her former pupils is demonstrated frequently by gatherings in her honor and on these occasions Miss Anderson contrasts the primitive schools in which she began her profession with the public educational centers of today.

But she holds no brief for the little red school house. She believes that the public school has progressed immeasurably—and that it must continue to advance.

LIDA F. BALDWIN

LIDA F. BALDWIN, mathematician, writer and teacher for 34 years in the Rayen School of Youngstown, O., will, most present and former students of the school believe, be remembered long after many educators now enjoying world wide fame are quite forgotten. This was indicated, as far as Youngstown is concerned, at the time of Miss Baldwin's funeral in October, 1938. She was 83 years old when she died but even so, nobody seemed to think her time had come. Had not Miss Lida learned to drive a car when she was past 70? Had she not, at 76, made a trip into almost impenetrable areas of Pymatuming Swamp, wearing out and leaving behind the youngsters who started out with her? Why, Miss Lida was past 60 before she even broke into the Atlantic Monthly. She did not retire from school until eight years ago.

After that she devoted herself more than ever to nature study, in which field her research won her scholastic recognition for many years.

Miss Baldwin was born in 1855, at Leavittsburg, O. She was the daughter of George Baldwin, a descendant of pioneers who came to Ohio in covered wagons from Connecticut. She was graduated from Lebanon Normal School and taught 19 years before coming to Youngstown, making her teaching service total 53 years.

Former pupils of Miss Baldwin who had scattered to various parts of the world, made a habit of calling on her whenever they visited their home town. Students who had gone on to college came back to show their grades in entrance exams. Some of these could show 100%. One of them, in writing his thesis for his doctor's degree at John's Hopkins, preceded it with a tribute to Miss Baldwin.

These are some of the reasons why Youngstown believes Miss Baldwin will never be forgotten. They certainly seem good reasons.

DORCAS BEER

DORCAS BEER of Bucyrus, Ohio, was a teacher in Yonkers, New York for 10 years before returning to her home town to teach for 30 years in Bucyrus High School.

It was after the awful shirtwaist factory fire in the east that Dorcas returned to Ohio to join her sister, KATHRYN BEER in a speaking engagement in 10 counties of the state. Their father was Judge Thomas Beer.

In 1917, Miss Dorcas Beer was sent as a delegate to a suffrage meeting in Washington, D. C.

She was one of the organizers of the Red Cross and spoke over Crawford County in its behalf. She organized the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1911 and was the first regent of Hannah Crawford Chapter, D. A. R. in Bucyrus.

THE LATE LIDA F. BALDWIN

former teacher, Youngstown

During the World War the chapter organized first aid classes and was directed to establish a hospital in the State Armory. During the "flu" epidemic it served as a base for the patients.

Miss Beer and her sister Kathryn reside in the Beer homestead in Bucyrus with a brother Thomas Beer.

OPHELIA NESBIT BELL

OPHELIA NESBIT BELL, early teacher, of the Cincinnati public schools, was born in North Carolina on Feb. 12, 1848, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1936.

She spent the greater part of her life in Cincinnati and graduated from Oberlin College.

She married Charles W. Bell, teacher of penmanship in Cincinnati Public Schools, and had six children. One of her daughters, Alma, operated a beauty shop in the old Commercial Building, Walnut St. for twenty years. Two others, Erminie and Margaret Eloise taught in Covington, Ky. for a great number of years. There are four grandchildren, two of whom are also teachers. She taught in Gaines High School located on Court Street where the Business Department of the Cincinnati Board of Education building now stands, and was a Dramatic reader and actress, once playing the leading role in Shakespeare's Macbeth, given at Robinson's Opera House at Ninth and Plum Streets.

She was the first bride married in Union Baptist Church, Mound St., Cincinnati, and in later years, became a member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Bell has two nieces who are engaged in education work in Cincinnati, Mrs. Paul Coffey (Alma Hatfield), elementary teacher at Jackson school since 1929, and her sister, Miss Marjorie Hatfield, primary teacher at Woodlawn since 1931. Both Mrs. Coffey and Miss Hatfield were graduates of the University of Cincinnati, the former graduating in 1927 and the latter in 1929. Mrs. Coffey has B.A. and B.E. degrees and Miss Hatfield, a B.S. degree. Both were born in Cincinnati.

HARRIETT E. BANCROFT

HARRIETT E. BANCROFT was graduated from the Central High School of Columbus, Ohio, in 1877, began to teach at the Second Avenue School of that city and after eleven years was appointed Principal of Douglass School. Later Miss Bancroft was made Principal of Fair Avenue School, and filled this position as she did all others with distinction.

ELECTA P. BRADBURY

For more than 30 years ELECTA P. BRADBURY was one of the most highly regarded teachers, personally and professionally, of the Cleveland

Public Schools. She was born in Gallia County, the daughter of an attorney, attended the county schools and in 1873 was graduated from the Worthington Normal School. The same year she was assigned, with the rank of principal, to the Kinsman building. This was then a one woman school—there were no other teachers. Gradually her district grew, she was given an assistant, then other staff members. Finally, Kinsman School became one of the largest in Cleveland, with more than 30 faculty members and about 15,000 pupils.

SARAH BUCKINGHAM

Another pioneer woman, of Muskingum County, who is noted in history, was likewise named Sarah and her father was another Ebenezer. SARAH BUCKINGHAM, daughter of Ebenezer Buckingham, was the original founder of the Putnam Female Seminary. Opened in 1835 it continued to be a leading institution for female education until the year of its closing in 1902. Sarah Buckingham later married a brother of Dr. Henry Ward Beecher. She, her husband and her two sisters were vitally instrumental in the success of this fine school, noted for its cultural background and collegiate standing. Daughters of Zanesville's best families were graduated from this splendid school and boarding pupils came from all over the United States. So high a rating was given it among the schools of the country, that to have been a graduate of Putnam Seminary—the "Female" was dropped in later days—established a young woman as having had all requisite training in education, the arts and graces.

LOUISE L. CAMPBELL

A progressive point of view on public education, result of training, travel and extensive observation, marked the career of LOUISE L. CAMPBELL, principal for many years of the Orchard Street School, Cleveland.

She was born near Wellsville, O., attended school at Youngstown and then was graduated from the Cleveland Normal School. She was appointed a teacher in the Mayflower School, where she remained 15 years, then was transferred to the Outhwaite School and later to the Fremont building. For three years Miss Campbell served as assistant principal of the Gordon School, then was made principal of that building. In 1905 she was made principal of Orchard Street, where her services had no small part in the development of the entire Cleveland system.

LIDA CRICKARD

Teaching was a tradition for several generations in the family of LIDA CRICKARD, who was born at Marion, graduated in 1880 from Delaware High School and in 1884 assigned to a teaching position in the schools of that city. So marked was her efficiency that in a short time she was promoted to the principalship of the North School.

IDA M. DEIGHTON

The entire working life of IDA M. DEIGHTON of Cleveland, Ohio was devoted to the cause of popular education. She was born at Cleveland, the daughter of Thomas Deighton, was educated in Cleveland Public Schools, graduated from West High School in 1886 and from Normal School in 1887.

Her first teaching assignment was to the Waverly School where she remained two years. She then taught at the Gordon Street building and in 1896 was made principal of Willard Street School. A woman of high-intellectual attainment, she directed virtually all her energy to public education.

MARY DILL

Rarely indeed is the public school named in honor of a woman teacher. This distinction came, however, to MARY DILL, who for 49 years taught at what was formerly Carthage and is now Mary Dill School of Cincinnati.

Mary Dill was born October 13, 1840, began her career as educator while still in her teens, retired from her profession in 1916 and died in 1930. For years she was the recipient of various honors in recognition of the duration and the unusual excellence of her work.

These tributes culminated in the decision of the Board of Education, following a request of the school community, to give the fine name of Mary Dill to the school she served so long.

HELEN WOLCOTT DIMICK

HELEN WOLCOTT DIMICK, who was made supervising principal of the Segar School, Toledo, nearly 40 years ago, may be regarded as an exemplar of what was both finest and foremost in the public education of her day.

She was directly descended from old New England stock, was born at Windsor Locks, Conn., and was the daughter of Dr. Samuel W. Skinner, one of the best known physicians and surgeons of his time. Dr. Skinner had graduated from Yale College and from Bellevue Hospital. He was made surgeon in chief of the staff stationed at Arlington Heights during the Civil War, where he won great distinction.

His daughter attended private schools at Windsor Locks, then went to Mt. Holyoke College, Mass. She began her school work at Toledo, where she won the confidence of her pupils and the esteem of her co-workers in constantly increasing degree.

Despite her professional responsibilities, Mrs. Dimick found time and energy to work actively with various organizations, notably the Daughters of the American Revolution, Ursula Wolcott Chapter, of which she was the second regent. She was a direct descendant of that Ursula Wolcott, daughter of Roger Wolcott, governor of Connecticut, whose posterity included twelve governors, thirty-two judges, including a chief justice, a secretary of war,

a secretary of the treasury, a vice president of the United States and many senators, ministers, professors and officers of high rank.

BERTHA SEARS DORRANCE

BERTHA SEARS DORRANCE (Mrs. John Dorrance) was born in 1869 at Bucyrus, Ohio. She attended Mt. Holyoke College after graduating from Bucyrus High School. Her work as teacher began in Kamhama Girls' School in Honolulu. She is the wife of the Rev. John Dorrance and now resides in California.

LIDA EASTON

Lida Easton was one of the first two teachers appointed to Mt. Auburn School, then a 4 room building on the present site of the Taft School of Cincinnati, about 1860. Later she married and moved to Kansas. When President William H. Taft was campaigning the West, 40 years later, her picture was held up in the crowd by her husband and the President recognized it as his former teacher.

The other teacher was HANNAH R. COPE. Miss Cope graduated from Woodward in 1860 and was appointed as a teacher in what was then the 10th District School. She was the same year transferred to Mt. Auburn.

Miss Cope was instrumental in collecting dainties from Mt. Auburn families and distributing them to the sick and wounded soldier boys at Washington Park Military Hospital, located on the lot the Music Hall now occupies. She was given permission to enter and leave the hospital when the city was under martial law.

After five years of teaching, Miss Cope married Silas W. Plimpton of Providence, R. I., and together they went as pioneers into the newly opened West. Upon returning to Ohio later, Mrs. Plimpton became superintendent of the National Woman's Relief Corps Home at Madison, Ohio, which housed Civil War veterans and their dependents.

Mrs. Plimpton returned later to Mt. Auburn and ended her days in the shadow of Mt. Auburn School. Her daughter was a teacher for many years in Hughes High School.

LOUISE DOWLING HORSLEY was born March 22, 1844 in New York City, the daughter of Burton and Theresa Dowling Horsley both of English descent. She graduated from Woodward and began teaching when 18 years old and taught continuously until she retired at age of 70, virtually all this time at Mt. Auburn. Many prominent people lived on Mt. Auburn at that time and numerous successful Cincinnati business men of today were her pupils. She, too, was a teacher of William Howard Taft by whom she was always remembered and esteemed. A very active member of 9th Baptist Church she taught Sunday-School for years. Miss Horsley was a great reader,

fond of travel, interested in local and national affairs and frequently attended summer schools to keep abreast of times.

She died in 1917 after a brief illness.

KATHARINE C. WELSCH born in 1856 of French descent. Forbears came with LaFayette to aid our struggling republic. Taught for 49 years in Cincinnati—the greater part of the time at Mt. Auburn.

She was a member of the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church. She retired in June of 1926 and died in August of 1927.

ALICE FASSIG

ALICE FASSIG former Principal of Michigan Avenue School, Columbus, Ohio, was born in that city, the daughter of Matthias and Eliza Fassig.

She was educated in the Columbus public schools, took a two years course in Normal School, and later special educational courses at Ohio State University. She began teaching in 1884 and continued her services in various schools at Columbus until her appointment in 1904 to the principalship of Michigan Avenue.

ANGELINE GRIMKE HARRIS

ANGELINE GRIMKE HARRIS, daughter of Thompson P. Harris and Sarah Brown Harris, was born at West Elkton, in 1842. She began her life's work as a teacher in the public schools at the age of sixteen years, and from that age until her retirement, in 1904, there was no intermission.

She was continuously employed as primary teacher in the Canden, Ohio Public Schools for a period of over thirty years, during which her fine character and pleasing personality greatly endeared her to the entire community. She was devoid of enemies and of adverse criticism.

She died at Fountain City, Indiana, in 1931.

Time may obliterate, her friends and former pupils admit, the name of Angeline Harris. But the influence of her good life, they believe, will live forever.

CORA B. HAUGHEY

CORA B. HAUGHEY, former principal of Central School, Newark, Ohio, was born in that city, educated in its public schools and began teaching immediately after graduation from high school.

Her innate understanding of child life and of sound educational methods was a marked factor in her success as educator.

EVA HERBST

EVA HERBST was graduated from Hughes High School and from the Cincinnati Normal School and commenced her teaching in the old Eighth

District School in 1886, the next year she was transferred to what is now Fairmount School and in 1912 she came to the Avondale Public School where she remained until her retirement in 1937.

Miss Herbst was one of the outstanding primary teachers of the city. In her early career, she organized a class of First Grade teachers to study the most advanced methods of the time and later this class—under her direction—wrote a Course of Study for the first grade. She was the first primary teacher in Cincinnati to abandon the old-fashioned seats and desks and to introduce the little tables and chairs now in use in all up-to-date schoolrooms. She utilized many other suggestions received during her study at Teachers College, Columbia University.

A woman of great artistic ability, she had fine success in developing the histrionic talent of children and did wonderful work in dramatization. She was most original and both wrote and produced many outstanding plays, among which was "The Fantasy of the Muses," a presentation of creative expression, and "Ruth" an out of door religious pageant.

In poetry, music and art, probably lay her most ambitious effort. Her book, "Tales and Customs of the Ancient Hebrews," was adopted as a Supplementary Reader in the Cincinnati Schools.

Miss Herbst was a great lover of beauty, and her schoolroom was always gay with blooming plants.

In the treatment of her pupils, she was remarkably just and showed absolutely no favoritism. Probably her most outstanding trait was her ability to develop all that was in a child.

While she did remarkable work with the bright child, she was unusually successful with backward pupils, and many whom others considered a failure achieved success under her wonderful direction.

KATE YOUNG HERRICK

In the entire period of her service to public education, the late KATE YOUNG HERRICK taught or supervised a total of 31 schools, leaving on every group of pupils with whom she came in contact, the impression of a fine personality, fine qualifications and fine scholarship.

She was born in New Philadelphia, O., the daughter of William and Alvina Young, and was a member in 1865 of the first class ever graduated from the high schools of that city. Kate Young was then 17 years old but began to teach at Trenton, O., and stayed there for three years. By this time her reputation was established both as a teacher and as administrator and she was appointed assistant principal of the Urichsville High School. Soon she was made principal, in charge of the grammar and junior high school grades, a position she held for 30 years. In 1873 Kate Young married Matson J. Herrick, who died six years later, leaving her with two children.

Fortunately she had not given up her career as teacher, which continued until 1904. Two weeks from the day she fell sick—in her school room—

Kate Herrick died, on Feb. 21, 1904. So of her it may be said, almost literally, that she died at her post of service.

LAURA HIBBARD

For 49 years LAURA HIBBARD was a potent factor in the growth and development of the Avondale Public School, Cincinnati. She served this school as a teacher, a wise counselor and a friend. She began her work at Avondale in 1888 and retired in June, 1937, having given the entire period of her professional service to this one school, to the pupils and faculty of which she has been deeply attached.

Miss Hibbard was graduated from the University of Cincinnati. A woman of broad scholarship and unusual ability, of gracious personality and strong convictions, of fine ideals and generous altruism, she has been a power in developing character in her pupils.

She was devoted to children and took great joy in her work. Her influence for good with young people was unsurpassed.

Loved alike by children, teachers and parents, her outstanding work at Avondale School will, it is believed, live for generations to come.

MARIE A. HIBBARD

MARIE A. HIBBARD, formerly principal for more than 30 years of Erie Street School, Toledo, O., came from several generations of teachers. Her father and her mother were teachers, her paternal grandfather and great grandfather. Three of her sisters and a brother, beside herself, followed in the ancestral footsteps.

Miss Hibbard was born at Fulton, O. She was descended from notable stock, four of her great grandfathers having participated in the Revolutionary War. She attended school in Fulton County, later at Wauseon, where she graduated from high school and completed the courses of the Wauseon Normal School. After teaching a year at Toledo, Miss Hibbard entered Hillsdale College for special work. When she recommenced teaching in Toledo it was at the Broadway School and before long she was appointed principal of St. Clair School and then of Erie School. She was regarded as one of the foremost educators of Toledo.

EMMA O. HOWARD

EMMA O. HOWARD taught in the second grade of the Avondale Public School for forty-eight years. Her services began in 1876 and ended in 1924, almost rounding out a half a century.

Miss Howard was a conscientious and painstaking teacher, and combined with these characteristics a keen sense of humor and a gayety of manner which endeared her to all who knew her.

MARY JANES BIGELOW INGHAM

The name of MARY JANES BIGELOW INGHAM cannot but carry reminders of outstanding achievement in education, social welfare, religion, civic and professional service to the credit of this daughter of Ohio, born more than a century ago, in 1832, who lived to be a power for progress throughout her native state.

She was born at Mansfield, the daughter of the Rev. John and Hannah Janes, educated by private teachers and at Western Reserve seminary, at Berea and Norwalk and later at the Woman's College, Delaware where she taught modern languages during the first four years of her professional career. Two years as assistant principal at Norwalk North Grammar School were followed by a similar position at the Rockwell School of Cleveland, where her teaching ability won wide recognition. In 1866, when the popular, as well as proficient, Miss Janes was married to W. A. Ingham, prominent publisher and business man of Cleveland, she retired from teaching and travelled extensively for a period. But after awhile the Inghams settled in their handsome home and very soon the former teacher was deep in new activities. She was among the founders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and of the School of Art at Cleveland. She organized missionary societies and teachers associations, she led crusades and she launched civic celebrations. Besides all this, Mrs. Ingham made one more notable contribution to the contemporaneous achievements of her sex by recording these achievements. Her "History of Woman's Work in Cleveland," covering the period from 1830 to 1893, is regarded as a valuable addition to the history of her city and her state.

LOUISE HENRIETTA JOHN

For fifty-eight years LOUISE HENRIETTA JOHN gave her efforts untiring to the maintenance of high educational standards in the Ohio schools and Galion particularly was benefitted by her work for through thirty-seven years she was one of its ablest teachers, spending several years of that period as high school principal. She is still identified with the work as a member of the Galion board of education so that her wise counsel still proves an element in the successful conduct of the schools and out of the rich stores of her experience she is giving for the public welfare.

Miss John has been a life long resident of this state. Born in Delphos, February 29, 1860, she is a daughter of Ernest August and Louise (Mueller) John, both natives of Germany. The father came to America when a young man and was married in this country. He was a druggist who started out in that field of business in Cincinnati and later removed to Delphos, where he owned a pharmacy. He enlisted in defense of the Union at the time of

the Civil War and was wounded in battle, dying soon afterward, his remains being interred in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee. His widow, the mother of three children, became a seamstress in order to provide for her family.

Her daughter Louise Henrietta John obtained her early education at Delphos, graduating from high school there and later she attended the Central Normal School of Ohio at Worthington. Subsequently she was a student in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and next attended the University of Michigan, while she won her Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Chicago.

Miss John was an Ohio school teacher for more than half a century, beginning her career as an educator when but fifteen years of age and attending summer school in order to obtain her degree. For seventeen years, from 1875 to 1892, she taught at Delphos and was principal there for several years. In the latter year she went to Tippecanoe City as principal, serving in that capacity until 1896, when she came to Galion, being connected with the schools here as a teacher for thirty-seven years or until 1933, when she retired. She served as principal of the high school for several years and throughout the entire period was with the high school, teaching Latin, German, Spanish and French. No higher or more indisputable proof of her ability can be given than the fact that she was retained as a teacher throughout this entire period and at all times she kept abreast with the trend of modern professional thought and progress through wide reading and study and through her connection with the National Education Association and the Ohio State Education Association.

Miss John is a member of the Progress Club, a literary society and is an honorary member of the Child Conservation League. She also belongs to the Galion Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Guild, nor has her interest in educational activities ever abated. For twenty years she has been secretary of the Galion library board and is still filling the position. Since 1930 she has been president of the Galion Public Health League and from 1936 has been secretary-treasurer of the Nursery School advisory board, a federal relief project. She is deeply interested in children, especially in seeing that the underprivileged are given an "even start," as shown in her work in the Nursery School. She has given generously of her time to the board of education and the library, as well as numerous other projects of public worth, was active in the suffrage campaign when it was instituted and during the World War was chairman of the Liberty Loan committee in Galion. Her sister, Miss Doris John, who has been librarian in Galion for many years, lives with her, and both are regarded as among the foremost representatives of intellectual interests of the city.

SARAH G. JONES

SARAH G. JONES, born in Alexandria, Virginia, April 13, 1843, came to Cincinnati in 1849 with her parents, who paid a fee of twenty-five cents per week in order that she might attend a school for the education of negro children.

She was graduated, however, from the public schools and in 1863 entered the school system as a teacher. After five years in Eastern District School and two years at Mount Healthy, Sarah accepted a position to teach in Columbus, Ohio, remained there until 1875, then returned to Cincinnati, to Douglass School, where she taught for 36 consecutive years.

When, in 1911 she retired after 48 years of service, Sarah Jones was rated among the great educators of the state. She was, in fact, the first teacher of her race to be placed upon the teacher's pension roll.

Married in 1865 to Marshall P. Jones, Mrs. Jones was the mother of three children. Only one was spared to grow to manhood, Joseph L. Jones, who became one of the successful business men of Cincinnati.

From early girlhood, Mrs. Jones was a member of Union Baptist Church, working in Sunday School, singing in the choir and rendering loyal service wherever needed.

She was active in community service and was among the original group of women who organized the Home for Aged Colored Women. During the World War, she rendered patriotic service as president of the Soldiers Comfort Club which sent sweaters and other comforts to Hamilton County Soldiers.

She was a poet of rare ability and for 29 years held title of "poetess laureate" of the Ohio State Federation of Colored Women. She wrote most of the songs used in their meetings.

After a nine year illness Sarah Jones died on October 21, 1938.

She ranked among the best educators in the state, not alone because of her ability as an instructor but also through the example she set for youth in the high standard of Christian character she ever portrayed. She was able to awaken "the angel which is within us all."

HARRIET L. KEELER

HARRIET L. KEELER (1846-1921) of Cleveland was born in New York State and was a pupil of Betsy M. Cowles. Miss Cowles so fired the imagination of Miss Keeler for a higher education that she prepared herself for Oberlin College and graduated from there. For thirty years Miss Keeler was a brilliant and inspiring teacher of English at Central High School.

For a short time she served as superintendent of schools of the city of Cleveland. Miss Keeler was a famous botanist and among the widely known books she has written are: "Our Garden Flowers," "Our Northern Shrubs" and "Our Native Trees," all of which are classics.

Because of her outstanding distinction in this field, the Metropolitan Park Board has set aside 300 acres in the Brecksville woods and dedicated them as the Harriet Keeler Memorial Woods.

Miss Keeler was devoted to the cause of woman's suffrage. As one of the presidents of the Cuyahoga County Woman's Suffrage party, she did much to bring credit and respect to the movement in Cleveland. She was also a member of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

ANNIE LENNOX KINSELLA

ANNIE LENNOX KINSELLA taught in the Avondale Public School of Cincinnati from 1909-1930.

She was a woman of slight physique and during the last years of her life suffered much from ill-health, but she possessed a remarkable brain and a vibrant personality.

In the spring of 1930, Miss Kinsella went to Florida hoping to regain her health. She was drowned while bathing at New Smyrna, Florida.

An article which appeared in the Cincinnnati papers at the time of her death was headed, "She Never Had a Bad Boy" and this was the keynote of Annie Kinsella's teaching. She never had a bad boy. Under her influence all children became good, at least for the time being.

Miss Kinsella possessed artistic ability, a fine mathematical brain, and much literary talent. She was qualified, it was said, for advanced fields of teaching but preferred to dedicate her life to little children.

ADA E. LAIRD

ADA E. LAIRD, former principal of Waverly School, Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Burton, Ohio, the daughter of Justin Williams. She attended the public school at Painesville later taking a course at Lake Erie Seminary.

Her first school was in the Painesville district. She then taught at Geneva, Ohio and then at Cleveland where for more than thirty years she made and maintained a record for understanding of and devotion to the art of teaching.

JANE LINDSAY

JANE LINDSAY was principal of Fairhome school in Lorain for 50 years and during that period has taught thousands of children, including many Lorain business and professional men.

She came to Lorain at the age of seven from Glasgow, Scotland, her birth place. She attended Kent College and entered the Lorain school system after graduating.

Miss Lindsay was the originator of Fairhome May Day, an annual May festival held by pupils of the school of which she has been principal. The May Day event has been held each May for nearly 30 years.

A reunion in her honor was held a year ago by all pupils who at one time or another were members of her class.

CLARA MAYER

CLARA MAYER for many years principal of Landon School, Cleveland was born in Forest City and educated in the Cleveland public schools.

She then entered Normal school, graduating in 1880.

Miss Mayer began as a teacher at Hicks Street School, Cleveland. Was later transferred to West High School where she demonstrated her outstanding ability that won her appointment to the principalship of the Landon School.

AUGUSTA McCLINTOCK

AUGUSTA McCLINTOCK, born in Hebron, O., attended the public schools there, then studied at Granville College and later at the Worthington, O. Normal School.

She is said to have been especially fortunate in her ability to acquire knowledge and to impart it and particularly earnest in her conviction of the responsibilities of her profession. Mrs. McClintock taught first at London, O., then for five years at the Brownwell School of Cleveland. On promotion to principalship she was made head of the Fremont School, of which she had charge more than 20 years.

MARCELLA SWINGLEY MODERWELL

The late MARCELLA SWINGLEY MODERWELL, was the first woman superintendent of Bucyrus schools before her marriage to Major Crat Moderwell.

Two of her sisters, MARY SWINGLEY FISHER, wife of Col. Cyrus Fisher and KATE SWINGLEY FULTON, were also teachers. Mrs. Fulton is the only survivor.

BELLE MONTGOMERY

When BELLE MONTGOMERY, former teacher of Latin at Chaney High School died at Youngstown, O., last year (1938), newspapers of both city and county paid editorial homage to her long career in public education. In summing up, one of them said, "So Belle Montgomery's death closes a career which was an example of the best educational tradition—the development of an imaginative, lively mind alert to all that is modern but weighing it in the scale of the centuries. Her character required of her that she devote her great talents untiringly to the high duty of developing the attributes of others. And she did so."

MARY HENRY MULLIGAN

MARY HENRY MULLIGAN was born in Belfast, Ireland, but came to Columbus with her parents when barely out of babyhood. She was educated in the Columbus schools, at Ohio State University and in 1891 was graduated from Columbus Normal School.

Her first appointment as teacher was to the Eighth Avenue School. She taught successively and successfully at both Douglas and Main St. Schools, so much so that when the Livingston Avenue School was opened, Miss Mulligan was made principal, a position which she filled with distinction for many years.

MAUDE IRENE MYERS

MAUDE IRENE MYERS, born in Darke County, was graduated from Delaware High School, then entered Ohio Wesleyan University, where she received her B.S. in 1897. The following year she was given her M.A. While majoring in literature and philosophy, this outstanding woman educator was also unusually proficient in the classics and taught Latin during the latter part of her stay there. In the fall of 1898 she went to Bowling Green as assistant principal of the public school, remained two years, then returned to Delaware as assistant principal of the high school. Again her ability was strikingly demonstrated, so much so that in 1904 Miss Myers was made principal of the Delaware High School. At the time such an appointment was even more unusual than it is today, the achievement of the Ohio teacher centered general as well as professional interest.

MARY L. PETERSON

One of the earlier teachers of the Cleveland public schools who contributed definitely to the development of the system was MARY L. PETERSON, for many years principal of the Denison School.

Mary was only 14 years old when she began her career. She taught a country school in Stark County long enough to earn money for further education, then returned to high school in Salem, her native town. She continued special study, teaching meanwhile, in the Salem Schools and presently was given an appointment in the public schools of Cleveland, then being re-organized.

It is said that the first school to which Mary Peterson was assigned had been too much for several of her predecessors. Her pupils were all boys and some of them unusually hard to handle.

Not, however, for Mary Peterson. She taught in various grades in various schools, her fine work resulting from time to time, in promotions that finally took the form of a principalship.

GRACE E. RICHARDSON

GRACE E. RICHARDSON commenced her teaching career in Ludlow, Ky., and taught for a period in Indianapolis, Indiana. She came to the Avondale School, Cincinnati, in 1904 and continued there until 1938, when she retired. Miss Richardson was a teacher of great ability. She achieved her greatest success in the fields of English and mathematics.

Quiet dignity, perfect poise, unfailing gentleness, and low voice combined to make her schoolroom a center of child happiness as well as of child development.

Miss Richardson had remarkable influence over her pupils and will, it is believed, be remembered as one of the outstanding and beloved teachers of Cincinnati.

REBECCA DAVIS RICKOFF

The "married teacher problem" which has so agitated taxpayers in the past few years does not seem to have greatly troubled our forebears, although matrimony seems to have been even more popular in the past than in the present. To be fair, most teachers of yesterday did, on being decorated with the wedding ring, yield up chalk and blackboard in favor of the domestic hearth. But it is surprising how many of them did not. For instance, MRS. REBECCA DAVIS RICKOFF, the daughter of Professor Monroe Davis of Cincinnati, who was graduated at 16 from Hughes High School as the valedictorian of her class, became a teacher at 21 and two years later the wife of Andrew J. Rickoff, then superintendent of Cincinnati Public Schools.

And did young Mrs. Rickoff immediately discard all the educational interests and occupations of Rebecca Davis? She did not. It is true that she did not continue in the employ of the public schools but it is more than indicated that this or almost any other educational system would have felt quite lucky to get back this young woman, matron though she was, in view of the furore her lectures and writings on vital phases of education already were creating.

In 1873 Mrs. Rickoff, editing leaflets for supplementary reading, having recently made the principal address before the National Education Association. Soon thereafter she was moving heaven and earth to establish the first kindergarten in Cleveland, O. She brought Elizabeth Peabody there to lecture on this new development in education. Professor Rickoff became superintendent of Cleveland public schools after—before—he headed those of Cincinnati and both he and his wife seem to have been equally distinguished in both cities. So presently we find Prof. and Mrs. Rickoff, in collaboration with Dr. William T. Harris, editing the famous "Appleton Readers." Nor did this wide awake woman educator lack active interests outside of her

profession. She was a member of the Women's Congress when the first meeting was held in Cleveland, she was at one time president of the Young Woman's Christian Association, of the American Social Science Association.

When she made an extensive tour abroad, Mrs. Rickoff took time out from sightseeing to study the English "education act." She—and her daughter also—were presented at court—to Queen Victoria. That sort of thing doubtless took a little time also. But by far the greater portion of her brilliant mind, charming personality and indomitable will seem to have been devoted to her chosen field of service—the development of newer and better educational methods from within, in place of harsh methods of compulsion from without.

MARY ALICE ROSS

MARY ALICE ROSS, long regarded as one of the most successful women teachers of Columbus, Ohio, was educated in that city, graduated from High School in 1878 and soon afterwards appointed teacher.

So efficient was her work that a comparatively short interval elapsed before she was made principal of the Spring Street School, in which capacity she served several years. Her final appointment was as principal of the important Franklinton School, where her reputation as expert educator became wide-spread.

MELANIE A. SCHUTE

MELANIE A. SCHUTE, 1882-1922, was one of the outstanding primary teachers of Ohio. Her first four years of teaching were passed in a small country school, but the last forty years were spent in the Avondale Public School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Although crippled from a childhood illness, her marvelous spirit overcame all physical handicaps.

Miss Schute realized that the mission of a primary teacher is not to drill but to establish in the minds of the pupils the right relations towards all those things which are most worthwhile. She was most advanced in her methods. But in her skilled hands, school authorities agreed: "any method would have been the best method."

SALLIE HARRIS SEARS

SALLIE HARRIS SEARS (Mrs. B. V. Sears), was the first principal of Bucyrus High School. Mrs. Sears is the daughter of the late Stephen R. Harris, member of congress from the Eighth Ohio district. She was educated in the Bucyrus schools and at Ohio Wesleyan university. In 1885 she was engaged as principal of Bucyrus High School at a time when there were 90 pupils.

She has been a member of the First Methodist Church since 1870 and a charter member of the missionary society. She is also a member of the Hannah Crawford Chapter D.A.R., Woman's Christian Tmperance Union, and New Era Study Club.

She is the mother of three sons—Dr. Paul Sears, professor of botany at Oberlin University, author of "Deserts on the March" and "This is our World"; Attorney Lindley Sears of Toledo and Attorney J. Dudley Sears of Bucyrus.

MATTIE SIMONTON

When MATTIE SIMONTON, one of the highly successful early teachers in Columbus Public Schools, was a little girl, her home was in the old Buckeye House, a hotel famous in its day, of which her father was proprietor. Its site was later occupied by the Columbus Board of Trade, not very far from the Central High School, where Mattie was a pupil.

Later she attended Heyl's Seminary, graduating with honors. She taught first in the old Mound Street School. Almost as soon as appointment of women to principalships was authorized by law, Miss Simonton was made head of the Rich Street School, remaining there until 1895, when she was given charge of Ohio Avenue School, then one of the largest of the city.

Her duties and responsibilities were heavy but not too much so for this veteran in the cause of public education. She was said to have been a good disciplinarian, not through the still prevalent methods of force and coercion but because of an intuitive understanding of a more effective and efficient appeal—the sort of thing with which all modern teachers are conversant, under the name of educational psychology. The phrase had hardly been invented in Mattie Simonton's day. But she would have known what it meant because she was a natural born teacher.

SARAH A. SMITH

Many of the older men and women of Columbus preserve a lively recollection of MISS SARAH A. SMITH, who began her career as teacher in that city in the old Mound Street School in 1870. She remained there sereval years, was transferred to the Sullivant School, then returned to Mound Street and in 1891 was made principal of the district. Her intuitive understanding of child nature and her skill in developing and satisfying the intelligent curiosity of her pupils were manifest throughout her teaching life. In 1893 she was made principal of the Medary School, then one of the most important of the Columbus system, a position which she filled with great satisfaction to herself and even greater profit to her hundreds of pupils.

EDNA MEADE SPILLARD

EDNA MEADE SPILLARD came to the Avondale Public School, Cincinnati, in 1906 and remained until her retirement in 1935.

Miss Spillard was a graduate of Woodward High School and of the Cincinnati Normal School.

She was a woman of many interests, a great traveler, very fond of the out-of-doors and had much artistic talent.

She was a most earnest, conscientious and interesting teacher. She gave to her pupils the best of herself, and her broad outlook on life enriched the lives of many to whom she is still endeared.

NELLIE M. STANSBURY

NELLIE M. STANSBURY, 1869-1899, commenced her teaching in Avondale School at sixteen years of age and remained until her death in 1899.

She was a woman of great beauty, dignity, and poise. During the time of her teaching classes were large, but she is said to have maintained perfect order with no apparent effort.

She had merely to step before her class to command it.

Her teaching ability was exceptional. In those days, pupils entered high school only by written examinations and the records show that no pupil prepared by Miss Stansbury ever failed.

Her influence in the community was very great, and endures even until today among those who had the good fortune to fall under the magic spell of her strong and beautiful personality.

LUCIA STICKNEY

Ohio's two largest cities can each claim with pardonable pride that LUCIA STICKNEY had important place in their public school systems. Her 45 years of teaching service were virtually divided between Cincinnati and Cleveland.

She was born in Medina Co., attended district school in Brooklyn, near Cleveland and was graduated from high school at Cleveland in 1858. Lucia Stickney wanted a college education and obtained it. She received the degree of M.A. from Oberlin College, to which she returned for graduate work from time to time, after taking a two years intensive course at the outset of her professional career. She taught first at Medina, then at Cleveland. In 1877 Miss Stickney received an appointment as teacher of Latin at Woodward High School, Cincinnati and remained in this position for 22 years.

Then came a period of travel and study in Europe, after which this highly informed and cultured woman again returned to the profession of her choice, this time back to Cleveland, in 1900. She was made head of the

English Department of the East High School and retained this position for many years. During her trips abroad—she made three and always hoped to make another—Miss Stickney made a special study of schools for underprivileged children. The problem of how to adjust educational demands to the needs of children handicapped by unfortunate home conditions and environment deeply interested this far-visioned educator, who foresaw, long ago a growing necessity for the social as well as educational services of the schools of today.

AMELIA C. TAYLOR

AMELIA C. TAYLOR, daughter of Mary Beckley and James A. Taylor was one of twelve children, three of them pioneer women teachers in the Cincinnati Schools. They were educated in the former "Gaines High School" and graduated when the school was nationally famous. Miss Taylor attended the Old Cincinnati Normal School, belonged to the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle, supervised cadet teachers from the University of Cincinnati and attended many extension courses at this University.

She was one of the founders of the Children's Charity Club of Douglass School, where she taught for many years. At that time she was a member of the National Educational Association, South Western Teachers Association and the Ohio Educational Association.

Miss Taylor is still active in Calvary M. E. Church, a charter member of the Wheel of Progress Federated Club, also charter member of West End Branch of Y.W.C.A., member of Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has served on the Local Board of Friendship Home.

She retired a decade or more ago.

Her sister, HETTIE G. TAYLOR, also one of Cincinnati's early teachers, after graduating from Gaines High School worked zealously in the West End of the city where underprivileged children look upon her as a guardian angel. She retired early and spent many years traveling in the United States.

She passed away September 12, 1937.

LOUISE M. TROY

LOUISE M. TROY, gifted Dayton, Ohio, teacher, now retired, was born at Xenia the daughter of Samuel and Maria Troy, who came to Cincinnati from Virginia and lived there eleven years, then moved to Xenia where her uncle was for years a school principal.

Louise entered school in the third grade and while quite young began to teach in Bloomingburg, Ohio. She also taught Sunday School and played the organ for Sunday services. She left Bloomingburg to teach in Harveysburg, Ohio. Then a principal from Dayton met Louise while attending summer school and called the attention of his superintendent to the unusual work of

the young educator. Miss Troy became a teacher in Dayton, and held this position for more than thirty years, training teachers as well as boys and girls.

She took part in public services. She trained children and adults. She organized St. Margaret's first vested choir and played the organ for two years. This choir was composed of men, women and boys. She made the caps for the women and the button-holes in the vestments for the men.

Two of the boys, now grown men, sing in this choir every Sunday.

They take great pride in singing the praises of this woman, who made many personal sacrifices for the love of humanity.

She was an active club worker and gave much time to study in the Progressive Club. She took an active part in projects to the purchase of the building which is now used for the Dayton Y.W.C.A.

Her summer vacations were spent in travel or in attending Normal School, either as pupil or teacher.

Louise Troy retired after teaching forty-two and a half years in the public schools of Ohio. The Board of Education honored her with expressions of appreciation for her service. She now has her scroll, medal and pin, emblems given the retired teachers as tokens of distinction. She is the one teacher of her race who has received these emblems in Dayton.

Miss Troy takes deep satisfaction in seeing men and women who were once her pupils assuming creditable positions in the community. She is happy to know that they have not forgotten her and often call on her at her home, 218 Edgewood Ave. in Dayton, to thank her for past services and to wish her well.

MRS. NICHOLAS W. VANDERVORT

It is safe to say that for thirty years or more, until her death in 1920, every adult and almost every child within a wide radius of Wilmington, O., knew MRS. NICHOLAS W. VANDERVORT.

Many of them, however, may not have known her by that name, for miles around she was "Aunt Rate."

Born in 1843, the daughter of Isaac and Myra Hanley Wimpiger, Rachel became a school teacher and continued in her profession several years after her marriage. Parents did not wish the schools to lose her highly skilled service, and Rachel was so devoted to her work and her pupils that she could not bear to give them up. As it worked out, she never did. Through community and welfare service to some extent, largely through personal contacts and private contributions, "Aunt Rate" enlarged, in reality, her sphere of usefulness until the days were all too short for her self-imposed activities.

So presently "Aunt Rate" became more than just a name. It became a synonym for service, a title carrying the love and honor of a whole county.

GRACE D. WESTON

GRACE D. WESTON, who retired in 1938 after thirty-eight years spent as a high school teacher in Galion, was born in Auburn, New York, on the 14th of October, 1870, and is a daughter of Frank and Laura (Doty) Weston, who were also natives of Auburn, the former born in 1849 and the latter in 1850. Both were descended from old colonial families that were represented in the Revolutionary War.

In 1887 Miss Weston came from Auburn to Galion and was here graduated from the high school. She afterward attended Oberlin College, where she received her Bachelor of Arts degree as a membr of the class of 1896. Two years later she began teaching school in Shelby, this state, where she remained from 1898 until 1900, when she became an instructor in the Galion High School, continuing her labors here for thirty-eight years as teacher in the mathematics department and as assistant principal from 1928 until 1938, when she retired. The consensus of public opinion was that she was one of the most efficient teachers ever identified with high school work in this city.

Miss Weston is president of the Galion Federation of Women's Clubs for the term from 1938 to 1940 and has also filled that position at a previous time for the two year period. She belongs to the Galion Business and Professional Women's Club, in which she is serving on the advisory board, and she is a charter member and was formerly president of the Research Club. Her name is also on the roster of the Current News Club and the Fortnightly Club, both study groups, and since leaving the classroom she has largely devoted her time to study club pursuits. A member of the Galion Presbyterian Church, she organized a study group in 1934 that is known as the Grace Weston Guild, composed of twenty-five young women of the church. She is also teacher of a young ladies class in the Bible school, is a member of the church Missionary Society and of the Women's Guild, and is serving as one of the elders of the church. She finds diversion and deep interest in travel, has visited all but two of the states of the Union and has also made trips to Alaska, Canada and Panama.

DELIA LATHROP WILLIAMS

Natural ability, innate altruism, magnetic personality and a love of the work for the work's very sake are qualifications which DELIA LATHROP WILLIAMS, for many years principal of the Cincinnati Normal School and originator of the Ohio Teachers Reading Circle, brought to the teaching profession when, as a young girl, she taught district schools adjacent to her first home, in Syracuse, N. Y.

After several years of this practical experience, Delia Lathrop entered the Albany State Normal School, from which she was graduated with honors in 1857. She then perfected her training further by a course in Oswego

Normal School and recommenced her teaching service, to which she was to devote more than half a century with a constantly increased success that finally caused her reputation as educator to spread throughout the country. After various promotions in the Oswego public schools, Miss Lathrop was put in charge of the State Normal School and presently was called to Worcester, Mass., to help develop the Worcester State Normal School.

In 1867 Miss Lathrop was invited by the Cincinnati Board of Education to accept the principalship of the normal school of that city, an educational project of the first order, to which she devoted many interesting years. In 1877 the already widely known woman authority on teaching processes was married to another distinguished educator, Professor George Williams, of Delaware. It was not long before Mrs. Williams resumed professional work, this time in the college at Delaware. Not long afterward, at the annual meeting of the Ohio Teachers Association, in 1882, Mrs. Williams presented a paper which immediately centered general discussion and as result of which an Ohio State teachers' reading course was approved, and work preliminary to its establishment organized. Mrs. Williams was president of the circle until her retirement from professional labors, more than 15 years ago. But her active interest has continued fresh and vivid despite her now advanced age.

In recent years she has made her home with her daughter, MRS. BEN N. NELSON, executive secretary of the Cincinnati Woman's Club.

JENNIE R. WILSON

Shortly after graduation from the Cleveland Central High School in 1873, JENNIE R. WILSON was given appointment as teacher in the Case School where she continued for ten years. The excellent quality of her work brought about the appointment to the principalship of the Standard school and she held that responsible position for many years.

LAURA A. WOODWARD

LAURA A. WOODWARD became principal of the East Building, Delaware, O., public schools, about 30 years ago, after excellent service in schools of the vicinity. She was born at Mt. Gilead, the daughter of Ezra S. and Hannah Woodward, graduated from Delaware High School in 1882 and took special courses at Wesleyan College. The energy and interest of virtually all of her adult life were centered on her profession and its progress.

TEACHERS OF TODAY

In our classification of teachers of today as chronologically separate, more or less, from those of yesterday, there will be found some periods of service overlapping. The purpose of "Women of Ohio" is to make a human and not necessarily a statistical record. We have, however, endeavored to obtain as complete a check as state records afford on women still teaching, women who have retired from teaching and former teachers who have passed away. For any inaccuracies that occur, we express, in advance, due feeling of regret.

ELLEN B. ANDREW

ELLEN B. ANDREW, principal of Kilgour School, one of the most modern and progressive units of the Cincinnati Public School system, is a fine example of the capability of women as responsible school executives, in which field they have but recently been tested and tried to any great extent.

Educated and trained in the public school system, the University of Cincinnati, where she received her A.B. degree, and at Columbia University, Miss Andrew served a long apprenticeship as a teacher in the elementary grades, followed by an appointment as assistant principal in the new Kilgour School, which post she ably filled until her appointment, in September 1938, to her present position as principal.

She is a member of the National Education Association; the Ohio Education Association; Southwestern Ohio Teachers Association; Association of Childhood Education; Upper Grade Study Council; Cincinnati Teachers Association; the Cincinnati P.T.A.; the P.E.O. Sorority, and Delta Delta Delta Sorority.

Miss Andrew has served her community well and has done much to promote the cause of women in education.

MARY LOUISE AUSTIN

MARY LOUISE AUSTIN, teacher of household arts at Stowe School, Cincinnati, was formerly on the staff at Tuskegee Institute, from which she was a graduate. She has been a Cincinnati teacher since 1917, her first position being at Douglass School. She obtained part of her education at the Boston Y.W.C.A. School of Domestic Science and taught at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., and in Texas before locating in Cincinnati. She is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati.

Born in Livingston, Alabama, Mrs. Austin was Mary Louise Dotson before her marriage to the late Major George J. Austin, Commandant in charge of the men in the student body at Tuskegee Institute under Booker T. Washington. Her father, Mentor Dotson, was a member in the House of Representatives in Alabama, and her mother, Louisa Toms, started the first school for Negro children in Livingston, Ala.

Mrs. Austin is the mother of Miss Elsie Austin, the first Negro woman to graduate from the College of Law, University of Cincinnati, and of George Austin, a student at the University.

She is a member of the Cincinnati Federation of Teachers, Ohio Education Association, National Association, and National Society of University Women.

MARY R. BARNETTE

MARY R. BARNETTE, nationally known teacher, writer and lecturer, of Cincinnati, was born in Montgomery County, Virginia. Her early life was spent on a Virginia plantation, where flourished the ante bellum life of her slave-owning ancestors. Her forbears fought in the American Revolution.

Prepared for college in the public schools of Virginia and by private tutors, Miss Barnette was graduated from the University of Chicago, 1925, with a Ph.B. degree. She did graduate work at Columbia University, 1926, 1930; University of Chicago, 1927, 1933, 1934; Harvard University, 1928, 1936; University of California, 1931; Oxford and Cambridge Universities (England) 1932.

Miss Barnette began her teaching career in a one-room country school in Virginia at 19. She progressed to the Roanoke city schools, came to Cincinnati in 1918 and she has taught in Hughes High School ever since. She is now teaching economics, sociology and civics.

She was a member of the faculty of the University of Virginia Summer School where she taught in 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919.

A fellowship to the Geneva (Switzerland) School of International Studies was awarded to Mary Barnette from the Cincinnati Peace League in 1929. She was a delegate from the Cincinnati Teachers Association to the National Education Association Convention in Philadelphia, 1924.

She was a delegate, representing the secondary division of the National Education Association, to the International Federation of Secondary Teachers which met in London, August, 1932, and was delegate from the National Education Association to the World Federation of Education Associations which convened in Oxford, England, August, 1935; also represented the United States at the W.F.E.A. which convened in Tokyo, Japan, August, 1937.

The Cincinnati teacher has served her profession and community in a great variety of capacities, among them as editor-in-chief of the Official Bulletin of the Cincinnati Teachers Association, 1922-1926.

She has contributed widely to educational journals and other periodicals.

She was a member of a national committee of teachers who wrote the 1934 Yearbook of the National Education Association, Department of Classroom Teachers.

Some of Miss Barnette's contributions on educational research are catalogued in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Miss Barnette has lectured many times on her teaching experiences and travel before local, state, and national groups. In 1938 she was appointed Regional Advisor by President Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago, her duties in this connection to secure scholarships to the University of Chicago for promising high school graduates in Cincinnati and vicinity.

At present Miss Barnette is chairman of the civics department at Hughes High School and is general chairman of a committee to revise the course of study in economics and sociology for the senior high schools of Cincinnati.

She is also serving as one of 19 educators on the "National Committee to Promote Better International Understanding at the Secondary Level."

Miss Barnette is a member of the National Education Association; of the Secondary Division of the National Education Association; the Ohio State Teachers' Association; the Southwestern Ohio Teachers' Association; the Cincinnati Teachers' Association; the College Club; the Foreign Policy Association; the Cincinnati Peace League; the Community Chest; the Red Cross; and of the Clifton Methodist Church.

LOUISE E. BENTLEY

LOUISE E. BENTLEY, widely recognized authority on French language and literature and secretary of the Alliance Francaise of Cincinnati, was born in Ludlow, Kentucky, the daughter of Matthew Henry and Mary Léonide Magee Bentley. Matthew Henry Bentley was a native Cincinnatian, but his father and mother were born in London, England. Mary Léonide Magee was from New Orleans, Louisiana, her father from Belfast, Ireland and her mother, descendant of an old Huguenot family, was born on the Island of Jersey.

The family moved to Cincinnati when Miss Bentley was five years old. She attended the Cincinnati Public Schools, was graduated from Walnut Hills High School and was granted both the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the degree of Master of Arts by the University of Cincinnati.

Louise had three brothers and has two sisters. Her youngest brother, Robert E. Bentley, who volunteered his services to his country in the World War, joined the old Ohio "First Regiment" under Colonel Galbraith, and became First Lieutenant of Company F, 147th Infantry. He was killed at Cierges, France, September 28, 1918, in the Battle of the Argonne, bravely commanding his regiment in the thick of the fight. The Robert E. Bentley Post of the American Legion, one of the largest posts in Ohio, is named in his memory.

Dr. James M. Bentley, another brother, was a doctor—a pediatrician—who, though still young, had by 1916 received wide recognition in his chosen field of medicine. He was a member of the staff of the General Hospital and of the Children's Hospital. He had joined the Hospital Corps of the National Guard while in the Medical College and in June, 1916, when troops were sent to the Mexican Border, he was ordered there and remained until the end of March, 1917. He had been mustered out of the army but one week when the United States entered the World War. He enlisted at once and served both in this country and overseas until April, 1919. He was the regimental surgeon with the 136th Field Artillery with the rank of Major. He returned to the

United States, ill as a result of his experiences, and although he resumed his practice for about seven months he never regained his health and died December 12, 1921.

Miss Bentley's third brother, Henry Bentley, was a lawyer. He also served his country in the World War. As Assistant Field Director of the American Red Cross in charge of the Fifth Naval District, he was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. After the war Henry Bentley returned to his practice and became one of the outstanding lawyers of Cincinnati. Always keenly interested in social service, he was deeply conscious of the inadequacies of the municipal government in Cincinnati. He felt that the government of a city should not be left entirely in the hands of those for whom participation in politics is a gainful occupation and was one of the small group responsible for the change in the form of government of the city. He refused to run for office or to accept any appointment in the city, serving without compensation as the president of the City Charter Committee and as the leader of the many who were giving their services to their city. Much of the reputation of Cincinnati as "the best-governed city" is due to the unselfish and valuable service of Henry Bentley, who combined in his personality both the idealist and the realist. His ideas have been followed in many other cities and his reputation was not only national but international at the time of his death, October 21, 1938.

Miss Louise Bentley has two sisters, Miss M. Julia Bentley and Mrs. Clifford M. Stegner (Adele Bentley). Miss M. Julia Bentley is the head of the Department of Latin at Hughes High School in Cincinnati and widely known as a teacher and classicist. Mrs. Clifford Stegner is the wife of Clifford M. Stegner, building commissioner of Cincinnati.

After her graduation Miss Bentley spent a year at home and then began to teach. With the exception of one year, her entire teaching experience has been at Hughes High School where she is the head of the Department of French. Louise Bentley's interest in the language and literature of France has taken her to that country many times and she has spent several summers studying at the Sorbonne. She has devoted other vacations to study at the French School at Middlebury, Vermont.

Miss Bentley is a member of many educational organizations, some devoted to the general cause of teaching, others to her chosen field. They include the Cincinnati Teachers' Association, the Southwestern Ohio Teachers' Association, Ohio State Education Association, National Education Association, Modern Language Teachers of the Central West and South, and American Association of Teachers of French. She has been an officer of the Ohio Chapter of the American Association of Teachers of French and was for several years a representative from Ohio on the national board of this organization. Miss Louise Bentley has always been an enthusiastic member of the Alliance Francaise and is the secretary of the local group of this organization. Her

extensive travels abroad have convinced her of the importance of an enlightened foreign policy. For this reason she has been deeply interested in the Foreign Policy Association and has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Branch of this organization since 1930. For four years she was a member of the Program Committee of the association and at present she is the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

Miss Bentley is a member of Christ Episcopal Church and ever since her graduation from the University of Cincinnati has been associate of a group in the Christ Church Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society. She is a member of the College Club, has served upon its Board, and has twice been elected a member of the membership committee of that organization. This outstanding Cincinnati educator is also a member of the League of Women Voters, of the English Speaking Union, of the Alumnae Association of the University of Cincinnati, of Delta Delta Delta, of Phi Beta Kappa, of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Robert E. Bentley Post of the American Legion and of the City Charter Committee.

M. JULIA BENTLEY

M. JULIA BENTLEY, head of the Latin Department of Hughes High School, Cincinnati, was born in Ludlow, Kentucky, the daughter of Matthew Henry Bentley and Mary Leonide Magee Bentley. The family moved to Cincinnati and the greater part of her elementary education was received in the Cincinnati schools. She was graduated from Woodward High School and from the University of Cincinnati, from which institution she received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and of Master of Arts.

Miss Bentley's three brothers, Henry Bentley, Dr. James M. Bentley, and Robert E. Bentley, all distinguished men, are dead, two of them through World War service. Her two sisters are Adele Bentley Stegner and Louise E. Bentley. Bentley.

Henry Bentley was outstanding in the service he rendered Cincinnati in the cause of good government. In 1931 Marietta College conferred upon Mr. Bentley, who was a graduate of the University of Cincinnati and of the Cincinnati Law School, the degree of Doctor of Laws for "distinguished service to his city, his state, and his country in the cause of good municipal government." He was president of the City Charter Committee from 1924 to 1935; chairman of the committee which secured the adoption of the amendment to the city charter in 1924, establishing city manager and proportional representation government for Cincinnati and which elected a majority of the city council in 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, and 1933. He was the chairman of the committee which in 1926 drafted the present city charter of Cincinnati and a director of the Cincinnati Community Chest almost from its beginning.

Henry Bentley was among leaders of the National Municipal League; of the National Proportional Representation League; of the Cincinnati Anti-

Tuberculosis League; and of the Public Health Federation. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for Ohio. He was a trustee of the Episcopal Church, Diocese of Southern Ohio, and a director of the Graduate School of Applied Theology. His death, on the 21st of October, 1938, was a great loss to Cincinnati.

Dr. James Bentley died as a result of overwork in his country's service during the World War and the youngest brother, Robert E. Bentley, fell in the Battle of Argonne. Miss Bentley's sister, Adele Bentley Stegner (Mrs. Clifford M. Stegner), is the wife of the city building commissioner, and is the mother of Bentley B. Stegner, and Margery Stegner Kaufman (Mrs. Orien Milton Kaufman). Louise E. Bentley, her other sister, is head of the Department of French at Hughes High School.

Miss M. Julia Bentley's entire teaching experience has been at Hughes High School where she is head of the Department of Latin and adviser to the Senior Girls. She has spent many summers in travel at home and abroad. The cause of the classics has always been dear to her heart, and she has served on many classical committees, both state and national. Miss Bentley was one of two women on the "Advisory Committee of Fifteen," of which Dr. Andrew Fleming West, of Princeton, was chairman, the committee which carried on the nation-wide Classical Investigation (1921-1924) under the General Education Board. She was the national chairman of the Committee on Celebrations in Schools in connection with the Bimillennium of Vergil (1928-1931); vice-president of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South (1920-1921); vice-president for Ohio of this organization (1928-1932); a member of the Executive Committee of the American Classical League (1929-19); National Chairman of the Committee on Latin Clubs of the American Classical League (1929-1935); Reader in Latin for the Eastern College Board Examinations (1928-1935); National Chairman on Life Memberships of the American Classical League; member of the Executive Committee and Service Committee of the Ohio Classical Conference. In collaboration with Perley Oakland Place, of Syracuse University, Miss Bentley wrote "First Year Latin" and "Intermediate Latin Lessons" (1929).

Besides the organizations mentioned above, Miss Bentley is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America; the American Philological Association; the National Education Association; Ohio Education Association; Southwestern Ohio Education Association; Cincinnati Teachers' Association; Phi Beta Kappa; Eta Sigma Phi; Delta Delta Delta; the League of Women Voters; the Cincinnati Woman's Club; the College Club of Cincinnati (member of Board one year, on scholarship committee three years); the Foreign Policy Association; the Alliance Francaise; the Women's Auxiliary, Robert E. Bentley Post, American Legion; City Charter Committee.

Miss Bentley is an Episcopalian, a member of Christ Church, an associate in the Girls' Friendly Society there, and a member of the Diocesan Council of Southern Ohio, Girls' Friendly Society.

MARGUERITE BUTLER BIRSTRUP

MARGUERITE BUTLER BIRSTRUP, one of the founders of the John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina was born in Cincinnati, attended school there and was graduated from Vassar College in 1914.

The following eight years she was connected with the Pine Mountain Settlement School—a pioneer institution at that time—in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. During the last five years of her time there she had charge of the extension work, which involved working with thirteen rural schools in that educational division of the county. In 1922 and 1923, under the American Scandinavian Foundation, Mrs. Birstrup was a student in the Scandinavian countries—Denmark particularly—studying the folk school and cooperative movement.

In 1925 she helped to found the John C. Campbell Folk School in the extreme western corner of North Carolina—an adaptation of the Danish folk school. This is a school for building up rural life, with interest in economic, social, educational, and recreational conditions.

For thirteen and a half years she has been assistant director and treasurer of the school.

Her connection with Cincinnati has continued. She is a member of the Cincinnati College Club and also of the Vassar Club.

MARGARET DAVIS BOWEN

MARGARET DAVIS BOWEN, now principal of Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, is the daughter of Louis and Leila Davis and came to Cincinnati with her parents when she was two years old. She received her early education in the Cincinnati Public Schools, where she became a proficient student of the German language and attracted the attention of the late Dr. H. H. Fick, then Assistant Superintendent of German in the Cincinnati Public Schools. Through his influence, she secured a four year scholarship from the German-American Alliance Society of Cincinnati and became the first colored girl to enter the National German-American Teachers' Seminary at Milwaukee. Her practice work as a teacher of German was done in the Milwaukee Public Schools.

Upon graduation, she returned to Cincinnati and taught German in the Douglass School for a number of years. During this period as a teacher in service, she received her Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Cincinnati and was one of sixteen honor students in the evening classes.

Following her marriage to the Reverend J. W. E. Bowen, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, she spent several years in Jackson, Miss., and became the mother of a son, J. W. E. Bowen.

She returned to Cincinnati, joined the staff of Sherman School and continued her graduate work at the University of Cincinnati. Mrs. Bowen

received the Master of Education degree in June, 1935, and made a distinct contribution to Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, of which she is now national president, with her thesis, "The Educational Work of a National Professional Sorority of Negro College Women."

In 1936, Mrs. Bowen was granted leave of absence from the Cincinnati schools for experimental work in education in New Orleans, La. She became principal of Gilbert Academy, the only high school in the city of New Orleans accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Margaret Davis Bowen has been a dynamic leader in civic and community projects since girlhood. She organized the Victory Girls Club, an outstanding literary and debating club of high school girls, so recognized by authorities and favorably commented on by the late Randall J. Condon. She was charter worker and secretary of the Girl Reserve Committee of the West End Branch, Y.W.C.A., for seven years and Chairman of the Health Education Committee in the same Association. She was responsible for the organization of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority at the University of Cincinnati in 1921 and is now national president of the Sorority. She is a member of the National Association of Negro Musicians, National Council of Negro Women, and of the Pan Hellenic Council of New Orleans. Margaret Davis Bowen is active wherever Negro women are working in the interest of human progress.

EMMA BOYD

EMMA BOYD, a teacher of outstanding ability, who served the children of Central Fairmount School in Cincinnati for thirty years, retired in June, 1937.

Miss Boyd belongs to a family of early pioneers of Westwood, who received their grant of land in 1812. After her early education in the Westwood schools, she obtained a teaching position in Bridgetown, Ohio, and walked back and forth each day.

With the determination of her pioneer ancestors, Miss Boyd achieved her aim, that of obtaining a university degree. She studied during the summers at Lebanon College, Miami University, night classes at the O.M.I. and the University of Cincinnati and received her B.A. from the latter institution.

After teaching in Bridgetown for ten years, she was appointed first grade teacher in the then new Central Fairmount School. Though modest and always unassuming, her influence, particularly in character building, has been far reaching.

No longer in the service of the schools, she is devoting her time to her beloved garden, and by so generously sharing her flowers with the sick and "shut ins," she continues to serve humanity.

HELEN BRADLEY

HELEN BRADLEY, assistant principal for the past 12 years of Kennedy School, Cincinnati, Ohio, has an ancestry whose contribution to the safety and settlement of Ohio are matters of highly interesting record. Doubtless the energy and ability of this Cincinnati teacher—that infinite capacity for taking pains which are at the roots of all real attainment—came in large measure to her as heritage from her great, great, great grandfather, Captain John Leavens, who brought his family from Connecticut to settle at Belpre in 1788 and the great, great granddaughter of Captain Daniel Bradley—later he was made major—a Revolutionary War soldier, sent from Connecticut in 1791 with a company of men to take part in the campaign against defiant Indian tribes threatening the entire Northwest Territory.

Captain Bradley has left not only letters but a diary which can hardly fail to challenge interest of even the most casual. Once the reader begins, this record of hardships become routine and heroisms also all in the day's work. Bradley arrived with his troops, apparently about 30 soldiers, at Ft. Pitt (now Pittsburgh) about August 1, 1791. Among details of his records is an inventory of the clothing he took along—most of it warm and serviceable but including certain items—to wit: a pair of velvet and a pair of broadcloth breeches, a scarlet vest, a cravat, a pair of silk stockings—obviously intended for state occasions should they arise. Apparently there were few, if any.

Instead there were long marches through wilderness trails, there was constant embarking and disembarking as they were caught in violent river storms on the Ohio and the Muskingum, there were miles of road to be built, provisions to be watched against ever recurring shortage—and always there were hostile Indians lurking, watching, seizing their chance.

Captain Bradley's diary is brief and to the point in all such matters, "This morning by general order reduced to one-half pound of flour per day—it is feared the expedition will fail on account of provisions . . ." Or "A Serg't and one man was out a hunting, were fired on by Indians. The man was killed and scalped. The Serg't shot through the body but made his way into camp and died the next day," or, apropos of St. Clair's defeat—"Made our retreat in great disorder. The Indians pursued us four or five miles and then returned to massacre the prisoners. Such a horrid scene was, I believe, never acted before in this country. Braddock's defeat and Harmer's expedition is not to be compared to this."

When the shattered remains of General St. Clair's Army reached Ft. Jefferson in their retreat, Captain Bradley was left at this garrison with Captain Shaylor and the sick and wounded. The rest continued their march back to Ft. Washington, the welcome walls and block houses of which finally met the eyes of Captain Bradley on November 24, 1792.

ESTHER WILLIAMS PLUMBER
(Wife of Burr Bradley) 1801-1882, Ohio Pioneer

HELEN BRADLEY
Assistant Principal, Kennedy School, Cincinnati

The intrepid captain was stationed for some time at Ft. Washington in Cincinnati and one of his letters, dated Jan. 26, 1793, paints a very colorful picture of the life in this famous garrison. He tells of the growth of the town, as compared with its meager settlements at the time he first passed through on his way with his men from Ft. Pitt to the battleground on the Maumee. It is calculated that Captain Bradley travelled on this long journey —from Connecticut to Southern Ohio and almost to Lake Erie, then all the way back to his patient and anxious wife, in New England—about 2,000 miles, much of it on foot. He took part in two campaigns, the most significant in Northwest Territory history, first the terrible defeat of General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Territoy and later the victorious campaign of General Anthony Wayne which climaxed with his victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

Nor is this all, for there is every reason to believe that following the furlough which enabled him to return to his then home in Connecticut, Captain Bradley returned to the Northwest Territory. He was cited by General Wayne for service at Ft. Massac, on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Cumberland and doubtless for fine service was commissioned major, March 3, 1797. He was also granted land, which grant was obtained by his son, Dr. Burr Bradley, who came to Putnam, now Zanesville, Ohio, for this purpose.

Dr. Burr Bradley married Esther Williams Plumber, the daughter of Jonathan Plumber Plumber, who came to Marietta with Rufus Putnam. She was the granddaughter of Captain John Leavens who settled at Belpre. Esther Plumber Bradley was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1801 and died in 1882. One of the fine things known about this true daughter of pioneers is that although she and Dr. Bradley had 14 children of their own, they did not hesitate, at the wife's insistance, to take two more into their home and raise these little ones as they did their own. Edward Mathews Bradley was one of the 14 Bradley children. His only son was George H. Bradley, who married Isabel Ottarson, of Cincinnati. One of their two daughters is Helen Bradley, born at Wycliffe, Ohio, in 1892. She attended school at Milford, Ohio, was graduated from Miami University in 1914 and took her M.A. at Columbia University in 1917. Miss Bradley began her career as educator by teaching school at College Corner, Ohio, then at Huntington, W. Va., where she was director of social studies at the Junior High School and came to Cincinnati to teach in demonstration classes co-operating with the University of Cincinnati. It was not long before her professional ability was widely recognized. She has been president, vice-president and salary committee chairman of the Cincinnati Teachers Association, active in the National Education Association as well as in the Ohio Association, in the American Association of University Women, the Cincinnati Woman's City Club, the League of Women Voters, the Cincinnati Peace League and in numerous other important groups and organizations.

ELEANOR GERTRUDE BROWN

Although blind since infancy, ELEANOR GERTRUDE BROWN has been a teacher at Steele High School, Dayton, for the past 25 years. Her ability to instruct sighted children has been marked in many ways and was, in part, basis of an award made by the Post Graduate Association of Columbia University for "a distinct contribution to the human race".

Miss Brown was born at Osborn, O., the daughter of William Henry and Edna May Brown. She attended the Ohio State School for the Blind, then entered Ohio State University, where she took her B. A. She received her M. A. and Ph. D. from Columbia University. This remarkable Ohio educator is also an author of ability. Her "Milton's Blindness" challenged wide interest, as have various articles on educational topics. Her residence is at the Biltmore Hotel, Columbus.

MARY BRYANT

College Hill School, Cincinnati, still honors the memory of two unusually successful and efficient teachers MARY BRYANT, who taught in the community shortly after the Civil War and MABELLE BROWN, on the school staff from 1890 to 1934.

M. EDITH CAMPBELL

M. EDITH CAMPBELL was born in Ripley, Ohio, December 27, 1875—the daughter of William Byington Campbell and Mary Leavitt Campbell. In the late nineties, Edith Campbell was a student at the University of Cincinnati. Varsity Publications of those days will show you her name listed in every student organization that made college life worthwhile. Shortly after her graduation and the completion of her M. A. from the Cincinnati University, she entered her first position—assistant in the Department of Economics at the University. She made a special study of the conditions of labor among women and her illuminating course on "Women Wage-Earners", which treated of these conditions, gained widespread comment, as she opened up a comparatively new line of investigation.

In 1908 the late Jacob Schmidlapp, then a wealthy banker in Cincinnati, wished to establish a large endowment in memory of his daughter, Charlotte. This fund was to bear her name and was to be considered as his daughter's gift to young women. Mr. Schmidlapp, however, did not know the definite organization which he wished the fund to assume. Miss Campbell's advice was sought. Since the announcement of the fund had been made thousands of letters from women all over the country had poured in, requesting assistance of various kinds. These Miss Campbell carefully analyzed. After months of effort she persuaded Mr. Schmidlapp and the Board of the value of a flexible program. And so it was decided that the purpose of the fund should be to

advance money to young women who wished to gain an education and preparation for vocations of all types. No one was greatly surprised when Edith Campbell was chosen as the organizer and director of this fund. No sooner had the fund begun its work than the director's reputation as a woman's friend circulated, and her office became the Mecca for all women of the vicinity who wanted help in matters of work. This opened Miss Campbell's eyes to a new service and an employment bureau for women and girls was started in connection with the fund.

A later outgrowth of the Schmidlapp Fund was the model apartments erected through Mr. Schmidlapp's generosity and Miss Campbell's energy. These were in answer to the housing need which Miss Campbell had recognized as she talked with the girls who came to the Schmidlapp Bureau, many of whom were living in wretched districts conducive to neither health nor morals.

At the present time Miss Campbell still serves as the director of the Schmidlapp Fund but the details of the work are taken care of by an associate director and Miss Campbell is free to devote the majority of her time to directing the work of the Cincinnati Vocation Bureau. In the years since its organization, the Schmidlapp Fund has made available educational opportunities for over 400 young women of Hamilton County.

Of the general activities of the Schmidlapp Bureau the outstanding one has been Miss Campbell's work in connection with the organization of the Vocation Bureau of the Public Schools. The Board of Education was persuaded to allow her to take over the issuance of work certificates for children and to establish a higher standard for this procedure through the use of private funds. Miss Campbell secured the private funds chiefly from Mr. Schmidlapp, who gave financial support to the program to the extent of about $50,000. These funds were used, not only to issue work certificates, but to make a careful study of the group of boys and girls who were entering employment as compared with a group of children who were remaining in school. For this purpose, Miss Campbell secured the services of the well-known psychologist, Mrs. Helen T. Woolley, and influenced the Board of Education to appoint Mrs. Woolley as the first director of the above activities which became known as the Cincinnati Vocation Bureau.

Conservative Cincinnati smashed all precedent in 1911, and nominated a woman to the Board of Education. Miss Campbell was the woman. She won that election by one of the biggest votes ever given to a candidate-at-large for Cincinnati's school board, and when the votes were counted she stood next to the top in the list of successful candidates. She was the first woman elected to public office in Cincinnati. Shortly after the election of Edith Campbell to the Board of Education a vocational continuation school for boys was established. Then Miss Campbell came forward and proposed a continuation school for girls. The Board was apathetic. Miss Campbell enlisted the women's

clubs of the city and put the facts before them. The result was that Cincinnati established a continuation school for girls which has grown into several girls' vocational high schools.

While Miss Campbell was a member of the Board of Education she was able to do much to actively support the activities of the Vocation Bureau. After she retired as a member of the Board she continued to work closely with Mrs. Woolley, the director of the Bureau, in developing its constantly growing activities. When Mrs. Woolley resigned in 1921, the Superintendent of Schools recommended and the Board of Education appointed Miss Campbell as the director of the Vocation Bureau.

The Cincinnati Vocation Bureau, now a department of the public schools, is organized under five main divisions, manned by a personnel of about seventy-five workers. The psychologists of the Psychological Laboratory, one division of the bureau, administer individual and group tests and evaluate, diagnose and make recommendations on this data. The Child Accounting Division conducts the school census, issues work certificates to the children who must leave school for employment and through its attendance officers enforces the school attendance law which requires that all Ohio children shall be in school until they are sixteen. The Scholarship Division administers a scholarship fund, supplied by the Community Chest and interested organizations and individuals, which enables superior boys and girls to remain in school after they have reached sixteen and might otherwise, because of economic necessity, be forced to enter employment. The Visiting Teachers of The Visiting Teacher Division are trained in the fields of social work and teaching and relate and help solve home and school problems. The Occupational Research and Counseling Division through its vocational counselors collects and publishes information concerning occupations, conducts classes in occupations for boys and girls in the schools (thus giving them a background of occupational information which will help them in their vocational planning) and conform with individual boys and girls to help them make the educational and vocational choices which best prepare them to make the most satisfactory adjustments in later years. All these activities are under the general supervision of the director of the Vocation Bureau—Miss Campbell.

One of Miss Campbell's outstanding services to education was her work as a member of the Ohio State School Survey Commission. In 1913, Governor James M. Cox appointed Miss Campbell, whom he often referred to as "Ohio's leading woman citizen", as one of the three members of the Ohio State School Survey Commission—the other two members both being men. In January 1914, the commission made its report to the governor. This comprised an intensive study of 659 rural village schools in 88 counties, and an extensive study of 9000 school rooms and of 395 school systems. The commission secured the services of a trained director and the co-operation of professors and students

in colleges and large numbers of superintendents and teachers throughout the state. The Survey extended into every county in the state, giving particular attention to the common schools in the country districts. The results of this school survey were far reaching, furnishing as it did comprehensive information of the conditions which existed in Ohio's schools and making possible a solid foundation for the progressive educational measures which followed enabling every county to make consolidation of districts, where desired, and to enjoy efficient supervision and the service of trained teachers.

During the World War Miss Campbell was active in the Council for National Defense. She also served as a regional director of the Woman's Branch of the Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Department, in which capacity she was responsible for the working conditions affecting women and girls employed in ordnance plants in seven states. At this time she also served as the Federal Director of the Women's Division of the U. S. Employment Service for Ohio, for during the war federal funds were available to make possible a more extensive and efficient employment service.

For many years Miss Campbell has been prominent in social and civic organizations—chiefly those which have made possible better social and economic conditions for women and children. She was a charter member of the American Association of Social Workers and has helped to organize a number of Cincinnati's important social agencies, serving as a member of the Board in a number of these—The Juvenile Protective League, the Trounstine Foundation for social research, the Bureau of Municipal Research—and as a member of the executive committee of the Cincinnati Community Chest.

Miss Campbell has long been interested in the Woman's Trade Union League and in the work of labor organizations. Since her childhood days, under the influence of her father who was a prominent abolutionist, she has been keenly alive to the inter-racial problems. She helped to organize the Negro Civic Welfare Association in Cincinnati on which she has served as a board member for many years.

Miss Campbell was one of the organizers and the first president of the Woman's City Club of Cincinnati, is an active member of the League of Women Voters and was one of the organizers and now serves as a member of the Board of the Cincinnati Peace League.

Thru all these organizations, as well as in her capacity as director of the Vocation Bureau and of the Schmidlapp Fund and as special lecturer at the University of Cincinnati, Miss Campbell consistently works in the interests of child welfare. She served as chairman of the Vocational Guidance Section of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Her interest in social and industrial problems and her activities in all fields emphasize the importance of helping boys and girls choose and prepare for the work thru which they may reach their finest development as individuals and thru

which they may render their greatest service to others. At the same time Miss Campbell is keenly interested in industrial problems and in doing all in her power to improve working conditions not only for young people who must enter industry at an early age but also for adult workers and such economically handicapped groups as the Negroes.

In 1931, Edith Campbell was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities by the University of Cincinnati, the first woman graduate of this University to be so honored.

In 1933, she was appointed by the Governor of Ohio to serve as a trustee of the Ohio State University, the first Ohio woman thus distinguished. She has collected many other "firsts", or rather has been selected for them. Nor is this hard to understand for Edith Campbell is undoubtedly, in many ways, Cincinnati's foremost woman citizen.

HAZEL JUNE CLARK

HAZEL JUNE CLARK, cooperating teacher at the Raschig school in Cincinnati, was the first president of the Cincinnati Council of Childhood Education. She has for a number of years been a strong factor in the steady development which has always characterized the educational system of the city and has been instrumental in introducing and adapting progressive modern ideas, which have proven very beneficial. She is a graduate of Teachers College and is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, an honor educational fraternity of that institution. She also belongs to the Pi Theta, an honorary kindergarten fraternity and the Kindergarten Alumnal organization and was formerly a member of the executive board of the committee of one hundred at the University. She is also a charter member of Cincinnati Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, national honor society in education, which includes only one tenth of the white women teachers in any school system.

Miss Clark worked with the late Allie M. Hines, former primary supervisor of Cincinnati on the tentative course of study in reading for the Cincinnati schools and was also chairman of the reading readiness section of the same course of study. A past president of Teachers College Alumnal, she was in charge of the thirtieth anniversary celebrating the founding of Teachers College at the University of Cincinnati.

Miss Clark keeps always abreast of modern educational progress and developments through her membership in the Foreign Policy Association, American Association of University Women, National Education Association, Southwestern and Ohio State Teachers Associations and the National Association for Childhood Education.

MARY M. CONWAY

The late MARY M. CONWAY had a long and successful career with the Cincinnati Public School System. After spending many years in the

Elementary Department she was appointed in 1911, under the superintendency of the late Dr. Frank Dyer, as director of the continuation schools.

These schools were organized to provide training for children between the ages of 14 and 16, who were holding jobs. At that time all such children were required to return to school for four hours each week. This law was changed almost at once, making the ages for girls read 15 to 16 and in 1916 the section relating to girls was eliminated entirely. In its widest scope the Continuation Schools served some five thousand boys and girls.

When the law was changed making full time attendance in school compulsory up to 18 years of age this figure shrunk to approximately one thousand. In 1922, due to the operation of the Bing Law, the Continuation School plan was discontinued and Miss Conway was appointed as principal of the Sewing High School. She filled this post in a most efficient manner until her retirement in 1933.

ELLA MAE COPE

ELLA MAE COPE, teacher of history in the high school of Hamilton, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and is a daughter of William T. Cope, who was a graduate of Wooster College and who in 1885 came to Hamilton as principal of the high school, in which capacity he served for thirty years, still holding the office at the time when he passed away. He married Rose Tilden, who was born in Hiram, Ohio and was a graduate of Hiram College. Her father was Captain Daniel Tilden, who was a pioneer settler there and made the original survey of the town. He came of the same family as Samuel B. Tilden, at one time presidential candidate. To Mr. and Mrs. William T. Cope were born two children, the son being a graduate of the Harvard Law School and now a practicing attorney of Boston, Massachusetts.

Ella Mae Cope was still an infant when brought to Hamilton by her parents and she attended the public schools here until she had completed the high school course. She then entered Mt. Holyoke College and later won her Bachelor of Arts degree on her graduation from the University of Wisconsin. She was also a student in the University of Cincinnati for a time and after completing her education she began teaching in the high school of Hamilton, remaining here continuously since 1907 and throughout the entire period has taught history, which has always been a source of deep interest to her.

Miss Cope belongs to the Butler County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was formerly regent. She is also an ex-president of the University Women's Club, of the Butler County Teachers Association and the Hamilton Business Women's Club. She is now serving as president of the Teachers Club, is a member of the Woman's City Club, the Society of Patriots, the Daughters of American Colonists, the American

History Club and of the Historical Association. She has membership in the Methodist Church and her interest in civic welfare and development is shown in the fact that she is now secretary of the Hamilton Charter Commission. Few women are more thoroughly versed in American history and she is constantly broadening her knowledge for everything bearing upon the subject is of real interest to her, while to her classes she presents her subject in a manner that arouses and holds their attention.

MARY PRICE CORRE

If MARY PRICE CORRE, director of the Division of Occupational Research of the Cincinnati Public Schools, were asked to select from her varied opportunities and experiences the one she thought of greatest significance, she would in all probability choose her stay at Hull House during the summer of 1918.

This was immediately following her graduation with a B.A. degree, from the University of Cincinnati. Primary purpose of Miss Corre in going to Chicago was to attend what is now the School of Social Service Administration of Chicago University.

It was not until she was established as a resident of Jane Adams world famous settlement and as an actual participant in the life and activities of Hull House that she fully realized her good fortune.

For Miss Adams spent practically all of this particular summer at the settlement. She was more than cordial, more than helpful, to the young people gathered in her great social laboratory. She was inspirational. She gave, unconsciously and involuntarily, to all of those about her, the chance of seeing, close up, a life consecrated to magnificent service in behalf of all mankind.

Mary Corre attended the elementary public schools at Norwood, Ohio and the high school of Ormond Beach, Fla. to which town her family had moved.

Her education was continued in the preparatory department of Rollins College until she returned to Cincinnati and entered the University, majoring in subjects already of special interest—economics, social science, political science.

Mary Corre's first job was that of secretary in the industrial service section of a Cincinnati Ordnance Department. She was responsible for collecting information about working conditions for women and getting out reports sent to Washington on local factories that employed women in making ordnance supplies. After the Armistice, a modification of this work was continued on private funds.

Then came two interesting years as civic director of the Cincinnati Woman's City Club, working with and helping to co-ordinate the programs

of various committees—industrial, public health, public welfare, public education, housing, etc. By this time Mary Corre had decided that she was far more interested in industrial problems than in any other phase of work. She was awarded a fellowship for graduate study in the field of labor problems and industrial research in the New York School of Social Work, which brought her in first hand contact with many types of industrial and labor problems.

After a year in New York she returned to Cincinnati, to take charge of the occupational studies of the Vocation Bureau of the Cincinnati Public Schools.

One of her main responsibilities, from the outset, was to provide a clear picture and detailed description of requirements for factory, business, and professional work in Cincinnati. This was done in order that young people might have a background of occupational information and thus be helped to more intelligent educational planning for their own future.

The program of vocational guidance gradually grew until it became known as the Division of Occupational Research and Counseling of the Vocation Bureau, Cincinnati Public Schools. It now gathers all available information about educational and occupational opportunities in Cincinnati and makes this available to pupils and teachers. There are special classes about occupations. Individual pupils are counseled in order to help them make the plans for their future best suited to their interests and abilities. Absorbing as this work has been, Miss Corre has continued her active interest first aroused at Hull House in international problems and questions of social justice. This interest is reflected by her membership in highly purposeful organizations, among them—

The Cincinnati League of Women Voters, Adult Education Council (Member Executive Board), Cincinnati Consumers League (Member Executive Board), Cincinnati Peace League (Member Executive Board), Cincinnati (and National) Vocational Guidance Associations (Secretary local branch), Affiliated Summer Schools Committee (Member Executive Board), Foreign Policy Association, University of Cincinnati Women's Alumnal Association, Noon Day Club—American Association of Social Workers—Cincinnati, Social Workers Club Ohio and National Education Association.

Mary Price Corre is now an expert in her field. Her assistance in establishing or developing programs similar to the one she directs in Cincinnati is in constant demand and her field of experience is constantly widening.

But she still looks backward to the very outset of her career, for her finest experience—it was her summer at Hull House with Jane Adams.

MARY P. CORRE

Director of Division of Occupational Research
Cincinnati Public Schools

MARY R. COX

No record of educational advancement in Cleveland would be complete without reference to the Alexander Graham Bell school for the deaf and of those who have furthered the work and greatly assisted those who have been pupils there. Among this number is MARY R. COX, who is now principal of this school, which is rendering a service of inestimable value to the community. A native of Muskingum county, Ohio, she is a daughter of Hugh M. and Sarah E. (Wallace) Cox, the former also born in Muskingum county, while the mother, a native of Pennsylvania, was brought to Ohio in her childhood days. Mr. Cox followed the occupation of farming for many years and then retired from business cares. He passed away in 1923, having for three years survived his wife, who died in 1920.

Their family numbered ten children: John W., now deceased; Fannie E., of Caldwell, Ohio; Samuel, living in Macksburg, this state; Fred L., of Lowell, Ohio; Mary; Hugh M., who makes his home in Wooster, Ohio; Marion W., who died in infancy; Sarah, the wife of George Morris of Macksburg; Rama Claire, the wife of A. R. Elliott of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and Frank H., of Caldwell, Ohio, who is a lawyer and also conducts a farm and teaches school.

Their daughter Mary attended the village school of Macksburg, Ohio and was afterward a high school student at New Concord, this state, where she was graduated with the class of 1891. The following year she began teaching and in 1893 took charge of a country school in Lawrence township, Washington county, Ohio, this being her first day in a rural school. She taught in a country school for four years and then spent an equal period as teacher in Newport and two years in Powhatan, Ohio. She next went to Wapakoneta, Ohio where she continued teaching for four years and subsequently spent three years as a teacher in Macksburg, having charge of the seventh and eighth grades. At Lorain, Ohio, she remained for two years in charge of the seventh grade and in 1908 she came to Cleveland, since which time she has been associated with the Alexander Graham Bell school for the deaf, of which she is now principal. When she came to this school her first request of her principal was that she should be permitted to spend the fifteen minutes recess period in observing the pupils. This was indicative of her deep interest in her work—an interest that has never abated but has grown with the passing years and as a result her ability has greatly increased. Each year she has attended summer schools, studying at Marietta, Ohio, at the University of Chicago and the Ohio Northern University, and of the last named is a graduate. It was after completing her course there that she came to the school of which she is now principal.

Miss Cox belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution at Marietta, the Daughters of Veterans and the Woman's Organization of World

War Veterans. She also has membership in the Woman's City Club of Cleveland and the Principals Club of Cleveland and her religious faith is indicated in her connection with Calvary Presbyterian church. She helped to organize and is a member of the Cleveland Association for the Hard of Hearing and is recording secretary of its board. She belongs to the National Education Association, the Ohio State Teachers Association, the Northeastern Ohio Teachers Association, the American Association for Teaching Speech to the Deaf, the Society of Progressive Oral Advocates, The Ohio State Association of Teachers and Supervisors of Day Schools for the Deaf and the National Association for Hard of Hearing. She has attended Clark School for the Deaf at Northampton, Massachusetts and the Central Institute for the Deaf at St. Louis, Missouri, and since she has taken up her particular line of teaching, her summer school work has all been done with the idea of gaining further knowledge and thus promoting her efficiency in this field. She enjoys reading history, biography and some fiction and she turns to travel for recreation and diversion.

MARY AGNES ROBERTS CROWLEY

MARY AGNES ROBERTS CROWLEY, wife of Professor William A. Crowley, is assistant county superintendent of schools of Hamilton county, Ohio, and has been an active factor in advancing and maintaining the high standards of the schools in this section of the state. Her work is based upon broad and thorough preparation and wide experience in her chosen field. Born in Dennison, Kansas, on the 24th of July, 1892, she is a daughter of George Ellis and Eleanor Dawson (McFarland) Roberts. She was married on the 28th of June, 1918 to William A. Crowley, professor of philosophy in the University of Cincinnati, and they have one child, Mary Eleanor, born March 20, 1928.

Mrs. Crowley pursued her elementary education in Des Moines, Maxwell and Lake City, Iowa and her high school work was done in Mason City and Osceola, Iowa. She afterward attended Drake University of Des Moines, where she won her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1915. She next entered the graduate school of the University of Chicago in th psychology department, having a scholarship in 1916-17 and was a Fellow in 1917-18. From the University of Cincinnati, she received her Doctor of Philosophy degree in education in 1931. She won various honors, including membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and the Kappa Delta Pi; a scholarship at Drake University from 1911 to 1915; scholarship at the University of Chicago, 1916-17; fellowship at the University of Chicago in 1917-18 and fellowship in the University of Cincinnati, 1928-30.

Mrs. Crowley was psychological examiner of the Cincinnati public schools from 1919 to 1925 and again from 1926 to 1928, since which time she has been assistant superintendent of schools of Hamilton county. She is also a member

of the Hamilton county board of education. She is identified with many associations and clubs of progressive character, belonging to the Cincinnati Branch of the Zonta International, of which she has been president, the Cincinnati branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which she formerly served as president, also has been chairman of the Primary section of the Southwest District, Ohio Education Association, chairman of citizenship of the Southwest district, Ohio Congress, P. T. A. and chairman of parent education of the Hamilton county council of the Parent-Teachers Association. She belongs to the League of Women Voters, the Consumers League, Better Housing League, Cincinnati Peace League, the Cincinnati Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the National Education Association, the Ohio Education Association, the Hamilton County Teachers Association, Progressive Education Association, the Hamilton County and Cincinnati branches of the Association for Childhood Education. She is chairman of Parent Education and she belongs also to the Psychologists Club and was the only woman member of the Cincinnati citizens committee on the Greenhills housing project in 1937-8. She was a member of the executive committee of the board of managers of the United Society of Missions and Education of the Disciples of Christ church from 1931 to 1935 and has been a member of the state commission on religious education of the Disciples church since 1935. She is also identified with the Fellowship of Reconciliation of the Young Women's Christian Association and with the Red Cross and along all lines of progress in the educational and religious fields she has put forth effort of far-reaching effect and importance. Thinking out along constantly broadening lines, she has accomplished much in connections with state and world-wide problems, which touch the general interests of society and promote the welfare of individuals.

Mrs. Crowley is the author of many articles which have appeared in educational magazines and journals. Her Doctor's thesis, written in 1931, was on the subject "A Comparison of the Academic Achievements of Cincinnati Negroes in Segregated and Mixed Schools." She wrote "A comparative Study of Cincinnati Negroes in Segregated and Mixed Schools", which appeared in the University of Cincinnati Teachers College Publications, Vol. 1, in 1932, and "Cincinnati's Experiment in Negro Education", published in the Journal of Negro Education, in April, 1932, while various other articles which she has written have appeared in different educational magazines.

MARGARET DALY

MARGARET DALY, principal at Roosevelt and Central Fairmount Schools, has served the state board of the Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers for ten years in the capacities of second vice president, corresponding secretary, and as chairman of both budget and school education committees.

She has been a member of the Board of the Cincinnati Council of Parent Teacher Associations and of the Board of Directors, Teachers' Aid and Annuity Association for an extended period.

She is a life member of the National Education Association and includes among her affiliations, the Ohio Educational Association, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Elementary School Principals Club of Cincinnati and the Department of Elementary School Principals, N. E. A.

Miss Daly received her education in Cincinnati and is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati. She took her graduate work at the University of Cincinnati and Columbia College, New York City, and received her Master's degree from Columbia University.

She has held office in the University of Cincinnati Alumnal Association and is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, honorary teachers' group, Progressive Educational Association, Foreign Policy Association, Woman's City Club. Before her principalship at her present schools she taught at Carson school.

MARY HARLAN DOHERTY

MARY HARLAN DOHERTY, owner and principal of the College Preparatory School for Girls at Cincinnati, is an educator whose work has been recognized and commended throughout the country for years past and the institution is one of the outstanding factors in educational development in this city.

A native of Cincinnati, Miss Doherty supplemented her education acquired in the public schools here by study at Cornell University where her brother-in-law was professor of English. She devoted her attention to the classics, to Latin and Greek and has taught the same branches in her own school, which she opened in September, 1906, at the same location where the College Preparatory School for Girls is now found. Her school has provided secondary education for hundreds of young women who have distinguished themselves in scholarship and have won a variety of other honors in leading colleges of the country. Their appreciation of the excellence of this preparation is attested by innumerable friendships which have flourished between the school principal and her former students through the years.

Miss Doherty belongs to the College Club and the University Woman's Club, the Alliance Francaise, The Crafters, the Town Club, the Cincinnati Woman's Club, of which she was a director for many years, and to other civic and social groups. In politics Miss Doherty is a Democrat. She is actively interested in cultural movements and in world affairs as these are discussed by the Foreign Policy Association and the Cincinnati Peace League, in both of which she holds membership. Her greatest interest, however, is in teaching, and the opportunity that it gives her to aid young women in broadening their mental horizon and gaining a more accurate perception and understanding of

life, its duties and responsibilities, together with that pleasure which is derived in no other way as much as through intellectual stimulus.

MARIE CEJNAR DOWNER

From the significant struggle of the married women teachers of Ohio to maintain their right to teach in the public schools on a basis of ability and merit, rather than marital status, emerges a capable and energetic leader in the person of MARIE CEJNAR DOWNER (Mrs. John Downer).

A graduate of the University of Omaha, Marie Downer came to Cincinnati a number of years ago, to become a valued member of the staff of the Washington Junior High School. She has played a significant part in the civic and educational affairs of her adopted city, but her most important work, outside her profession and her home, has been to assist in organizing public opinion to act favorably on the question of equal opportunity for married and single women teachers, a question violently debated in Ohio during the last decade.

Marie Downer is a member of the National Women's Party. She is also active in the following organizations: College Club; American Association of University Women; Consumers League; Ohio Educational Association; American Federation of Teachers; Cincinnati Federation of Teachers (Chairman of Salary Committee, 1937-1938); Cincinnati Council of Child Education. She is married to John Downer, principal of Oyler School. They have one child, a daughter.

LUCY DUNHAM

LUCY DUNHAM, sixth grade teacher of Taft School, Cincinnati, and expert on women's work in various industries, has been unusually successful in two distinct careers which might well justify separate outlines but for the fact that one type of training and experience has supplemented and assisted the other.

Miss Dunham was graduated from Hughes High School, took her B. S. at the University of Cincinnati and did graduate work at the University of Wisconsin.

Because of her intensive study of labor problems, she was appointed in 1918 to the Industrial Service Section, Woman's Division of the U. S. Ordnance Department. During the World War, Lucy Dunham investigated the work of women in ordnance factories and later established successfully functioning labor relations departments in two leading New York City plants and in one at Port Chester, New York.

Returning to Cincinnati she continued her specialized service, establishing the first authentic labor relations department in the shoe industry of Ohio.

Miss Dunham then turned her professional training to its original purpose and joined the teaching staff of the Cincinnati Public Schools. Her interest, energy and ability have reflected themselves not only in her classroom, where every child finds personal interest and individual help, but also in relationship to her fellow teachers.

She organized the social relations committee of the Cincinnati Teachers Association; was a representative of the C. T. A.; on the Federated Council of Cincinnati Teachers Organization and is active in the state and national education association.

Lucy Dunham was a member of the first City Charter organization—for bettered municipal government—is active in this group, also in the League of Women Voters; Cincinnati Peace League, Good Government League, National P. T. A. and is a board member of the Cincinnati Consumers League.

HARRIET B. EARLY

HARRIET B. EARLY, assistant principal of Rothenberg Junior High School, Cincinnati, received her professional training at Miami University and her early teaching experience in the elementary and high schools of Terrace Park, Norwood, Lockland and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Her administrative work, for which she is especially adapted, began with her appointment as director of the Shelby County Normal School at Sidney, Ohio. Her ability, thoroughness and marked success as an executive led to her present important post in the public school system of Cincinnati, where, as assistant principal of one of the large junior high schools, she has fulfilled her duties with distinction.

Harriet Early is a member of the National Education Association; the Ohio Education Association; the Cincinnati Teachers Association; the American Association of University Women; and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MABEL R. FERNALD

DR. MABEL R. FERNALD, director of the Psychological Laboratory of Cincinnati Public Schools, was born in Springfield, Ohio, the daughter of James Champlin and Nettie Barker Fernald.

Both of her parents are of the eighth generation of their family in America, both are of English decent, both of forebears who came to the New England States in the sixteen thirties and both of stock that has steadily contributed to education, to civic and social service through generations of builders, teachers, lawyers, public servants and sterling citizens.

Her father was a distinguished clergyman, editor and author, a graduate of Harvard, of Newton Theological Institute who received his doctor's degree from Denison University in 1904.

Miss Fernald's mother traces back in a steady line of Barkers to James Barker who came from England in 1639 and helped to establish Rowley, Mass. Nettie Barker Fernald, who died in 1935, was keenly interested in development of effective plans for the training of mothers and was a delegate to the first national congress of Mothers held at Washington, D. C. She was the granddaughter of Luther Dana Barker, pioneer merchant of McConnelsville, O. and the grand niece of the famous "Aunt Fanny" (Fanny Barker Gage) who was so valiant a leader of the temperance and the suffrage movement in Ohio.

Mabel Fernald attended elementary and high schools at Plainfield, N. J. and Staten Island, N. Y., received her B.A. at Mt. Holyoke College and her Ph.D. at the University of Chicago. Her childhood home was for a time at Garretsville, O.

Her professional career began with the position of instructor in high school subjects at Doane Academy, Granville, O. and continued as follows—Instructor in Psychology, Chicago Normal College, 1910-1914; Director, Laboratory of Social Hygiene, Bedford Hills, N. Y., 1914-1918; Psychologist, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C., 1918-1919; Assistant Prof. of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., 1919-1921; Director, Psychological Laboratory, Cincinnati Public Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1921-present. Summers—Lecturer in Psychology; Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, '22 and '23; University of Wisconsin, '24 and '25; University of Cincinnati, '38.

In her chosen field, clinical and educational psychology, she is recognized as an expert throughout the country.

During the World War Dr. Fernald served as psychologist in the office of the Surgeon General. She is a Phi Beta Kappa and a Sigma Xi.

BESSIE F. GABBARD

BESSIE F. GABBARD, kindergarten teacher at Clifton School, Cincinnati, is ranked as one of the outstanding kindergartners in the system, with especially marked ability in the field of story telling.

For nine years she was known as the "Story Lady" of the Ohio School of the Air to thousands of children and adults as well, in all parts of the country.

Miss Gabbard is regarded as especially significant among educational pioneers who have done spade work in radio. Her methods are analyzed and commended in a recent study of this educational aid by B. H. Darrow.

Recently elected to Delta Kappa Gamma, national honor society for women recognized as educational leaders. Miss Gabbard is a member also of Kappa Delta Pi and Pi Theta, both honorary organizations. She has served as vice president of the Cincinnati Kindergarten Alumnae Association, vice

president and program chairman of the Cincinnati Council for Childhood Education, and is active in other professional and in many non-professional groups, local, state and national.

EVA GARDNER

EVA GARDNER, retired teacher, was born in Mt. Gilead, O., was graduated from Mt. Gilead High School and, in 1894, from Denison University and did graduate work at summer sessions of the University of Chicago and Columbia University.

Miss Gardner taught Latin and history for 31 years and in four states —Ohio, Florida, Arkansas and Tennessee. She founded and for 11 years edited an all Latin paper, "The Signum," of Mt. Gilead High School. She directed annually for 10 years in the same school a Roman banquet, following as early as possible the Roman dress customs, food and service.

In addition to her professional work, Miss Gardner catalogued the school library and acted as librarian for 10 years. She served as chairman of the women's division of the Morrow County organization for sale of war savings stamps in 1917-1918; as librarian of the Public Library since 1917; she helped to organize and was the first president of the Progress Club.

Miss Gardner was a charter member of the Mt. Gilead Chapter of the D. A. R. in 1925. She is a charter member of the Morrow County unit, American Association of University Woman and is active in the Mt. Gilead Sorosis.

CARLOTTA C. GREER

The name of CARLOTTA C. GREER is allied closely with the work of development in the Cleveland schools and she is now head of the department of home economics in the John Hay high school. Actuated by a laudable ambition, she has advanced steadily since entering this professional field and has introduced many plans and methods which have been of decided benefit in the improvement of her department.

Born in Akron, Ohio, she is a daughter of John Fennel and Louisa (Cherryhomes) Greer, the former a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio. The father was an inventor of mechanical devices, especially in the farm machinery line and devoted all of his life to that task.

Miss Greer attended the grade schools of Akron and was graduated from the high school there, after which she entered Buchtel College, now Akron University, from which she was graduated with the class of 1903. During her junior and senior years she was chosen as assistant in chemistry and taught a class in the preparatory school. During her high school days in Akron there had been introduced a class in cooking and it was her work in

that class that was largely responsible for her taking up the study of home economics and also perhaps the reason for her taking up chemistry when in college. While pursuing her course in chemistry she became very much interested in science in the home, a line that has since claimed her attention. Following her graduation from college she taught for a year in the public school at Barberton, Ohio and was planning to teach chemistry, but decided that she would study home economics and entered Drexel Institute. All during her student days there she took every subject that she thought would have any bearing on household science. In 1905 she was graduated from Drexel Institute and immediately after began to teach in the Kansas State College, at Pittsburg, Kansas, where she remained for three years. In 1908 when plans were being made for the East Technical high school at Cleveland, Professor Orth remembered that Miss Greer had been in one of his classes in Buchtel College and wrote, asking that she come to Cleveland, which she did and was made head of the department of home economics in that school. When she first took up the work in Cleveland, she headed the food department and when the food and clothing departments were combined, she became head of the department of home economics, in which position she continued from 1908 to 1929. Then the character of the technical schools of Cleveland changed and she was made head of the department of home economics in the John Hay high school, in which capacity she is still serving.

Miss Greer is the author of a work on Home Making, which was written in 1932 and revised in 1937. In January, 1938, there was organized over the country an honorary society of teachers, the Delta Kappa Gamma, composed of women who have done outstanding things and Miss Greer became one of the charter members. Her hobby is interior decorating and nearly all of the work she has done in the laboratory she has applied in her home and school work. She has at all times been actuated by a most progressive spirit and has advanced steadily step by step since taking up educational work.

ELIZABETH GUILFOILE

ELIZABETH GUILFOILE, principal of Twelfth District School, Cincinnati, is the author of children's stories that have appeared in magazines for juveniles, the writer of educational articles that have enjoyed publication and collaborator of a text book, "English Activities," a series of language text books for elementary and high schools. The series were written by Miss Guilfoile in collaboration with Wilbur H. Hatfield, editor of the English Journal and president of the National Council Teachers of English, and Dr. E. E. Lewis of Ohio State University.

She compiled the Primary Reading Curriculum Bulletin and is now at work on "The Teaching of English in the Elementary Grades," a work for teachers. She is chairman of the committee on language expression in kindergarten and primary grades.

Her teaching experience was gained in Avondale school, Cincinnati and she was in charge of the North Avondale Colony before being assistant principal at Heberle four years, after which time she was made head of the Twelfth District School.

She was graduated from the University of Cincinnati and obtained her Master's Degree from Teachers College, Columbia, where she is a member of the Columbia University Alumni Club. She also attended the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Guilfoile is president of XI chapter, Delta Kappa Gamma, honorary fraternity, of which she is a charter member. She is also a member of Theta Sigma Phi, women's journalistic fraternity, belonging to Beta Chapter of Wisconsin University.

Among her affiliations are the National Education Association, Ohio Education Association, Cincinnati Principals Club, Upper Grade Study Council, Association for Childhood Education through the Cincinnati Council.

MARJORIE THORNTON HALTEMAN

MARJORIE THORNTON HALTEMAN, who is doing a distinctive and valuable piece of work as supervising director of the Canton public school for the deaf, took up this line of work after careful preparation and has made steady progress in her chosen field. Mrs. Halteman is a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania and a daughter of W. B. and Ida (Sanders) Thornton, who are now residents of Clarks Green, Pennsylvania. The father has devoted practically his entire life to the coal business. Mrs. Halteman has a brother, William Penn Thornton, who is now engaged in the insurance business in Scranton.

Mrs. Halteman began her education in the School of the Lackawanna, a private school and after pursuing the usual course of study which constitutes the foundation of all education she took a training course in the methods of teaching the deaf at the Scranton Oral school. On completing the course she went to New York city to teach in an oral school, there remaining for three years, after which she spent five years in teaching in Colorado Springs, Colorado. On the expiration of that period she came to Canton and has since taught in the Canton public day school for the deaf, covering a period of more than thirteen years, and she is now supervising director. She is constantly studying along lines to increase her efficiency and usefulness and has rendered a most worthwhile service to the city.

In 1930 Marjorie Thornton became the wife of Ira S. Halteman, who is engaged in the shoe business in Canton. Mrs. Halteman belongs to the Presbyterian church and to the Business & Professional Woman's Club, of which she has been both vice president and president and one of the board of directors. In her school work she has been much interested in the study of

rhythm and teaches it in her classes. She belongs to the Ohio Public Day School Teachers of the Deaf and also to the State and National Associations and keeps in close touch with the advancement that is being continuously made in the educational field where she is working most resultantly.

RUTH ANN HARGITT

RUTH ANN HARGITT, Acting Director of Kindergarten and Primary Grades, Cincinnati Public Schools, born in Moores Hill, Ind., received her Bachelor of Science in Education from the University of Cincinnati in 1930, and later a degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University.

Her teaching experience in Cincinnati, following ten years work in Lexington and Cleveland public schools, began about eight years ago with her appointment as cooperating teacher in one of the elementary schools, which position was held until 1938, when she was made acting director. Her executive ability as head of a department of such fundamental importance as the kindergarten and primary division is a definite contribution to the especially high standard maintained by the public elementary school system of the city of Cincinnati.

MABEL HARTZELL

MABEL HARTZELL, head of the history department and teacher of civics at Alliance High School, was born at Saginaw, Mich., attended the University of Washington and given her M. A. by Ohio State University.

She is a past state councilor of the Daughters of America and served for 12 years as member of the Alliance Board of Education.

KATHERINE WRIGHT HASKELL

As long as human histories endure, the name of KATHERINE WRIGHT (Mrs. Henry J. Haskell) may well serve as co-efficient of high co-operation, as symbol of selfless service contributed by one individual to advance the aim and purpose of others.

The aim and purpose thus advanced by Katherine Wright was the conquest of the air. It marked an epoch in human progress, a new record in the achievements of mankind. This achievement is justly credited in large measure, to Wilbur and Orville Wright—Katherine's brothers. But that the sister's devotion, energy, efficiency and hopefulness were significant factors in her brothers success is a definite part of the record, often stressed and never disputed.

Katherine Wright was born at Dayton, Ohio, August 19, 1874. Her father, Milton Wright, was a bishop in the United Brethren Church. Her home life with her parents and brothers was ideal and to it she always referred with pride and love. She enrolled in Oberlin Academy, September 1893, and entered

Oberlin College September 1894, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898. She was either secretary or president of that class from her graduation until her death, and was largely responsible for its interest, loyalty and enthusiasm.

After graduation she taught Latin in Steele High School in Dayton for ten years but then her brothers' activities consequent on their airplane inventions required her more constant presence with them. So Katherine became homekeeper. Hundreds of her friends remember the beauty, the friendliness, the graciousness, the radiancy of that home. She traveled with her brothers when they traveled, accompanying them on their triumphal European tour following their first successful flight in 1903. In 1909 Miss Wright gave up her teaching to devote her entire time to furthering her brothers interests. Wilbur Wright died in 1912, their father in 1917. Katherine and Orville lived on in their old home.

She was president of the Young Women's League of Dayton (1913-1916). She was decorated an officer of Public Instruction by the French Republic on February 21, 1924.

On November 20, 1926, Miss Wright was married to Henry J. Haskell (Editor, Kansas City Star) of the Oberlin College Class of 1896, and her home thenceforth was in Kansas City, Missouri. Her sudden illness and death from pneumonia, March 3, 1929, removed from the service of Oberlin and of her world a devoted friend, a cheerful, kindly, energetic and radiant personality.

So fully was this realized that the Board of Trustees of Oberlin expressed their sense of loss at a meeting June 17, 1929, in a deeply impressive memorial.

It said in part: "Katherine Wright was elected to the Oberlin Board of Trustees by vote of the Alumni in 1923. She was the second woman trustee and began her term of service January 1, 1924. Service was a word of real meaning to her. She never slighted a task. Her suggestions and choices, as a member of the committee on nomination of trustees, have greatly strengthened this board. She carefully canvassed the names proposed for honorary degrees, and helped to shape the policy of that committee. In order to meet with the committee on location, plans, and construction of college buildings, she made long journeys, and between its meetings she studied its problems, corresponded with its members, and gave valuable service.

"Her greatest committee service, however, was on the committee that nominated President Ernest H. Wilkins. Here her high ideal as to the character, learning and ability required for the office, set a standard which compelled an exhaustive search for the best and by which she tested the lives of those proposed. Her investigations were thorough. She was not content with hearsay or reputation, or even her personal impressions. Oberlin was to her a sacred ideal, to which she sacrificed her time and talents, that it should be worthily led and served.

The Late

KATHERINE WRIGHT HASKELL

Former teacher, sister of the famous Wright brothers

"Her service was intelligent, devoted, unselfish, courageous, inspiring to her fellow Trustees. Her sincerity, her sense of responsibility, her strength of character gave weight to her opinions, which were always expressed with humility, without ostentation, with poise, and with humor.

"The traits of her character, however, that dwell most strongly in the minds of those who knew her were her kindness, her thoughtfulness, her gracious womanliness, and her eager zestful, cheerful joy in life. Her interests were wide and high and deep. She was a world figure who emerged from and still dwelt in a model American home."

PHYLLIS HAUCK

PHYLLIS HAUCK, faculty member of the Norwood High School, attended Mt. Holyoke College, took her B. S. at the University of Cincinnati and her M. S. at Columbia University.

In addition to her work as a teacher, she is a lecturer on psychology, an associate of the staff of the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati and a dietitian in the Red Cross teaching service.

Miss Hauck is a member of the National Education Association; of the Ohio Education Association; the Norwood Teachers Association; Norwood Women Teachers Association; Y. W. C. A.; Red Cross; Community Chest and Anti-Saloon League.

She is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church; the College Club; Columbia Alumni Association; Mt. Holyoke Alumni and Girl Reserves and a sponsor for the high school group of Girl Reserves.

ELSIE HERZOG

ELSIE HERZOG established the Girls Opportunity Farm in Cincinnati in 1915 and was superintendent until the school closed for lack of funds in Jan. 1937. The farm, which was later named Hillcrest School, was one of the few institutions for girls in the United States built on the cottage plan and it attracted the attention of similar systems both in this country and abroad.

Delinquent girls were enrolled at the home and through Miss Herzog's guidance many of them found a useful place in society. The school was the outgrowth of the old Cincinnati House of Refuge and was usually filled to its capacity of 70. When it closed Miss Herzog found places in private homes for a large number.

Born and raised in Cincinnati, Miss Herzog engaged in volunteer social work before the school opened. She is continuing her service by heading a class of 50 girls who meet at Christ Church once a week for guidance and counsel.

Her father was George Herzog, Civil War veteran who came to Cincinnati from the east after the war. Her mother, Helen Bruns, came to Cincinnati from Germany when a child.

Miss Herzog was graduated from the College of Music in Cincinnati and attended private schools and also the University of Cincinnati. She continued her studies abroad.

EDITH A. HILL

EDITH A. HILL, teacher and principal in the public schools of Cincinnati for a total of 28 years was born in that city, graduated from high school there and later graduated from Columbia University.

She began her work at the Sixth District School, became assistant principal at Whittier and at Horace Mann schools and then taught for two years at Miami University.

On her return she became principal of Clifton School and served in this capacity nine years.

Miss Hill was a charter member of the Cincinnati Woman's City Club, a member of the Principals Club and of the Clifton Music Club. She died in 1933.

ALLIE M. HINES

ALLIE M. HINES, director of primary grades of Cincinnati Public Schools at the time of her death, Aug. 11, 1938, was an educator whose great ability, fine training and extraordinary energy, it is a concensus of opinion among her former colleagues throughout the country, have definitely furthered educational progress of younger children.

Her death was due to a fall from which she was believed to be recovering. She was in fact, carrying on her work from her hospital bedside. Suddenly her heart failed and her strenuous life was over.

Allie Hines was born at Sharonville, O., in 1877, the daughter of Clinton and Eva Hines. She attended Sharonville School, was graduated from University of Cincinnati, and received her M.A. degree at Teachers College Columbia University.

She taught at Garfield and Columbian Schools and established an activities program at Windsor School in 1907.

Miss Hines at various times served as training teacher at Ohio University, Youngstown Teachers Training School, Teachers College, University of Cincinnati, and Ohio State University. She returned to Cincinnati from Youngstown where she had been director of kindergartens, and assumed the difficult and responsible task of Director of Primary Grades of the Cincinnati public schools in 1927.

Her coming marked the beginning of the reorganization of the primary work. Fixed furniture gradually gave way to more homelike tables and

chairs. The more formal work was succeeded by the informal type. She saw each child from the viewpoint of his health, his habits, his emotional life, his home environment, his abilities, his likes and dislikes as well as in his immediate relationship of pupil.

In addition to her supervisory duties, Miss Hines served on numerous committees and was the chairman of several. She was in the process of finishing a course of study in primary reading when the end came. It was her great desire to finish this during the summer and her last concern was over this piece of work.

Miss Hines was alive to the handicap of the under-nourished child and when she knew that certain children did not get enough to eat she would find a way to take care of them. During the summer of 1938, under the direction of MISS CHARLOTTE ULLRICH, Director of Household Arts, a plan to can vegetables in the schools was carried out to provide food this fall for these needy children.

Miss Hines realized, as most pioneers must, that progress in extending the frontiers of education is slow and sometimes not with difficulty. Her vision, however, always seemed to be clear—she seemed to be able to see through the maze of difficulty to a definite outcome.

Tribute to this outstanding educator was paid through many resolutions and memorials, notably in a resume of her services by James D. Stover, assistant superintendent of Cincinnati Public Schools, whose conclusion was "The Cincinnati public schools have suffered a great loss in her death, but through her life and work have been greatly enriched. Children, parents and teachers are all happier today because she lived among them for a season".

LEONORE HOLLIDAY

LEONORE HOLLIDAY, auditorium teacher at Washington Junior High School, Cincinnati, since 1926, has cooperated with more than ordinary interest in movements for real educational progress as well as in social service and activities of a civic nature.

Peace League Fellow at Geneva School of International Relations, Miss Holliday is much in demand as a lecturer on this important topic.

She obtained her B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Cincinnati and has studied at Wisconsin University, also Columbia University.

She has served the University of Cincinnati Teachers College Alumnal Association as president and was a trustee of the Cincinnati Teachers Association, 1932-1937. She was a representative of the latter association in the Federated Council of Teachers Associations.

Miss Holliday is a member of the membership committee of the National League of Teachers Associations and of the legislative commission of the National Education Association, to which she was Cincinnati's official delegate. She is identified with Phi Mu sorority. Her affiliations include the

Peace League and Foreign Policy Association. She has also been associate editor of the National League of Teachers Bulletin. She was a member of the Mayor's Committee for the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration.

Miss Holliday was born in Berea, Ky., in 1905. Her parents, G. D. and Lucinda Boggs Holliday, were of English descent.

HELEN PERRY JAMES

HELEN PERRY JAMES, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Cleveland, where she has also been well known in educational circles for a number of years, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Owen and Elizabeth (Evans) James, the former a native of Wales, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania. They spent practically their entire lives in the Keystone state and the father was a Baptist minister.

Rev. and Mrs. James had a family of ten children, as follows: Arthur and Melville, both now deceased; Cleveland, who resides in Philadelphia; Genevieve, living in Springfield, Illinois; Helen; Dan, who makes his home in Williamsport, Pennsylvania and who is connected with the State highway department; Margaret, who is the wife of Eugene Gise, of New York City; Gertrude, the wife of James Connor of Merchantsville, New Jersey, and who has a daughter, Phillippa; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Gordon Sexton, also of Merchantsville, and who has three children, Gordon, Betty and Ellen; and Dorothy, deceased.

After spending a period as a student in the public schools of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, Helen P. James continued her education at Nashville, Tennessee, then at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and later at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, until she was graduated from the high school there. She afterward took training for teaching the deaf and is now connected with the Alexander Graham Bell school of Cleveland, a public day school for the deaf, with which she has been associated as an instructor for about eighteen years, doing a splendid and effective work for the pupils under her guidance. This school is located on Fifty-fifth Street and the methods there followed embrace the most modern and scientific ideas that have to do with teaching this class of unfortunates.

Since 1922 Miss James has been a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Cleveland, formerly served as chairman of some of its committees, was also program chairman for many years, has been its vice president and is now president of this progressive organization. She is also active in the Baptist Church of the Master in Cleveland and is on the board of Christian Education. Her life has reached out along constantly broadening lines of usefulness.

WINIFRED JONES

WINIFRED JONES, former president of the Cincinnati Teachers Association, was born at Belpre, Ohio, the daughter of Daniel I. and Mary Frances Burgoyne Jones. Her father was a clergyman, educated at Wesleyan College and at Lane Theological Seminary, whose forebears came to America from Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1839.

Her mother, a graduate of the former Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College, was of English-Irish-Scotch stock and was the daughter of a widely known judge elected to preside over various courts of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

Winifred Jones was graduated from Putnam Seminary, Zanesville, Ohio—attended the University of Cincinnati; the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin, did special work in science at Woods Hole, Mass. and in adult education at New Haven, Conn.

Besides her duties and responsibilities as elementary teacher at Mary Dill School, Cincinnati, Winifred Jones has for more than 20 years done Americanization work in the public schools of this city.

She has served in addition as president of the Cincinnati Teachers Association; as board member of the Federated Council of Cincinnati Teachers Associations and as director of the Teachers Credit Union. She is a life member of the National Education Association and of the Ohio Education Association.

Other organizations of which Miss Jones has been an active and highly efficient member include the Saturday Literary Club, American Association of University Women and Zeta Chapter of Kappa Delta Pi.

CLARA JORDAN

CLARA JORDAN, teacher of Latin at Hughes High School, Cincinnati, for nearly 30 years, was one of the public school educators whose work helped to build the present splendid school system.

So widely was this realized and so deeply appreciated that after her death more than 20 years ago, a beautiful stained glass window, made possible by general public contributions, was installed in the beautiful high school building in memory of her fine service and wide spread influence.

LUCY H. KIMBALL

For twenty-three years LUCY H. KIMBALL has been connected with the schools of Cleveland and since 1930 has been dean of girls in the Lakewood high school and assistant principal there. A native of New England, she was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, December 2, 1887. Her father, Dr. Luther Goodwin Kimball, was born in Hollis, Maine, October 22, 1844 and

was of English lineage. His father was a representative of the Kimballs of Kennebunk, Maine, one of the first families of shipbuilders of New England and the records show that Nathaniel Kimball was a member of the "Committees of Correspondence" in the early colonies preceeding the American Revolution, while Dr. Luther G. Kimball served from 1861 to 1865 in the Union Army during the Civil War. He married Etta Howard, who was born in Harrison, Maine, June 27, 1848, and she too was descended from early American colonists, including Major Daniel Mabry, who aided in winning American independence in the Revolutionary War, also from the Ephraim Cook family, Quaker traders in England and the Colonies, and the Whitney girl, who was born when her parents were crossing the Atlantic to establish their home among the first settlers of the new world.

Spending her girlhood days in her native city, Miss Kimball attended successively the Corbett elementary school, the Tracy grammar school and the classical high school of Lynn and continued her education in Mount Holyoke College, from which she was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1911. She has always been a wide reader, a clear thinker and an earnest student and at times has attended the summer school at Chautauqua, New York, and the Oregon State College at Corvallis. In 1938 Boston University conferred upon her the Master of Arts degree.

Miss Kimball began teaching in the Ripley high school of Ripley, New York, where she remained from 1912 to 1916, when she came to Ohio to accept a position as teacher in the Lakewood high school with which she has since been connected, continuing her teaching service until 1930, when she became dean of girls and assistant principal. Her professional activities have always been of a most constructive character, constituting a broad foundation for character building and for progress in any relation of life. She is identified with a number of the more outstanding educational societies, having membership in the Ohio Education Association, the National Education Association, the State Association of Deans of Women, the National Association of Deans of Women, the Boston University Alumni Association, the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, the Classical Association of Middle West and South and the Classical Club of Cleveland. She also belongs to the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Foreign Affairs Council of Cleveland, the American National Red Cross, the Consumers League of Ohio and the Women's City Club of Cleveland. She has membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church and in the Young Women's Christian Association of Cleveland, and thus her interests and activities cover an extremely wide scope and are characterized by the spirit of development and uplift. She has largely found her diversion in travel and after enjoying an European trip in 1924 she visited with equally keen pleasure the western parks and the Rockies in 1925 and 1927, going to Mount Ranier, Mount Hood, Crater National Lake, Glacier National Park and the Yellowstone National Park,

and in 1930 made an extended Mediterranean cruise, while repeatedly in vacation periods she has visited the New England White mountains.

GLADYS J. KLOAK

GLADYS J. KLOAK has been connected with the Cincinnati schools for fourteen years and is well known for her expert work as a mathematics instructor. Moreover she has served on every mathematics textbook committee since she started out upon her professional career in 1925.

Miss Kloak acquired her education in Cincinnati, being a graduate of the Woodward high school and since her graduation serving as class captain. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Cincinnati and that institution has since conferred upon her the Bachelor of Education degree and her Master's degree in administration. She became a Phi Beta Kappa in 1924 and the following year was made a member of the Kappa Delta Pi, in which organization she served as chaplain for four years.

Miss Kloak has been a member of the faculty of the Hartwell high school for all but one year of her teaching service and that was spent in practice teaching. She is now dividing her time between actual teaching and administration in the field of student advising. She served as chairman in the preparation of the new outline for the course in general mathematics and has also been a member of committees on teacher rating. Her high standing in her chosen field of educational work is indicated in the fact that she appeared in panel discussion before the National Council of Mathematics in Cleveland in 1939 on the subject "How can we make Junior high school mathematics function?"

She is a member of the National Council of Mathematics, the National Education Association, the Cincinnati Teachers Association, Ohio State Teachers Association, Southwestern Teachers Association, the Cincinnati Deans of Women Association and the Greater Cincinnati Mathematics Teachers Club. Her interest outside of teaching largely centers in music and art and she finds particular enjoyment in playing the pipe organ. She is also a member of the Queen City Accordion Orchestra and devotes some of her talent to commercial art. Her activities are thus broad and varied. She is resourceful and her intellectual powers have carried her far along the line of educational progress and have been a factor as well in the cultural development of the city in which her life has been passed.

LAURA TROY KNIGHT

LAURA TROY KNIGHT (Mrs. James Knight) principal of Jackson School, and outstanding Cincinnati educator, was born in that city the daughter of Theodore and Alphia Troy.

Laura Knight was one of thirteen children. She spent the early part of her childhood with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. B. Nickens, in Mount

Healthy, Ohio. This grandfather started the first colored school in Cincinnati, and Laura's mother was a teacher until her marriage.

Laura Knight graduated from the Gains High School of Cincinnati and taught in Covington and Newport, Kentucky until her marriage to James Knight. She reared three children, Laura Knight Turner, a teacher in the Cincinnati schools and twins, Mamie Knight, a social worker and James Knight, a worker in the Y. M. C. A.

In 1914 Mrs. Knight began a new career. She entered the Cincinnati Schools under Dr. John Hall, who later appointed her cooperative teacher of the University of Cincinnati. There she trained many of the present teachers. In 1925 she received her B. S. degree from the University of Cincinnati and was appointed to take charge of Jackson School, at Fifth near Mound Street, where she is now located. She has made a success as an administrator. She received her M. A. degree in 1928. The thesis presented by Mrs. Knight in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master of Arts degree was an experiment in character education. Her findings revealed the advantages of character training and she formulated a program adapted to the needs of her school.

She has nearly eight-hundred children in Jackson School. Even though it is an antiquated building, children flock there because they like the home-like atmosphere and the kindly treatment they receive. Twenty-five regular teachers, eight special and six student teachers comprise Jackson's faculty. Mrs. Knight's teachers appreciate her as a friend, who is always willing to solve their problems. Jackson has been called "The Happy Family".

She spends her vacations in travel. In 1935 she visited in Europe, Asia and Africa, including the "Holy Land". In 1936 she traveled to North Cape and she spent 1938 visiting the unsettled countries of Central Europe. Mrs. Knight was accompanied on most of her trips by her daughter Laura Knight Turner and her grandson, Darwin Turner, who was ranked as a prodigy by Dr. Bills. Mrs. Knight is a member of N. A. A. C. P., The National Society for the Study of Education, National Association of College Women, and National Negro History Association. She belongs to the Ohio Education Association, Southwestern Ohio Teachers Association, Cincinnati Teachers Association, American Red Cross and the West End Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. She is a member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church, the Women's Auxiliary, the Progressive Club and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

LAURA CLARICE KNIGHT TURNER

LAURA CLARICE KNIGHT TURNER, teacher at Jackson School, Cincinnati, oldest child of James and Laura Knight was born in that city April 8, 1907. She entered kindergarten at the age of four and became a member

LAURA TROY KNIGHT

Administrator of Jackson School, Cincinnati

of the rapidly moving class of Lafayette Bloom School on completing the sixth grade.

Pupils of the class were given the Binet Simon Intelligence Test to determine their eligibility. This test revealed that Laura possessed the intelligence of a very superior child. She excelled in language and logic, and succeeded in passing a fourth year high school or first year college test in language.

The English teacher at Bloom School recognized Laura's writing ability and made her assistant editor of the Bloom School Journal.

Laura graduated from Woodward High School at the age of fifteen, Cincinnati's youngest high school graduate of the year. She completed the course for the A. B. degree in three years and graduated from the University of Cincinnati, at the age of eighteen, again the youngest graduate. The following June, when she was nineteen she received the Master of Arts degree in English, at twenty the Bachelor of Education degree and at twenty-one Master of Arts in Education.

Laura Clarice Knight became a teacher in Jackson School, Cincinnati, Ohio, under her mother, at the age of nineteen. The following June she married Dr. Darwin Turner, chemist and druggist, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, and son of the late Dr. Charles Henry Turner, who received both the A. B. and A. M. degrees from the University of Cincinnati, Doctor of Philosophy from Chicago University, and became an eminent biologist. In 1931 she became the mother of a son, Darwin Theodore Turner.

Mrs. Turner has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and northern Africa with her mother and son. She has a collection of moving pictures which she took in the countries visited and which have added to the interest of her lectures. She has studied at Oxford University, Oxford, England and at King's College, London. She won two national prizes for travel articles and in nineteen hundred and thirty five received the first prize of two hundred and fifty dollars from the Current Events Magazines for her essay, "Why I am Teaching Current Events". The judges wrote that they considered the essay "a masterpiece of concise statement and broad viewpoint."

Mrs. Turner is active in community enterprises and a member of many civic, social and educational organizations. She is a member of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, American Association of University Women, Southwestern Teacher's Association and International Club, London, England.

Of her son, Darwin, seven years old, in the seventh grade, and possessed of an intelligence quotient of over one hundred and seventy, Dr. Bills, head of the psychology department of the University of Cincinnati wrote, "Intellectually, Darwin ranks one in a million. In all my experience I have never seen so gifted a child."

FRANCES KOHNKY

FRANCES KOHNKY began her teaching career about fifty years ago, when, as a young graduate of Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, she became an instructor in drawing in all of the high schools in the city. After ten years of this experience, she was appointed a teacher of mathematics in Hughes, and later in the Walnut Hills High School, where she taught steadily for thirty five years, until her retirement in 1937.

During her years as a teacher, Frances Kohnky found time and inspiration, in addition to her professional duties, for college courses, leading first to a Bachelor of Arts, then to a Master of Arts degree, and finally to the degree of a Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Cincinnati. She did special work, during vacations, at the University of Chicago and Columbia University.

She is one of the most distinguished teachers in the history of the public schools of Cincinnati. She has scholastic accomplishments to her credit. Above all she stands out, among her peers, as a remarkable woman, whose fine spirit has shed a light on all who have come in close contact with her.

HAZEL L. KOPPENHOEFER

HAZEL L. KOPPENHOEFER plays many important parts in the Cincinnati public school system, as a teacher of English, as director of publicity, as faculty adviser on all publications. She is at present a valued and extremely active member of the staff of Hughes High School.

She brings to her varied responsibilities a fine mind, a colorful personality and a wealth of excellent training. Herself an "old grad" of Hughes, she has a Masters degree from the University of Cincinnati, a Phi Beta Kappa key, and a number of graduate courses to her credit at the University of Michigan.

She is a former staff member of the Cincinnati Teachers Association Bulletin; she is past president and vice president of the Journalism Association of Ohio Schools; past president of the Scholastic Press Guild of Greater Cincinnati; Publications Judge for Columbia University Scholastic Press Association; and past president of Kappa Delta Pi (honorary teaching fraternity); member of Ohio State Teachers Association; Southwestern Teachers Association; and is also a frequent contributor to journalism magazines. Several poems have also been published in Harrison Anthologies (1939).

MARIAN HARTZEL KOUNTZ

MARIAN HARTZEL KOUNTZ, a native of Cincinnati, and a graduate of Hughes High School, comes from a family with musical background and from childhood studied music as a matter of course.

She began her career as a teacher quite unexpectedly, when, in 1917, her father, then a supervisor of music in the public schools, resigned to enlist in the army as band leader, leaving at once for Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Marian Hartzel, about to enter the University of Cincinnati, gave up her plan for college when she was offered her father's place in the schools and took over his duties at once.

Upon his return from overseas, and to his former post, Marian entered the Cincinnati College of Music as a student of public school music, receiving a diploma in that subject.

From that time she has taught music in the public schools. Following her marriage to George H. Kountz she continued her work with the exception of one year devoted to the care of a baby son—now seven years old.

Mrs. Kountz has made for herself, through her personality, her talent and her charm, an approved and respected place in the great organization which she serves.

EVANGELINE LINDSLEY

EVANGELINE LINDSLEY, head of the department of U. S. History and Government of Dayton, Ohio, Senior High School, was born at Dayton, the daughter of Walter George and Leola Moeller Lindsley.

Her father is of English and American Revolutionary descent. Captain Jasper Crane, of the War of the Revolution, David Lindsley, who helped to found the first bank of Dayton, Ephraim Lindsley, editor and publisher of the early "Dayton Republican" and Typhrene Crane Lindsley, mistress of several Dayton schools from 1820 to 1850, were among the Lindsley ancestors. Miss Lindsley's mother is of German descent.

Evangeline attended elementary school at Tacoma, Wash., entered the University of Washington at Seattle, then went to Miami University at Oxford, O., where she received her B.S. in 1919. She did extensive graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Miss Lindsley began teaching at West Alexandria, O., then taught in Logan County and on joining the Dayton school system was for a time in the elementary and junior high schools.

She has just concluded a two year term as president of the Dayton Classroom Teachers Association, is president of the High School Women's Club, a member of the executive committee of the Ohio Education Association and is on the policies committee of the National Education Association.

Organizations in which this outstanding Ohio educator is active include Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Gamma, the Young Women's League, Dayton Business and Professional Women's Club, of which she is a past president, and the "H. H.," a woman's literary organization.

HELEN GIBBONS LOTSPEICH

HELEN GIBBONS LOTSPEICH (Mrs. Claude M. Lotspeich), founder and principal of the Lotspeich School, Cincinnati, had the initiative and courage, twenty-two years ago, to take steps in accordance with a growing educational conviction.

This conviction was, in general, that children just entering school were still being subjected to processes more or less stifling, mentally and physically. It was bad for their minds, choking back freedom of expression. It was bad for their bodies—the ventilation of many a school room encouraged lethargy and induced indifference.

So—in an especially constructed building connected with her Clifton, Cincinnati home, this energetic woman educator opened what was termed at the time an "open air school," because of its many sunlit windows which admitted, in so far as weather conditions permitted, a maximum of light and air.

The school curriculum was, figuratively speaking, built on the same lines, providing to the maximum for development of wholesome intellectual curiosity, of understanding, of reasoning and of expression.

The experiment was so successful that now the Lotspeich School, an extensive structure on Deerfield Road, has become a model for primary and elementary educators throughout the country.

Paulina Longworth began her school life there. Her mother, Mrs. Alice Longworth, was able to arrange so that Paulina could take up school work during periods of their stay in Cincinnati, integrated with this work her classes elsewhere. Two other grandchildren of former presidents of the United States have been pupils at the Lotspeich School. It was chosen as much for the democratic atmosphere maintained by the school head as for her progressive and efficient methods of teaching.

Meanwhile Mrs. Lotspeich, who was born at Pittsburgh, educated at the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Leipzig, the University of Berlin and the University of Cincinnati, became an important factor in the progress of child education and welfare of her adopted city.

Mrs. Lotspeich, who is the daughter of Henry and Mary Gibbons, in 1907 married Dr. Claude M. Lotspeich, professor of comparative philology at the University of Cincinnati. To the rearing of their four children both parents have devoted much of their energy and ability. Even so, Helen Lotspeich has found time for lectures on child psychology, for critical study of ever developing educational processes and for a variety of civic services which no pressure of personal responsibility has ever influenced her to evade. Among these services was the chairmanship for three years of the education committee of the Cincinnati Woman's Club, leadership of important projects sponsored by the Woman's City Club and the University Women's Club

MRS. C. M. LOTSPEICH

Head of Lotspeich School and Chairman of Young People's Concerts
Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra

and, very notably, chairmanship of the Young Peoples Concerts Committee of the Symphony Orchestra, through efforts of which group attendance of the children's concerts was increased one hundred per cent.

FRIEDA A. LOTZE

FRIEDA A. LOTZE, instructor in English, speech and dramatics at Walnut Hills High School, one of Cincinnati's most gifted teachers, received her thorough training for her present work at the University of Cincinnati where she graduated from the Liberal Arts College; Cincinnati Academy of Dramatic Arts; Northwestern University; Columbia University; the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, New York City; and at the Central School of Speech, London, England.

Previous to joining the faculty of Walnut Hills High School in 1919, she taught in the Cincinnati Academy of Dramatic Arts, in the Thane Miller School, and in the elementary grades of the public school system.

Her extra curricular activities have been especially varied. She coaches debating teams for various schools, presents radio programs, directs plays for many organizations, including the McDowell Society and the College Club. Her outstanding piece of work, for which Cincinnatians know and love her best, is the annual Shakespeare Play, produced by Walnut Hills High School for the past seventeen years under the sole direction of Frieda Lotze. This event attracts city wide attention, approaching professional excellence, and constituting an important civic event.

She has given, in addition, a course in the Fundamentals of Speech for Teachers College, University of Cincinnati; and a summer course in Dramatics, for teachers in High Schools.

She is a former board member of the Cincinnati McDowell Society; a member of the Cincinnati College Club; the National Association of Teachers of Speech; the National Theatre Conference; the Cincinnati Teachers Association; the Ohio Educational Association; the Southwestern Ohio Teachers Association.

BERTHA M. LUCKEY

BERTHA M. LUCKEY, who is at the head of the psychological department of the board of education of Cleveland, was born in Ontario, California, January 2, 1890, and is a daughter of G. W. A. and Bertha (Musson) Luckey. In 1892 the family removed to Stanford, California, and in 1895 to Lincoln, Nebraska and the year 1899-1900 was spent in New York City, where Miss Luckey entered the public schools for the first time, having previously studied at home. Returning to Lincoln in 1900, she became a seventh grade pupil in the public schools there and was graduated from the eighth grade in 1902, while in 1906 she completed the course in the Lincoln High School.

In the fall of that year she entered the University of Nebraska and received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910, with majors in mathematics and chemistry and the Master of Arts degree in 1912, with a major in psychology and a minor in education. She assisted in chemistry from 1907 to 1909; scholar in philosophy in 1910 and 1911; Fellow in philosophy in 1911 and 1912. The subject for her thesis for the Master's degree was "The Motor Differences of School Children due to Sex and School Training."

From 1912 to 1914 Dr. Luckey studied in Gottingen, Germany, and was a candidate for a Doctor's degree under Professor G. E. Muller. She also studied under Professors Bauman, Husserl, Katz and Maier in philosophy and psychology; Professor Rosenthal in school hygiene; Professor Eichelberg in psychiatry; and with Professor Wallach in chemistry. On account of the World War it was necessary for her to leave Germany, August 19, 1914, but through the kindness of Dr. Wolfe she was able to finish at Nebraska University the investigation begun in Germany. She finished the work for her Doctor's degree at the University of Nebraska in 1916 and attended the summer session of the University of Chicago in that year, studying with Dr. Judd and Dr. Freeman. In the summer of 1917 she studied at the Institution for Feeble Minded at Vineland, New Jersey. The subject of her doctor's thesis was, "The Specific Brightness of Colors."

Dr. Luckey was employed by the Lincoln, Nebraska schools in the winter of 1916-17 as teacher of a group of special class handicapped children and as psychologist. She entered the Cleveland school system in the fall of 1917, organizing the psychological clinic at that time. In the fall of 1930 the psychological clinic, the mental hygiene clinic and visiting teachers department were united into the bureau of psychology-psychiatry and visiting teacher service, which department handled the problems of children who were not well adjusted to their school placement. In the spring of 1933 the psychiatric and visiting teachers services were eliminated, leaving the psychological clinic.

Miss Luckey is a member of the Cleveland Women's City Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, Iota Sigma Pi and Phi Beta Kappa and is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Psychological Association, the American Orthopsychiatric Association, the National Education Association, the National Society for the Study of Education, the Ohio Educational Research Department of the Ohio Education Association and the Association of Consulting Psychologists. Her writings have constituted a valuable contribution to the literature of her profession and include her thesis "The Specific Brightness of Colors," published in Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1916; "Correlation between Form-Board Improvement and Ability to Improve Industrially," published in the Training School Bulletin, in January, 1918; "The School Nurse and the Mentally Defective Child," appearing in the Public Health Nurse, May, 1922; "Physical

Condition of Children Entering Special Classes," in the Educational Research Bulletin of the College of Education of the Ohio State University; "Racial Differences in Mental Ability," in the Scientific Monthly of March, 1925; "Can a Person of College Age or Older Learn to Concentrate?", published in Your Health in April, 1929; and "Individual Differences in Relation to Personality Development," appearing in the Elementary School Principals Fifteenth Yearbook.

MARGARET M. MARBLE

MARGARET M. MARBLE, teacher of civics and writing at the Hughes high school in Cincinnati, came to this city from Dayton, where she had been an instructor in the elementary schools for several years. She is a daughter of Ira Theodore and Julia (Oxley) Marble. Her father was born in Indiana, where his grandfather, Ephraim Marble, a native of England, had been one of the first settlers. He married Charity Bishop, who was a member of one of the old families of Boston and whose great uncle, Jonathan Bishop was an architect connected with the building of the old State House in Philadelphia. Mrs. Ira T. Marble, who was born in Indiana, was also of English lineage. The great-grandmother of Margaret M. Marble was Polly Platt of Kentucky, who was the grandmother of William Henry Harrison.

Miss Marble, spending her girlhood in Indiana, was graduated from the high school at Lawrenceburg, and later completed a course of study in the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. She continued her education with special courses at the University of Cincinnati, Ohio State University, Columbia University and the University of Chicago. Her technical training in penmanship, lettering and engrossing for her present work as a teacher of writing was received at the Zaner-Bloser School of Penmanship in Columbus and at the A. N. Palmer School of Penmanship in New York City. While in Dayton, under the supervision of John L. Patterson, she planned and superintended school gardens and because of this work, extended throughout the city under the guidance of Mr. Patterson, Dayton became known as the Garden City of the West. Her work in connection with the Cincinnati schools has been eminently satisfactory and she has done much toward development in this field.

Miss Marble is a life member of the National Education Association and belongs to the Ohio Education Association. She is a charter member of the Cincinnati Teachers Association and a member of the National Parent-Teachers Association, the Alfred Holbrook College Association, the John L. Patterson Garden Club of Dayton, the Cincinnati Foreign Policy Association, the Cincinnati Consumers League and the Civic Welfare League.

GRACE LATIMER McCLURE

GRACE LATIMER McCLURE (Mrs. Charles F. W. McClure) was born in Columbus, the daughter of George Dudley and Eva Latimer Jones. She took her A. B. and M. A. at Bryn Mawr, from which college she received a special scholarship and also did graduate work at Dartmouth and Harvard.

Mrs. McClure is headmistress of the Columbus School for Girls, a position for which she is said to be especially adapted by personality as well as education and professional training. Through her family this Columbus educator has long been identified with the civic and social progress of the city. She has carried on the tradition of service through various organizations, and in addition has written a widely used text book and numerous magazine articles.

LUCINDA McGREW

Among teachers long to be remembered as outstanding by former pupils and by the community in general of Pleasant Ridge School, Cincinnati, are LUCINDA McGREW, who taught the eighth grade from 1893 to 1929 and MRS. ALICE GIBSON, sixth grade teacher from 1890 to 1926.

CLARA WORST MILLER

Despite of the demands of her busy life, CLARA WORST MILLER, of Ashland, O., has found time to rear three children to adulthood, without diminishing her contributions to the educational and civic life of the city.

It was 40 years ago that Clara Worst Miller came to Ashland, the wife of Dr. J. Allen Miller, shortly after her graduation from Hiram College. During all these years she has been a member of the faculty, as teacher of Latin, of Ashland College. Dr. Miller, who died in 1935, was president of the college during its early years and served as dean of the theological seminary from 1906 to 1934.

Besides rearing a family and teaching at the college, Mrs. Miller is serving her 16th consecutive year as a member of the Ashland Board of Education of which she has been president several times. In addition, she has taken active interest in the work of the Ohio Federation of Women's clubs, serving four years as president of the Ashland Federation; two years as president of the Middle North district of the Ohio Federation and two years as chairman of the department of fine arts of the Ohio Federation.

Her children are a daughter, Carol Miller Ellis; and two sons, Dr. John Miller of the Ohio State University faculty and Dr. Malcolm Miller, a physician at Goshen, Ind.

MATTIE MOORE

MATTIE MOORE, a teacher of unusual ability, was born in Rushville, Indiana, but moved to Cincinnati as a child and was educated in the Cincinnati public schools. Miss Moore prepared herself for a teaching career at the Cincinnati Normal School and after her graduation, taught for one year at Loveland, Ohio. She is better remembered for her forty-two years of faithful service in the 25th District School, now the Theodore Roosevelt School, and the Central Fairmount School.

As a memorial to her, the Central Fairmount School dedicated a beautiful picture which adorns the entrance hall of the school.

Miss Moore retired in January, 1926, and died in June 1926. She was known for her loyalty, devotion and self sacrifice to the cause of education. She was a sympathetic and understanding teacher, greatly beloved by all who knew her.

> "It was written of Christ, that he stooped and wrote
> In the sand, and the writing was lost in a day,
> He stooped and wrote on the hearts of men
> And the writing will last always."

So, her fellow teachers believe, Miss Moore wrote on the hearts of children, where the writing will last always.

CORA MORTON

CORA MORTON, former high school teacher at Norwood, Ohio was born at Cincinnati, the daughter of John Hopkins and Mary Ada Powell Morton.

Her father's ancestors were American colonists from England. One of them, John Morton, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Her mother's earliest known ancestor in this country was Thomas Powell who bought land in Chester County, Penn.. from William Penn in 1682. James Powell, great grandson of Thomas, was a Revolutionary soldier and his second son David Powell, was the first minister of the Swedenborgian faith west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Miss Morton was graduated from Hughes High School; received her A. B. and M. A. from Ohio State University and did graduate work at other colleges.

Her first position was as a teacher in the St. Bernard Public School; her second in the Norwood elementary schools and from 1897 to 1935, when she retired, she was a member of the Norwood High School faculty.

Miss Morton is a Phi Beta Kappa—a member of the Cincinnati Woman's Club; College Club; English Speaking Union; Hellenic Travellers Club; Girls Friendly Society of the Episcopal Church; Co-operative Society board of the Children's Hospital and recording secretary of the board of managers of Eleanor Lodge.

LENA BEATRICE MORTON

LENA BEATRICE MORTON, Cincinnati educator and writer, is the daughter of Colonel W. and Susie Morton and the granddaughter of the Rev. H. A. Stewart, teacher and founder of a private school for Negroes in Winchester, Kentucky.

The Morton family moved from Kentucky to Cincinnati in 1917 when Lena Beatrice was still in high school. In 1918 she finished Woodward High School, and entered the University of Cincinnati in September of the same year. Miss Morton completed the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in three and one-half years and entered the College of Education, University of Cincinnati, as a student teacher in February 1922. In 1923 she received a Graduate Diploma in Education from the College of Education, and in 1925 she received the degree of Master of Arts from the Graduate School, University of Cincinnati.

Since 1923 she has been a teacher in the public schools of Cincinnati. In 1927 she was made a cooperating teacher of the University of Cincinnati in the Jackson School. In 1932 and 1935, Miss Morton served as head of the Department of Education in the summer school of Lane College in Jackson, Tennessee.

In 1925 she was author of a book, "Negro Poetry in America".

The Democrat and Chronicle of Rochester, New York included the following statement in its review of Miss Morton's book. "This little volume is a comprehensive survey of what the Negro has done in poetry. It is fully illustrated with selections from the old folk songs and from modern poets of the race. Rarely has the thing been better done. In this brief and rapid sketch, Miss Morton has made a distinct contribution to a subject that is always interesting and that has engaged the analytical powers of many thinkers".

In 1935 she was a contributor to the Church School Journal, a monthly publication issued by the General Board of Religious Education of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1938 she was one of four contributors to "A Call to the Youth" by Thomas H. Copeland.

Miss Morton is chiefly interested in the education and development of Negro youth. She is connected with various organizations which promote worthwhile ideals and activities among Negroes.

BELLE F. OSBORN

An Ashland, O. teacher and philanthropist who was noted during her life for her substantial but unostentatious gifts was BELLE F. OSBORN, for whom the Osborn elementary school building on East Main street, Ashland was named. By the terms of her will she left $13,000 for educational purposes.

Daughter of Judge William Osborn, one of the founders in 1853 of the Ashland Times and later a judge of the common pleas court, she was born in

Ashland July 24, 1854 and died at Austin, Tex. March 19, 1923. After attending Ashland Union schools, she was a student at the College of Wooster and Wittenberg college, completing her college work at Vassar.

For 22 years Miss Osborn taught in Ashland schools, from 1875 to 1897. She was a grade school teacher 11 years, then taught in the high school, of which she was principal. Following the death in 1897 of Superintendent Sebastian Thomas, she served as superintendent of the Ashland schools for the rest of the school year.

Miss Osborn was a member of the Friday Literary club of Ashland and was a charter member of Sarah Copus chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was also identified with the Art Club and other local organizations.

ELLEN FRANCES PALMER

ELLEN FRANCES PALMER, teacher at Leggett School, Akron, was born in this city, graduated from its university and has so entered into its educational, cultural and recreational activities that no constructive group or organization seems satisfied without her name and active co-operation. She has worked intensively with the Girl Scouts, Red Cross, Girls Recreation Council, Junior Federation of Women's Clubs, Akron University Alumnal Association and numerous others. To her professional associations Miss Palmer has devoted equal interest and energy. She is active in the Akron Teachers Association, the Ohio Education Association, the Northeastern Ohio Teachers Association and the National Education Association. For neither professional nor community co-operation is sufficient in itself, in the opinion of this and other efficient modern teachers. Both are essential to the progress of public education.

DOROTHY E. PLUCKEBAUM

DOROTHY E. PLUCKEBAUM is principal of the Windsor high school of Cincinnati and also the first vice president of the Business Woman's Club. A native of this city, she is a daughter of Charles and Mary (Hohmann) Pluckebaum, her father for many years a merchant of Cincinnati.

After devoting her early girlhood to study in the parochial and high schools of Cincinnati, including Holy Trinity school, Miss Pluckebaum enrolled as a student in the University of Cincinnati, where she was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1916, while in 1926 she received from the same institution her Master of Arts degree. She did her first teaching in the Riverside school, where she remained for two years and then went to the Washington school where she spent fifteen years, being assistant principal for half of that time. For eight years there she had charge of boys' classes and was particularly successful in her work. On leaving the Washington school,

she came to the Windsor high school, becoming principal in 1933 and here she has since continued, her ability as an educator and as an executive being clearly demonstrated in the excellent service she has rendered to the public here.

Miss Pluckebaum belongs to the Cincinnati Teachers Association, of which she has been president, the Ohio Education Association, the Southwestern Ohio Teachers Association and is a life member of the National Education Association and at all times has kept in touch with the trend of professional thought and progress.

WILBERETTA POPE

WILBERETTA POPE was born in Cleveland, Ohio and educated in the public school of that city. She is now (1939) working on her doctor's degree at the Western Reserve University, and is one of three Negro women principals, Mrs. Hazel Mountain Walker of Rutherford B. Hayes School and Miss Genevieve Storey at Tremont School, in the city of Cleveland.

Miss Pope is a veteran of the Cleveland School System, having taught for many years. Her elevation to the principalship of Woolridge School was made after a careful appraisal of her qualifications and record as a successful teacher-administrator.

When Miss Pope was asked to enumerate the guiding principles that had carried her from a substitute teacher more than 20 years ago, to the goal of a principalship; she said, "For the average individual, who is without influence or prestige, there is no royal road to success. He must have a long range of vision and work constantly toward a higher status than the present one even if the exact goal is not clear nor well defined, allowing neither trials, tribulations nor tragedies to serve as deterrants.

"One should scorn mediocrity and strive to rise above it in all the lines of activity in which he partakes, whether recreational, cultural, fraternal, educational, or occupational. Above all, one must never neglect the development of that most important art of creating many satisfactory human relationships, being ever ready with a sympathetic reaction to the many and varied demands of extensive human contacts. Then when success does come one does not have to rejoice alone, but is joined by a host of sincere friends."

Miss Pope belongs to many organizations for the betterment of her race and is a regional director of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

JENNIE DAVIS PORTER

The eventful career of DR. JENNIE DAVIS PORTER, Cincinnati educator and leader may well be cited as an outstanding example of purposeful living. A graduate of the elementary and high schools of Cincinnati, she held the Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from the University of Cincinnati.

She was a teacher in the public schools of her native city for thirty-seven years. Instrumental in the founding of the Harriet Beecher Stowe School, and its principal since its dedication in 1913, she regarded it always, even until the day of her death, as "the greatest interest in my life."

The late Dr. Randall J. Condon, former Superintendent of Cincinnati Schools, and the late Dr. John M. Withrow, former President of the Board of Education, were deeply interested in the Stowe School project as advocated by Dr. Porter. She, with the late Miss Annie Laws, also inaugurated the first Negro kindergarten in Cincinnati.

A prolific writer, Dr. Porter contributed to many magazines of national importance. The late Dr. Booker T. Washington consulted her concerning phases of his work at Tuskegee. The late Jane Adams of Chicago Hull House conferred with Dr. Porter relative to social problems affecting her group.

Among numerous other activities, Dr. Porter was for years a trustee of Wilberforce University at Xenia, Ohio.

She was identified with the Legal Aid Society of the Community Chest; was also a member of the Board of Shoemaker Center, an auxiliary of the Community Chest.

This daughter of William M. Porter, one of Cincinnati's first Negro undertakers, and of Ethlinda Davis Porter, one of Cincinnati's first Negro teachers, lived a life, rich, sincere and worthy of emulation.

Dr. Porter departed this life on July 3, 1936, while on a year's leave of absence. But her passing, those who knew her feel, is only a longer leave of absence. The memory and the inspiration of her service remains with them and, they believe, it always will.

LEAH A. RABE

LEAH A. RABE, the only woman printing teacher in Cincinnati, and reputed the only one in Ohio, presents a colorful picture of a woman's accomplishments in a unique field.

After finishing high school, Leah Rabe entered the office of a weekly country newspaper. The business of writing and reporting the social and civic affairs of a small town, however, was soon subordinated to a consuming interest in the technical aspect of making a newspaper—the type, the make-up and the press, so that she presently transferred her energies to the mastery of the art of printing, obtaining her first practical experience on the spot.

During this time Miss Rabe also completed her college education, traveling back and forth, between her job and her home in Cincinnati, to attend the evening classes at the University of Cincinnati, where she received her A.B. degree.

On completing this phase of preparation for her career, she accepted a position in Chicago, Ill., with the Breen Printing and Publishing Company, where she practiced her trade with marked ability and skill.

Returning to Cincinnati in 1918 to become managing editor of the Norwood Republican Newspaper, Miss Rabe was appointed two years later as teacher of printing at the Dyer Public School, Cincinnati. She was at this time also the managing editor of the publication of the Cincinnati Teachers Association. In 1928 she was transferred to her present position on the staff of Western Hills High School.

Miss Rabe is a member of the Ohio Education Association; Western Hills High School Library Club; Cincinnati Teachers Chorus; Cincinnati Federation of Teachers and of the North Presbyterian Church.

ELSE ALICE RASCHIG

ELSE ALICE RASCHIG, one of Cincinnati's most notable public school educators, is the daughter of the late Herman Henry Raschig, former principal for whom Raschig School was named, and Alice Rollwagon Raschig.

Both of her parents were of German descent but both were born in the United States. Her paternal grandfather was pastor of the first German Lutheran Church of Cincinnati and her great great grandfather was minister to the then Elector of Saxony.

Miss Raschig attended Cincinnati elementary schools, was graduated from Walnut Hills High School, received her B.A. from the University of Cincinnati in 1902 and her M.A. from the College of Education of U. C. in 1924.

To say that Else Raschig has taught English literature at Woodward High School for more than 20 years is only to indicate the possibilities of related services rendered in the field of her profession.

Her enthusiams and energies have never been limited to the academic side of teaching. Her influence on the lives and character of her pupils is believed to have definitely promoted their later self expression in terms of good citizenship and unselfish interest in the welfare of others.

Miss Raschig is an active member of the Cincinnati College Club, Cincinnati Teachers Association, National Education Association, Ohio Education Association, U. C. Alumnal Association and Phi Beta Kappa.

MARY ELIZABETH RAYMOND

MARY ELIZABETH RAYMOND, principal of Hathaway Brown School, Cleveland, received her B.S. and her M.A. at Smith College and her A.B. from Radcliffe. She did post graduate work at the University of Berlin and in 1934 was given the honorary degree of L.H.D. by Smith College. She was formerly teacher of English of the Brown Hathaway School, of which she is also a trustee. Miss Raymond is a board member of the Goodrich House Social Settlement of Cleveland and is a member of the Advisory

Council of Western Reserve University. In addition to her important work as educator Miss Raymond has excelled in photography and has won several awards in international exhibitions.

ETHEL REYNOLDS

ETHEL REYNOLDS, director of the Visiting Teachers Division of the Cincinnati Vocation Bureau, was born at Davenport, Iowa, the daughter of Lulu A. Burris Reynolds and Osborn Reynolds. She was graduated from Davenport High School with first honors and from the University of Chicago in three years with honors in the field of history. Taught elementary school in Rock Island, Illinois, then high school in Moline, Illinois.

Feeling a desire to work more directly and individually with children than the rather rigid school program with its group approach permitted, Miss Reynolds returned to Chicago to study for social work. Following this study, she joined the staff of the United States Children's Bureau, and later the Child Labor Tax Division of Treasury Department for the administration of the second Child Labor Law.

After this law was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, Ethel Reynolds went to Europe as a representative of the American Friends Service Committee to participate in post-war rehabilitation of Austria. The program consisted largely of economic assistance to students to enable them to complete their education and in working out of employment projects which utilized the artistic skills of the Austrians.

She also took part in planning a country-wide drive on tuberculosis, which had increased so greatly due to deprivations suffered by the people during the war. During residence in Vienna, Miss Reynolds deepened her interests in mental hygiene by study at Freud's Institute for Psycho-analysis.

Upon return to the United States, she found that the Commonwealth Fund of New York, engaged in a five-year program for the prevention of delinquency, was developing projects in the field of Child Guidance Clinics, Health Work, and Visiting Teacher Work. The National Committee on Visiting Teachers organized by the Commonwealth Fund to administer the visiting teacher program was combing the country for persons with training and experience in the two fields of education and social work to undertake direction of demonstration centers of visiting teacher work to be set up in thirty representative communities in the United States.

Miss Reynolds was appointed to direct this work in Tulsa, Oklahoma, under the joint auspices of the Board of Education in Tulsa and the National Committee of Visiting Teachers in New York. After the close of the three year demonstration, she remained on for one year's work under the Board of Education, then went to San Diego, California as Acting Director of the Visiting Teacher Department, and then came to Cincinnati as Director of the Visiting Teacher Division of the Vocation Bureau.

Under Miss Reynolds' direction, the work of the Visiting Teacher Division has been developed to the point where it has been given national recognition. The visiting teacher field has been of great service to education in acting as the representative of the mental hygiene movement during the early years of that field's growth. The visiting teacher has stood for recognition of the influence of emotional and personality development upon the child's educational progress.

In 1936 the Cincinnati Department was asked by Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Professor of Criminology, Harvard Law School, to represent the national visiting teacher field in contributing an article on its work to his book, "Preventing Crime." He chose Ethel Reynolds to write this article.

Miss Reynolds holds membership in important social work, educational, and civic groups and has helped materially to spread throughout the country, understanding of the vital educational work in which she is a known and noted leader.

MARTHA HALL ROSS

MARTHA HALL ROSS, teacher in charge of Douglass Colony School, Cincinnati and daughter of Bishop I. N. and Mary Fletcher Ross, was born in Washington, Pa. During the itinerant ministry of her father, Miss Ross lived and attended school in several cities including Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, Maryland.

She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Cincinnati, being then the fourth Negro student and the second Negro woman student to graduate.

The larger part of her work has been in education. She began her teaching experience as principal of Douglass Night School. Soon after she was appointed as teacher in the day school but served several alternate years as teacher in the night school in addition to her day school work. For five consecutive summers, Miss Ross was director of the Douglass Vacation School.

Her teaching experience was interrupted by five years as Assistant Executive Secretary of the Negro Civic Welfare Association of the Community Chest of Cincinnati, Ohio. She supervised the workers and assisted in the planning and execution of the co-ordinating and promoting program when social work among Negroes was greatly expanded in 1920.

On leave of absence for several months, Miss Ross toured the State of Arkansas, traveling as secretary to her father in covering his annual conferences. Experienced with work in Sunday School and Young Peoples' Societies since her high school days, she received a background of understanding of the longings and needs of her people.

ETHEL REYNOLDS

Director, Visiting Teachers Division,
Cincinnati Public Schools

Returning to educational work in 1925, Miss Ross taught in the Junior High School until 1931 when she was assigned as teacher in charge of Douglass Colony in which position she is serving at present.

In addition to her professional interests, Miss Ross has taken a large part in sorority, club and civic life.

She was a charter member of the local chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and its first president. She has served in succession as parliamentarian, regional director, and vice-president of the Grand Chapter.

She was also a charter member of the local chapter of the College Women's Association and served as elected member of the Executive Committee of the National College Women's Association.

Miss Ross is a member of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. At present, she is parliamentarian of the Southwest District of the Ohio Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

In inter-racial groups, Miss Ross is a member of the Case Committee of the Children's Home; of the Advisory Board of the Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Division of Negro Welfare.

EDNA B. ROWE

EDNA B. ROWE, organizer and promoter of various kindergartens in Ohio and now head of the Edna B. Rowe School of Organic Education of Toledo, occupies a prominent position in this particular branch of educational activity and has been instrumental in promoting legislation in its favor. A native of Dupont, Ohio, she is a daughter of William S. and Rosa (Stanbaugh) Rowe, who were also born in Ohio, where her father had farming and other business interests relative thereto. He died in 1938, having for six years survived his wife, who passed away in 1932. They were parents of three children, of whom the first born has passed away, while the second, Lloyd, died at the age of three years.

Edna B. Rowe, the only surviving member of the family, attended the grade schools of Toledo and was graduated from the Central high school. Later she completed a course in the Law-Froebel Kindergarten College and subsequently attended the University of Toledo and Columbia College. Taking up the profession of teaching, she became an instructor in the Bowling Green (Ohio) College and afterward in the Teachers College of Toledo. She was next the director of the Nathan Hale Kindergarten and has been the organizer of various kindergartens, being a recognized authority on this branch of educational service. She founded the Edna B. Rowe School of Organic Education, which she has since conducted and in addition to her work as a teacher she has contributed largely to the literature of the profession, being the author of two particularly well known works: The Beginner's Teachers Textbook (3 vols.) and The Kindergarten of the Daily Vacation Bible School. She is also the author of Bible Stories for Little Children and she has written

a great many magazine articles and articles in the field of education and child psychology. She is also widely known as a lecturer, her public addresses usually relating to the education of young children.

Miss Rowe also did some notable work in the Ohio legislature for the passage of kindergarten measures and in 1933, after presenting a measure before the general assembly, F. M. Heller, legislative correspondent wrote as follows:

"In all my legislative experience, I have not seen an issue presented more clearly to a senate or house committee, nor have I seen a committe act more promptly on a measure than was done today when Miss Rowe brought up the matter of amending the Gunsett school bill to include the kindergarten. It was the best piece of legislative lobbying it has been my pleasure to witness in many years."

Miss Rowe has conducted a great many "Parents Clinics" and while designated as a kindergarten teacher she has done much to instruct adults in the care and training of children, with results that are far-reaching and beneficially effective. That her biography appears in Who's Who in America and in Leading Women in America at once establishes her high professional standing and Ohio is to be congratulated in that her lot has here been cast, and that she has so greatly furthered the foundation principles of all education among Ohio people.

ELSIE J. ROWE

ELSIE J. ROWE, assistant principal-in-charge of Evanston school, is one of the outstanding women educators of Ohio. She served the Southwestern Ohio Teachers' Association as president, 1936-1937, and was a member of the Association executive board, 1931-1936. She was president of the Cincinnati Upper Grade Study Council, 1938-1939.

For six years Mrs. Rowe was editor in charge of the Teachers' Page of the Cincinnati Parent-Teachers' Magazine. She is frequently called upon to address P. T. A. and church groups on recent developments in teaching techniques and philosophy.

She has served as co-operating teacher in charge of fifth year students of the University of Cincinnati and for nine years was demonstration teacher in grades I and II at the University of Cincinnati summer session.

She was vice president of both the Cincinnati Public Schools Girls' Athletic League and Cincinnati Council for Childhood Education, 1937-1938, and a member of the Executive Board of Federated Council of Teachers' Organizations.

Mrs. Rowe was a member of the Supplementary Book Committee and several other important committees including Physical Education Primary Curriculum Committee, Central Reading Committee and Language Curriculum Committee.

She is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, Honorary fraternity, Cincinnati Teachers' Association, National Education Association, Ohio Educational Association, University of Cincinnati Alumnal Association, Evanston P. T. A. executive board, and a member of the A. C. E. Convention Committee, Cincinnati, 1938.

In 1935-1937 she was a member of the Women's Teachers' Bowling League, and has served as a member of the Social Planning Committee for the C. T. A., and as chairman of the Allie M. Hines Memorial Committee.

HELEN J. SAMUELS

HELEN J. SAMUELS, since 1938 has been in charge of Robert Fulton Colony School where she began her teaching career in 1930. Her work was with mentally defective children and also with third grade students prior to the time she was made head of the school.

Born in Cincinnati she received her education at the University of Cincinnati, receiving her A. B. from there in 1929 and her B. E. degree in 1930 from Teachers' College, University of Cincinnati. She will obtain her M. A. from Columbia University in 1939.

Miss Samuels is a member of the Progressive Education Association, National Education Association, Cincinnati and Ohio Educational Associations and the A. C. E. She also belongs to the Peace League, Foreign Policy Association, Committee of One Hundred and Eta Sigma Phi, honorary classical fraternity.

MARCELLINE BATARD SARAZIN

MARCELLINE BATARD SARAZIN, teacher of French and resident of Cincinnati for 52 years, known to her pupils as "Madame", was born at Paris, March 31, 1848. She often said that while the United States was filled with French teachers she was a teacher of French born in France. Although exceedingly democratic and proud of belonging to the haute bourgeois, she traced her ancestry to de la Motte Cadillac, the founder of Detroit.

The coup d'etat of 1852 sent her republican father to Algiers, an exile, but he returned the following year and devoted himself to the education of his only child. She was given a most thorough grounding in the French classics and a training in pronunciation from which she acquired an accent that was likened to that of Sarah Bernhardt of the golden voice. In the growing glory of the Bonaparte regime her family found itself in increasingly straightened circumstances, so to help meet expenses the young daughter was sent to England as a governess. In 1868 she was teaching in boarding schools in York and London and later became a governess in the family of the Duke of Sutherland.

In after years she regaled her pupils with many a tale of her life at Stafford House and at Robin Hood Castle in Scotland. Both Queen Victoria

and the Prince of Wales visited the family while she was teaching the Duke's sons. The Queen's visit was a great disappointment—no lavish fetes a la Louis Quatorze—no brilliant conversation—just tea on the terrace with the Duke's piper followed by the Queen's piper playing mournful Highland music. It was during this visit that the future Edward VII burst into her school-room to ask her to excuse her pupils to spend the day outdoors with him. Although she recognized him, the stern governess took a sardonic pleasure in refusing his bold request and it was only when he sent his equerry who made a proper formal request in perfect French in the name of M. le Prince de Galles, that the boys were freed. When the Duke's brother, Lord Grey, was appointed Governor of Jamaica in 1872, "Madame" went with him and his lady as governess for their family. She loved Jamaica and became an expert horsewoman, spending many happy hours riding over the lovely country. But the tropical climate did not agree with her and in 1874 she left for New York where she taught in Miss Reed's fashionable finishing school. Again the extremes of climate disagreed with her and a physician advised her to go to Cincinnati, where she taught at Miss Nourse's School from 1879 until 1882 when she joined the faculty of Woodward High School on recommendation of Charles P. Taft. Many a well known citizen of Cincinnati today proudly recalls her "instruction and education" in French.

While living at the Burnet House she formed the first Cercle Francais of Cincinnati, having invited a group of men and women to meet with her on Sunday afternoons to discuss current topics in French—perhaps the nearest approach Cincinnati has ever had to a "salon".

Forced to leave Woodward High School in 1892 because of blindness, alone in an alien land, she bravely and successfully continued teaching French until she died June 4th 1931. She developed her own method, which was strictly traditionalist, for she scorned any theory of "French in ten easy lessons" and her pupils were drilled by a most exacting mistress, but they won prizes at colleges and the French they spoke was understood even in Paris.

The World War was a difficult period for her but in its darkest hours when Big Bertha was shelling her beloved Paris, her superb courage reasserted itself and to the cry "They will wipe out Paris", she answered, "Paris n'est pas La France. They will never destroy France".

During the trying years of advancing age under affliction she still kept a group of devoted pupil friends who eagerly sent their children and grandchildren to her, so that they too might feel the inspiration of her fine courage.

At her funeral services Victor Hugo's lovely poem, "L'Amitie" was read aloud and it was said that, "although 'Madame' had never married, the room was filled with her children of the spirit".

ARIA PARKE SCHAWE

ARIA PARKE SCHAWE, English teacher at Hughes High School, Cincinnati, received her Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Education degrees,

also an M.A. degree in English Literature, from the University of Cincinnati. She is now working toward her Ph.D. in the College of Education at the same university. She is majoring in administration.

Miss Schawe holds a Bachelor of Literature degree from Columbia University, Pulitzer School of Journalism, and has furthered her education at the Sorbonne in Paris, University of Wisconsin and the University of California.

She has been of service to schools in many ways in addition to teaching. She served the Cincinnati Teachers Association as news reporter from Avondale school where she taught seventh and eighth grade subjects. She also occupied the position of hospitality chairman for the board of the same Association.

Music is one of her chief interests and she has been the Cincinnati Teachers Association representative on the Women's Symphony Committee for two years.

In 1939 she assumed sponsorship of the Junior Girl Reserves, Y.W.C.A., at Hughes High School. Her teaching career has also included dramatic instruction at Washington Junior High School.

She is affiliated with the National Education Association, Ohio Education Association, Southwestern Ohio Teachers Association, Cincinnati Teachers Association, Kappa Delta Pi, honorary teachers association, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Cincinnati Woman's Club, Cincinnati College Club and the English Speaking Union.

BESSE IKE SCHIFF

BESSE IKE SCHIFF, educator and writer of verse, has long been well known in literary circles, doing much to stimulate public interest along that line, while her own publications have been widely read. She is not only the author of several volumes, but has also written quite extensively for public journals, all of which has given her an outstanding position among the women of Sidney and of Ohio.

Mrs. Schiff was born in St. Paris, Ohio, a daughter of Smith D. and Anna M. (Helman) Ike, the former a native of this state, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania. She died when her daughter Mrs. Schiff was in her infancy. The father was a photographer and poet and for a time was employed as ticket agent by the Frisco Railroad in Missouri living at West Plains, that state. When seventy years of age he was retired from railroad service, and he has now departed this life. He was married twice and Mrs. Schiff has a half sister and half brother. The former resides in West Plains, Missouri, where she is employed in the postoffice. She too has much of the literary talent that distinguishes the family and has published several books and poems, while the brother is known as the "poet laureate of Missouri," and as such broadcasts over the radio, while he too is known for his poetic writings.

In her early girlhood Mrs. Schiff attended the township school near her home and later continued her education in the high school and in Normal school. Since then she has taken courses of study in Miami and Athens, Ohio and at Columbia University. For a number of years she engaged in teaching during the regular school year and devoted the summer months to study, being anxious at all times to broaden her own education. She still follows her profession as a substitute teacher and likewise gives private instruction and has spent much time in substituting. Her teaching activities also extend to the church for she has a Bible class of forty-five women and she also sings in the choir of St. John's Lutheran Church, of which both Mr. and Mrs. Schiff are members.

In 1912 Besse Ike became the bride of Melvin C. Schiff, a native of Shelby County, Ohio, who is now occupying a clerical position in a hardware store of Sidney. They have one son, Darwin R., who was graduated from the Sidney High School and in 1936 from Ohio State University, where he specialized in journalism, majoring in advertising. Mrs. Schiff's most recent book, "The Traveling Gallery," is dedicated to her son, as follows: "To my son, whose encouragement made this book possible." She has written quite extensively on the subject of poetry as well as being the author of many poems. She began her literary work very early and while in high school wrote the class poems, while for several years, for the Dayton News, she wrote the section known as "Back Yard Gardens." She has always been fond of giving programs for juveniles and has planned and prepared her own puppets as auxiliaries in these performances, and several years ago she conducted a number of Shakespeare Clubs, the membership numbering about sixty. She has always known the joy which comes through intellectual stimulus and has inspired many to find their pleasure along similar lines.

ESTHER SCHROEDER

ESTHER SCHROEDER, principal of Raschig School, Cincinnati was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of Fred and Caroline Schroeder. She was graduated from Walnut Hills High School, took her A.B. at the University of Cincinnati and her M.A. at Columbia with other graduate courses at Chicago University.

Miss Schroeder began her professional career as primary teacher at the Twenty-third District School, was made principal of Sherman School in 1926 and three years later of Raschig School. These schools, in the basin of the city are largely attended by under-privileged children whose need of social service intensified Miss Schroeder's interest in welfare problems and developed her marked skill in dealing with them.

She has co-operated closely in exeprimental primary classes and has helped to establish nutrition projects whereby young children have greatly benefitted, mentally and physically.

Esther Schroeder is a life member of the National Education Association, is active in the Elementary Principals Association and in various civic and welfare groups.

ELEANOR LOUISE SKINNER

ELEANOR LOUISE SKINNER, vice principal of North High School, Columbus, was born at Worcester, Eng., the daughter of Frances and Emmeline Skinner, attended Ohio State University and Columbus Art School and soon after entered the public school system. She is joint author with her sister, Ada Maria Skinner, of several text books and has herself written many children's stories and plays.

GRACE SMITH SLADE

GRACE SMITH SLADE, teacher and civic worker, was born in Cincinnati, in the house in which she still lives. She was the second of a family of five children born to James Harvey and Mary (Wallace) Smith, whose home maintained ideals of culture and education toward which the children were guided.

Completing Douglass School course at the age of twelve years, Grace went to Woodward High School and the University of Cincinnati from which she graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in education. She has studied at the University of Chicago, Harvard Summer School and is doing graduate work at the University of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Slade chose teaching as her career. She has had wide experience in this field, having taught in the primary and elementary grades of Douglass and Stowe Junior High where she is now an outstanding teacher. Mrs. Slade's association with her pupils does not end when they leave her classes for she has drawn around her a large circle of former pupils who frequently seek her society and advice.

Grace Slade was one of the organizers, is an active worker and a past president of the Cincinnati Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. As chairman of the City Federation Program Committee she, with her efficient coworkers, raised the down payment of one thousand dollars for the Federated Clubhouse at 1010 Chapel Street.

She has recently been made organizer for the South-Western District of the Ohio State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and has already brought in two new clubs to the Federation. She was elected delegate to two national conventions and was a member of the program committee of the national convention which met at Wilberforce in 1914. She has been a member and officer of the Optimist Club since the organization of this well-known group twenty-nine years ago.

In educational groups she is treasurer of the Zeta Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, vice-president of the Cincinnati Branch of the National

Association of College Women, and a member of the first contributing group of the McCall School.

Mrs. Slade has been of great service to the social work in Cincinnati. She was a girl counselor of the Juvenile Court, a member of the board of Shoemaker Center and has done outstanding work in the West End Branch of the Y.W.C.A. She has served as general chairman of the West End Branch, representing them in the meetings and conferences of the Central Y.W.C.A. Her advice and experience have been of value in local, national and international conferences. In the local branch she has given much time, at one time as chairman of the finance committee and at another of the education committee.

Mrs. Slade is a reader of ability and has taken part in many public programs. Her training and activities in various groups have made her widely known. She serves often as speaker before groups interested in the development and accomplishments of Negroes and has furthered progress in many other ways.

REBECCA SNYDER

REBECCA SNYDER, assistant principal of Avondale School, Cincinnati, belongs to one of the pioneer families of that city. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Williams, came to Cincinnati in the early 1790's and served at Fort Washington under Major Doughty.

Miss Snyder was born on Walnut Hills, on property which this ancestor originally purchased from John Cleves Symmes. She attended Woodward High School, then entered the Cincinnati College of Music where she studied organ under Jeanette Hall and composition with Otto Singer. She developed into a pupil of distinction and was given a gold medal for her fine work the year before her graduation.

This was followed by post-graduate work in Chicago under Wilhelm Middelschulte. Miss Snyder commenced her teaching in Avondale in 1892. Her academic training was taken at the University of Cincinnati.

At first she taught music, but later was appointed a regular teacher in the eighth grade. She continued in this position until 1919, when she was made assistant principal.

In addition to her administrative duties, Miss Snyder taught the eighth grade music and directed the school orchestra, which was noted as one of the outstanding elementary school music organizations of the city. In December 1892, Miss Snyder was appointed organist of the Avondale Presbyterian Church. During the forty-seven years of her teaching, she has remained in this position, and has had entire charge of the choir.

A woman of marked ability, of unbounded energy and keen intellect, possessing a fine mathematical brain and indomitable will, Miss Snyder was

an outstanding grade teacher and ranks as a superior assistant principal. Her influence over the pupils and throughout the Avondale community, it is said, can hardly be over-estimated.

To her chosen profession Miss Snyder has brought a forceful personality, an efficient loyalty, a ripe scholarship and a practical idealism, all of which is backed by a keen sense of justice and an admirable altruism which will live on, it is believed, for generations to come.

BARBARA GRACE SPAYD

BARBARA GRACE SPAYD, educator, connected with the DeVilbiss High School of Toledo, has made definite and important contribution to the teaching service of this city for her initiative has enabled her to put forth many progressive ideas which have proven of real worth, particularly in the department of English, where much of her teaching has been done. She has also done notable work in the editorial field and she is constantly studying that her efforts shall be of real and lasting benefit in child development.

Her parents, Charles and Mary Catherine (Gerberich) Spayd, were natives of Ohio and parents of three daughters, Edith Gerberich, Barbara Grace and Mary Catherine, all born in Toledo. The second daughter acquired her early education in the Broadway school, afterward spent two years in the St. Clair school and was graduated from the Central High School. She then spent a year as a student in the Toledo Normal Training School and was afterward at the Indiano then the Waite and later the Roosevelt schools. Through her early teaching she earned the money that enabled her to attend the University of Chicago. Her course there was interrupted for a year, but she returned and again took up her work there, majoring in English and history and minoring in sociology. She was surprised during commencement to learn that she had won a scholarship. She has also felt very grateful over the fact that her student days at the University of Chicago brought her into close contact with such eminent educators as William Rainey Harper, then president of the University, Dr. Watson, outstanding psychologist and others. She attended the lecture courses under Richard G. Moulton, editor of the Moulton Bible and among her instructors were George E. Vincent and Robert Lovett. She was graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1907 and afterward returned for two quarters to use her scholarship privileges. She then left the University to continue her work on her thesis and was unable to return on account of the death of her mother, remaining at home with her father and sisters. In the meantime when she had returned to use her scholarship she was in the department of sociology and history.

In September, 1908 Miss Spayd began teaching English and algebra at the East Side Central High School under Harvey A. Jones, who was then principal, and from whom she gained much knowledge as to the methods

and procedure of teaching. She remained at that school until September, 1913, when she went to the Central High School, where she continued for a year, when she was transferred to the Waite High School at its opening in 1914, there remaining until 1936 when she was assigned to the DeVilbiss High School, where she still continues her teaching. In 1921 she was made head of the English department in the Waite High School and in 1920 she was asked to serve as chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a course of study in English for the city schools. When Dr. Babbitt came to Toledo from the University of Chicago to prepare the curriculum of the English department, she was again chairman. As early as 1916, in a very definite way, she introduced the socialized class room procedure in her own classes, endeavoring to give students an opportunity to discuss problems in the classroom just as they would among their friends or in their own homes. Miss Spayd was a pioneer in that and she was also the first to introduce the reading of current magazines in the English department. Thus in a quiet and modest way she developed class procedure and her work has been outstanding. Another outstanding point in her teaching has been in training students to co-operate with each other in the pursuit of some definite goal. In 1920 her senior classes prepared typewritten booklets and illustrated them for use in the grade schools, the purpose being to acquaint the incoming freshmen with the activities they would encounter when they entered the Waite High School. In another year her pupils wrote to various magazines to get the history of each publication and on still another occasion they wrote to get information about the colleges to which the Waite graduates might go. They also compiled booklets containing poetry quotations—all this being done in the Waite school.

In the current year (1939) Miss Spayd's senior class has completed the biography of Thomas A. DeVilbiss, the work being done through interviews, research, reading and study.

Miss Spayd is well known through her contributions to educational journals and her other writing. In June, 1918, she prepared an article for the English Journal, a publication of the National Council of Teachers in English. In the December 16, 1920 issue of the Journal of Education she had an article on "The Passing of Classroom Autocracy" and for The Ohio Teacher of April, 1921, she wrote an article on spelling and for the New York Evening Post of May 21, 1921, she wrote "A School for Scholars."

In 1924 Miss Spayd was asked to give a talk before the Ohio State Education Conference and this was afterward published in the College Bulletin, the title being "A Program for Oral English." Beginning in 1925 she was editor for several years of the department of English in The High School Teacher, a high school journal, for which she edited all the articles that appeared in its pages. In 1928 she was asked by Houghton, Mifflin & Company to edit their book "Tales of a Wayside Inn" and in 1933 she edited

a school edition of " Arrowsmith," by Sinclair Lewis, for Harcourt, Grace & Company, while in 1935 she edited "The Long Trail" for Harper Brothers. In each case she wrote the biography of the author and study notes for the pupils. The book "Arrowsmith" is used by both colleges and Sunday schools.

Miss Spayd belongs to the Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian Church, the American Association of University Women and the Toledo Writers Club and is a member of the National Education Association, the National Council of Teachers of English, the Alumni Association of the University of Chicago and the Toledo Teachers, the Ohio Teachers and the National Association of Teachers. She is particularly interested in the retarded and mediocre child, neither of whom seem to be getting their chance and she feels that these two classes present problems which the educator must solve.

MARY AUGUSTA STONE

MARY AUGUSTA STONE of Cambridge, Ohio, retired teacher, musician, genealogist and historian, received as a Christmas gift from her father in 1875 a diary in which she registered her days events regularly until 1910 and intermittently ever since.

Pages of this diary could tell not only the story of her long and colorful life but the history as well of the entire community in which she has exemplifid the spirit of American Education.

Mary Augusta was born in Wheeling, West Va. in 1862, the daughter of Maro Farwell Stone and Mary Augusta Mix, both descendants of distinguished early American families. Her paternal grandfather, Benjamin Butler Stone, served with Washington at Valley Forge.

His wife, Anna Asbury Stone, was a heroine of a heroic ride from her home in Virginia to Valley Forge to carry supplies to her husband and brother. At York, Penn., she was given a letter for General Washington, which letter disclosed a plot endangering the life of the commander-in-chief. Anna Stone was pursued—but she got away. She delivered her precious letter intact.

The education of Mary Augusta Stone seems to have started with her birth but at five years she first entered a private school conducted by Miss Belle Baily. Soon afterward she began piano music with her mother as instructor. Later Miss Stone studied music under leading teachers of piano and pipe organ, who recommended that she be sent abroad to develop her talent. But this was impossible.

Both her father and mother died soon after the family had moved in 1870 to Cambridge, Ohio. Mary Augusta graduated from Cambridge High School, entered Wooster College, had to leave because of illness and in 1886 began her life work as a teacher in the Cambridge public schools and those of neighboring communities.

She was for several years principal of the Centralized High School of Van Wert County; then principal in Lucas County and by 1914 Mary Augusta saw her way to completing her education at Muskingum College. Her work there won her A. B. degree and presently a position on the faculty. She had become associate professor of education when she retired in 1936.

Widespread appreciation of her ability motivated her special assignment, for the following year, to a position in the Cambridge public schools during which her unusual task was the preparation of material for celebration of the Centennial of the city's incorporation.

Miss Stone had long since qualified for this type of work, through research for the Old Northwest Genealogical Society and very notably, a pageant which marked the Cambridge Home Coming, celebrated in 1921.

Her interest in archaeological and historical research is still active and is reflected by her life membership in the Institute of American Genealogy and her continued co-operation with similar organizations. Many of her educational and historical articles have been published. Her history of Cambridge is part of the Ohioana Library at Columbus and is on file at the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.

CHRISTINE GORDON SULLIVAN

CHRISTINE GORDON SULLIVAN, former supervisor of Art Education in the Cincinnati public schools, was one of the incorporators of the Teachers' Annuity and Aid Association and organizer of the first teachers' club of Cincinnati.

Miss Sullivan was president of the Women Teachers' Club of those early days and was in charge of the education department of the centennials of 1886 and 1888. She was also in charge of the exhibit from the Cincinnati public schools at the World's Fair in 1893; of the art exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

She was author of the eclectic system of drawing used in the public schools of Cincinnati before 1900 and was president of the art department of the National Education Association for a period.

Christine Sullivan was at all times interested in the welfare of the children and teachers of Cincinnati and was a potent influence for good in this community.

She died in 1899.

ELIZABETH SULLIVAN

ELIZABETH SULLIVAN, principal of the largest of Cincinnati's eight vocational high schools, established the first retail training program in the State of Ohio. She obtained her information for that program when she was sent in 1911 to Prince School in Boston, later affiliated with Simmons College, for special training by the Cincinnati Board of Education.

Upon graduation from Prince School she entered the vocational field in commercial lines, acting as educational advisor to five large Cincinnati department stores.

Fourteen years of business experience as educational director formed her background for the work in which she is now engaged. She was placed in charge of Commercial Vocational High School in 1928 and was appointed head of the school in 1933. Under her leadership the school has grown from an enrollment of 232 in 1928 to 1200 in 1939.

A graduate of Hughes High School and the Cincinnati Normal School, Miss Sullivan has had a varied experience in elementary and high school work, compulsory continuation classes and evening schools. She has taken special administrative work in vocational lines at the University of Cincinnati and Ohio State University. She has also attended Miami University.

Her affiliations include: Prince Alumnal Association, National Education Association, National Education Commercial Department, Ohio Commercial Teachers Association, National Commercial Teachers Association, International Society for Business Education, Cincinnati Business Teachers Forum, Ohio Educational Association, American Vocational Association, Cincinnati Vocational Association, Cincinnati Teachers Association, Southwestern Ohio Teachers Association and Ohio Vocational Association.

ANNE SUTHERLAND

ANNE SUTHERLAND, born in Denmark, Ashtabula County, Ohio, daughter of John H. Sutherland, native of Ontario, Canada, and Mary Alice Fisher Sutherland of Stark County, went to school as a young girl at the New Lynne Institute, where the principal was Jacob Tuckerman, grandfather of Judge Florence Allen. Later she attended the high school at Vevay, Indiana, and graduated from the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, in 1914.

After several years as a teacher in various country schools in Indiana, she came, in 1921, to Walnut Hills High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, where she is a teacher of English.

Anne Sutherland finds relaxation from the rigors of her profession in managing a ninety-three acre farm which she owns near Vevay, Indiana, on the Ohio River, where she raises corn, wheat, alfalfa, watermelons and tobacco.

She is affiliated with numerous educational organizations. For several years she was editor of the Cincinnati Teachers Association Official Bulletin, one of her chief endeavors aside from her actual teaching.

She is a member of the Cincinnati Teachers Association, the Ohio Education Association, the National Education Association, a former vice president of the American Association of University Women, a member of the executive board of the Southwestern Ohio Teachers Association, a second vice president of the National Alumnal Association of Western College.

ELIZABETH THORNDYKE

ELIZABETH THORNDYKE, as principal of the largest elementary night school in Cincinnati and Cincinnati's first community center, was the leader in an outstanding piece of Americanization work among the throngs of foreigners flocking to the city after the great war.

In 1927 she became principal of Dyer School, one of the largest elementary schools in Cincinnati with an enrollment of approximately 1300 pupils, located in the heart of the slum area. She began her teaching career in Kentucky and upon coming to Cincinnati taught history and civics for several years in Hughes High School.

She has a distinct flare for the civic, social and recreational side of education and her varied activities include work as playground director, social worker, classroom teacher, school executive and as student of the classics, modern languages and special education.

Miss Thorndyke holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Cincinnati, College of Liberal Arts and has pursued the graduate courses in Teachers College leading to the doctor's degree. She has devoted much time to historical research studies at Wisconsin and Chicago and perfected her knowledge of French at the Sorbonne, Paris.

Her literary contribution to educational magazines has been considerable, embracing articles on technical subjects in education. Some of these have been used as reference material in University classes.

She has traveled extensively studying educational methods in Paris, London and the Orient, including the schools of Manila, China and Japan. She has frequently appeared on the lecture platform before Cincinnati audiences and at the Ohio Educational Association meetings in Columbus.

Miss Thorndyke is a member of the Methodist Church and has served the Business and Professional Women's Club of the Avondale Methodist Church as president. She believes in women's clubs and is a member of the American Association of University Women, Alliance Francaise, Ohio League of Women Voters, Better Motion Pictures Council and Bona Court, Eastern Star.

Her especial hobbies are gardening and linguistic studies particularly the French language, but she also enjoys music and sports.

Her contribution to education has been on the social side. Her talent for organization and her peculiar sympathy with, and understanding of, the needs of underprivileged children and the families in the lower financial brackets have made her a valuable social worker as well as a capable executive.

FLORENCE TUROWSKI

It is not only in educational circles that FLORENCE TUROWSKI of Youngstown is well known, although she has been a successful high school

teacher since 1925, but also in club, musical and art circles and she has keen appreciation for all interests of cultural value. Born in Youngstown on the 12th of June, 1904, she is a daughter of John B. and Frances (Jesionek) Turowski, both of whom were born in Poland and came to Youngstown in 1891, the father entering the employ of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company.

Miss Turowski attended the Youngstown schools and continued her education at Ohio State College, where she won her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1925 and her Master's degree in 1929. She began teaching in the Hayes junior high school in 1925 and has here since continued, specializing in mathematics and French, and her long connection with one school indicated how satisfactory her service has been to those most concerned. She is a member of the Ohio Teachers Association, the Youngstown Business and Teachers Association and the Youngstown Education Association.

Miss Turowski is also active and prominent along various other lines. A member of the National Council of Catholic Women, she is serving as secretary of the Youngstown deanery and is a member of the Catholic Choral Club, the Catholic Collegiate Association, and the Catholic Daughters of America. She is secretary of the National Polish Arts Clubs of America, secretary of the Federation of Polish Societies of Mahoning county and a member of the Polish National Alliance. She is a member of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic church, the Chi Delta Phi, an honorary speech arts society, the Young People's Literary Society and is active in the Monday Musical Club concert drives. She has been chairman of the Polish Art Exhibits of the Butler Art Institute of Youngstown since 1934 and she is alert to every opportunity that will advance intellectual and cultural progress. She has traveled extensively through the United States and abroad and has pursued special studies in Warsaw, Poland, gaining moreover in her European trip that broad and stimulating knowledge which travel brings. She enjoys working with people and studying personalities—and her own is a most interesting one.

WINIFRED K. VOGT

WINIFRED K. VOGT, one of the able teachers of the Zanesville public schools, who for some years has been instructor in mathematics in the junior high school, is also actively interested in civic affairs as indicated in the fact that she is president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of her city.

Miss Vogt is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Killie) Vogt, also natives of the same county, where her father became a prominent contractor, doing much of the bridge building in that section of the state. Spending her girlhood days under the parental roof, Miss Vogt attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to her graduation from high school, while later she was a student in

Athens College, of Athens, Ohio. Soon afterward she began teaching in the Zanesville public schools, with which she has since been identified and for a number of years she has been a mathematics teacher in the junior high school. She has the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge she has acquired and is regarded as one of the most competent and forceful teachers of Zanesville.

Miss Vogt belongs to the Young Women's Christian Association and to the Federation of Women's Clubs, has done effective work for the welfare chest, for the Red Cross and for similar organizations. She became a charter member of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs and has served as its president since 1936. She belongs to the Presbyterian Church and gives her political allegiance to the Republican Party, at all times keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, both state and national. Something of her rating in the public life of the city was indicated in an article which appeared in a local paper in connection with the weekly gift of roses by Imlay to an outstanding person in Zanesville and which was as follows: "Among our most potent factors for civic good is the Business and Professional Women's Club. Winifred K. Vogt, one of Zanesville's best known and most efficient teachers is president of the local club and we take a great deal of pleasure in nominating her for the weekly gift of Imlay roses. Miss Vogt, who is proud of her city's far-reaching American traditions, has been active in all movements for the civic development of the community. Not the least of these activities has been the leadership she has given the business and professional women who play such an important part in our affairs.

"Her chief hobby is travelling and she firmly believes in the slogan 'See America First.' Not only has this splendid representative of Zanesville's womanhood been devoted to public good but she is also a private philanthropist.

"Because she is a public-spirited citizen and a charming woman as well we take great pleasure in nominating Miss Winifred Vogt for the weekly gift of Imlay Roses."

ALICE ELVIRA VON STEIN

ALICE ELVIRA VON STEIN, teacher of English at the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, was born in that city, graduated from Hughes and from Mt. Holyoke College with the degree of A.B. She did graduate work at the University of Cincinnati where she received her M.A.

Miss Von Stein began her work as a teacher in 1909 and is regarded as an authority in her field. She was a delegate to the Conference of American University Women at Oxford, England in 1938, and has been active in various organizations; notably the Mt. Holyoke Alumni Association and the College Club of Cincinnati.

SARA WALDEN

Since 1930 SARA WALDEN has been matron at "Maplecrest," which is being maintained by the Ohio branch of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, and her work there gives her an outstanding position in connection with women's activities in Bucyrus. She has always been a resident of Ohio and is a native of Rising Sun, Wood County, born in 1896, her parents being James W. and Clara (Neikirk) Walden. Her father, who was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, September 22, 1860, was a stationary engineer. The mother was born in this state in March, 1861, and was a granddaughter of Joseph Neikirk, who removed from Maryland to Ohio and settled near Cooper or Five Points, becoming one of the pioneer residents of Seneca County, where Mrs. Walden afterward engaged in teaching school. The ancestry of Sara Walden has been connected with American history since colonial times for she is of the seventh generation of the descendants of William Rule, who fought in the Revolutionary War and was killed in battle at the age of fifty-four years. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Walden were six daughters, as follows: Mary, a registered nurse living in Clyde, Ohio; Bertha, a teacher in the elementary grades of the Clyde schools; Bessie, the wife of Homer Young, of Green Springs, this state; Lida, the wife of M. I. Wiedle of Clyde; and Iona, wife of Roy Perry, a resident of Vickery, Ohio.

The other member of the family, Miss Sara Walden, has always devoted her attention to educational work since reaching adult age. Liberal training was accorded her, for after completing her public school course, she attended the Kent Normal School, Heidelberg University and Bowling Green State University. She engaged in teaching for fourteen years, covering the period from 1916 to 1930, spending the first three years as teacher near Clyde, Ohio, and then teaching for thirteen years in the elementary grades and in the junior high school of Clyde.

In 1930 she came to Bucyrus to take up her duties as matron at Maplecrest, the state King's Daughters home for girls, and is still filling this position. She has been a member of the King's Daughters since 1919 and now has membership in Melior Circle at Bucyrus and she also belongs to the Delphian Society, a study group, and to the Methodist Church at Clyde. Since coming to Maplecrest she has been a real "mother" to the girls, ranging from pre-school age to the age of eighteen years, the average enrollment being about twenty. These girls at Maplecrest enjoy an intimate home life and the matron is more a mother or sister to them than an overseer. Inasmuch as each girl is the ward of some particular circle in the state, as well as of the Ohio branch, she is accorded privileges that the child in an ordinary institution is not given and in her work Miss Walden is reaching out toward high ideals of service for the individual girl and for the Home and in unusual manner has the love and confidence of those at Maplecrest.

CLAIRE WALTERS

CLAIRE WALTERS, expert psychologist with the Bureau of Attendance and Placement, Cleveland Public Schools, was born in Cleveland, attended the Cleveland School of Education, took special courses in psychology at Harvard University, Columbia University, New York University, University of Pittsburgh and Johns Hopkins University.

Her special work is with delinquency and adjustment cases, in the understanding of which she is regarded as unusually gifted. Miss Walters assisted in organization of the Juvenile Detention Home at Cleveland and is in much demand for lectures on psychological subjects.

BERTHA EVANS WARD

BERTHA EVANS WARD teacher of English at Hughes High School, was born at Moss Point, Miss., of Scotch descent. Her ancestors came to North Carolina about 1746 and later generations made their way along the southern coastal plains, finally settling in Mississippi.

Miss Ward received her A.B. at the University of Chicago; her M.A. at the University of Cincinnati and taught for a few years in private schools of the south. She came to Cincinnati in 1909 to teach, first in elementary and later in high school.

Despite her professional responsibilities she managed to find time for editorial work of definite value and importance. Among published books which she edited are "Short Stories of Today," "Essays of Our Day" "Reds of the Midi" and "Tom Sawyer." She collaborated with Louis Untermeyer and Ruth Stauffer on "Doorways to Poetry" and has contributed articles to "The English Journal" that have challenged critical interest.

FLORENCE WARNER

FLORENCE WARNER, teacher in charge of the Cincinnati Oral School for the Deaf, has never wavered from a desire that was implanted in her mind when she was six years old. That was—to teach deaf children to speak.

Born in Austin, Texas, she went through school in her native state and obtained a first grade state certificate upon completing the second years' work at the Southwest Texas State Normal. She was trained for one year to teach the deaf by the principal of the Texas School and the following year became a member of the faculty.

Eager to continue her own education in her chosen field she attended an outstanding school for teaching the deaf in Northampton, Mass., this after she had taught in Texas two years. From the east she returned to Texas and taught there until several years later when Central Institute for the Deaf was established in St. Louis.

She furthered her education at Central Institute, returned to teach her eleventh year in Texas and then went to Philadelphia where she taught three years.

An offer to teach at Central Institute took her to that school where she spent 14 years, the last 12 as head teacher and supervisor of mathematics and religious instruction. She also taught the arithmetic methods and some of the speech courses at Teachers' College and supervised part of the practice teaching done by the student teachers.

While at St. Louis, Miss Warner spent her summers attending different universities and in 1934 was graduated from Washington University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Education. She includes among her affiliations, Mu Iota Sigma, an honorary professional fraternity.

In 1935 she resigned her position in St. Louis to teach at the Oral School in Cincinnati because she saw the opportunity of building again. The school in St. Louis is acknowledged to be the best school for the deaf in the world and it is Miss Warner's hope that in her new field, with the help of her associates, the deaf children who attend the Oral School may be taught to speak as well, and in every way approach the normal, as closely as it is possible for handicapped children to do.

Since coming to Cincinnati Miss Warner has attended classes at the University of Cincinnati and has taken work at Columbia University.

She is a member of five organizations of teachers of the deaf, the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, the Progressive Oral Advocates and the Ohio Association of Supervisors and Teachers of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children.

Several other organizations are included among Miss Warner's affiliations, the American Association of University Women, Washington Alumni Association, National Education Association, the Ohio Education Association, the Southwestern Ohio Teachers Association, the Cincinnati Teachers Association and Cincinnati Council of Childhood Education.

She has brought the education of the deaf to the attention of various civic and fraternal groups through talks and demonstrations.

Fond of music and travel she finds time to enjoy both of these hobbies. She is a member of Walnut Hills Christian Church.

DR. M. LaVINIA WARNER

DR. M. LaVINIA WARNER, a clinical psychologist, now superintendent of the department of public health and welfare of the Blossom Hill School of Cleveland, to which position she was appointed January 15, 1934, is giving

close study to the varied and complex problems for which she must find solution in her work and the results she has achieved show that her solutions are usually correct for she has produced most valuable results. Miss Warner was born in Dundas, Ohio, August 11, 1895, a daughter of Leonard and Sara Jane (Axtell) Warner, the former born September 2, 1855, and the latter March 27, 1860.

After her graduation from high school at McArthur, Ohio, with the class of 1913, M. LaVinia Warner continued her education in Ohio University at Athens, where the Bachelor of Science degree was conferred upon her in 1918. She gained her Master of Arts degree at Columbia University of New York in 1922 and her Doctor of Philosophy degree in clinical psychology at Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana in 1928. Some years before, she had taken her initial step in teaching in the public schools of her native town and was assistant director of the bureau of psychological and educational measurements in the public schools of Youngstown, Ohio from 1918 to 1922. It was then that she did her special work at Columbia University and from 1922 to 1928 she was director of the department of special education of Ohio University and also director of the department of special education of the city schools of Bloomington, Indiana, on leave from Ohio University. In 1928 she became director of the school for psychopathic children of the Bureau of Juvenile Research of the State Department of Welfare at Columbus, Ohio, so continuing until 1931, when she was made chief psychologist of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, Pennsylvania, where she remained until 1934. Since that time she has been superintendent of the department of public health and welfare of the Blossom Hill School of Cleveland, a school for socially maladjusted girls.

Dr. Warner has many interesting professional, scientific and social membership connections. She belongs to Pi Lambda Theta, Pi Gamma Mu, Zonta International, Business and Professional Women's Club, League of Women Voters, Cleveland Woman's City Club, the International Council for Exceptional Children, of which she was one of the twelve organizers and the executive secretary for the first five years, the American Association of Applied Psychology, the American Psychological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Ohio Research Association, the American Association of Mental Deficiency and the Ohio Psychologist Association, all of which indicates the great scope of her interests and activities that lead far beyond the point of majority interests into the realm of scientific achievement and understanding, whereby is attained a knowledge of the basic and fundamental development of the individual, leading always to possible improvement. In her religious connection Dr. Warner is a Methodist.

MARY HOLLOWAY WEATHERLEY

MARY HOLLOWAY WEATHERLEY is a niece of Miss Amelia Taylor whose mother was also a teacher in the early days of Cincinnati. Mary teaches French and English in the Harriet Beecher Stowe Jr. High School. She received her education here at the University of Cincinnati and studied at the Sorbonne in Paris.

MARY JANE WHITE

MARY JANE WHITE, assistant principal-in-charge of Cheviot School, Cincinnati, brings to her present prominent place in the public school system a thorough training and a ripe experience.

A graduate of the Harrison, Ohio, High School, she entered Miami University for her first pedagogical training, receiving there a certificate for special education. A Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Cincinnati and a Master of Arts degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, complete her intensive preparation for her life work.

Her appointment as principal of the Elementary School of North Bend, Ohio, was followed by several years teaching in the Morgan School, a part of the Cincinnati public school system, where among other duties, she taught a special class for mental defectives. In 1936 she became assistant principal at Morgan school, a position she held until her appointment in 1937 as assistant principal-in-charge of Cheviot School, where at present she ably and efficiently upholds the high standard established by Cincinnati public school teachers.

Miss White is a member of the National Education Association, Ohio Education Association, Southwestern Teachers Association and the Cincinnati Teachers Association. She also belongs to the Progressive Education Association, Childhood Education Association, Upper Grades Study Council and Assistant Principals Club.

She is a member of the Cincinnati Peace League, and a former member of the Foreign Policy Association. She is affiliated with Central Christian Church.

FLORENCE LEONA WILSON

FLORENCE LEONA WILSON, born in Cincinnati in 1880 and graduated from the Liberal Arts College, University of Cincinnati, was a teacher of social studies at Woodward High School from September, 1911 until her sudden death, April 6th, 1914.

She was an educator of rare ability and was one of the pioneers in the introduction of civics into the public schools of Cincinnati. Her chapter on "Pioneer Life" in the Citizens Book, edited by Goodwin and Hebble, is

regarded as a highly valuable civic study dealing with the elements of community life.

Her sister, ELLA J. WILSON, served for twenty years as registrar in the Cincinnati Kindergarten Training and since then as librarian in the administration building of the Cincinnati Board of Education.

In these and other important capacities the efficient and dependable services of Miss Ella Wilson have proven an important factor in the functioning of the school system.

ESTELLE HANKINS WILSON

ESTELLE HANKINS WILSON, for the past twelve years special teacher at Stowe School, Cincinnati, Ohio, was class poet of Cincinnati's classical Walnut Hills High School. Estelle wrote the lyrics for class songs and read the class poem at the school's closing exercises, an honor bestowed on no other member of her group in the history of Cincinnati schools.

Miss Wilson has contributed a number of outstanding articles and poems to local daily papers; to school and current magazines. Her goal is the production of a book of poems and articles which will merit top ranking.

A graduate of Smith College and of the University of Cincinnati, Miss Wilson is an active member of Sigma Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, journalist of College Women's Club and an affiliate of the Y.W.C.A. and of the N.A.A.C.P. She is deeply community-minded and has had important parts in movements for social and civic progress.

"The Spirit of Education" which heads this chapter, was written by this intellectually and spiritually gifted educator and has been widely commended for its literary merit as well as for its far visioned implications.

FLORENCE WRIGHT

In her entire 49 years of service, FLORENCE WRIGHT, of Cincinnati, who retired in June, 1938, as teacher at Kilgour school, was absent only one single day. This is believed to constitute an all city and possibly, and all state record.

Intensely interested in the progress of her pupils, Miss Wright has observed and studied the work of other teachers whose methods would assist her in stimulating her own classroom to achieve. The opinions of successful teachers has been more highly regarded by Miss Wright than any academic honors.

Native of Chillicothe and the daughter of David S. and Margaret Jane Wright, who were born in New England, Miss Wright began her teaching career in the Chillicothe schools in 1890. She attended Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, the National Normal University at Lebanon where

ESTELLE H. WILSON

Cincinnati

teacher, author of "Spirit of Education"

she obtained her B. S. degree, and on two occasions went to Cook County Normal School in Chicago where she studied with Col. Parker, among others.

In 1905, the second time she was enrolled at the Normal School, she was an assistant to fifth and third grade teachers, one of whom was Gudrun Thorne Thomsen. The summer of 1906 she was one of a party of three teachers and 15 assistants who made a trip from Chicago to the Atlantic coast in the interests of the study of geography, geology and history. The group marching through little towns with their equipment and geology hammers were on numerous occasions mistaken by loiterers before saloons as "Carrie Nations." The study would continue all day and reports would be made at night.

Following that trip she was asked to become a substitute teacher in Chillicothe but before her work began she was called by Dayton to teach elementary work in Dayton schools. She was there between 1906 and 1911 and then came to Cincinnati where she has taught ever since. She has been at Kilgour school since the second year that the school was opened.

Miss Wright cannot praise too highly the work of Anna Logan, retired, of the late Dr. Frank Dyer and Miss Sutherland, now of the Cincinnati Public School faculty, nor that of Hiram Carson of Cornell, of Dr. Ruth Streitz, now of Ohio State University, and of Frances Jenkins of Cincinnati University, whose influence she has found invaluable during her own years of study.

After her retirement she looks forward to tutoring private pupils, and increased activity with numerous organizations as well as more home life with her mother, with whom she lives at 2842 Pine Grove Avenue, Hyde Park.

Miss Wright belongs to the Cincinnati Crafters Company, the World Caravan Guild, Zeta Beta Phi sorority, Foreign Policy Association and Saturday Library Club.

Her educational affiliations include the National Educational Association, Ohio Education Association, Cincinnati Teachers Association, and Southwestern Teachers Association.

PEARL M. WRIGHT

PEARL M. WRIGHT is widely known as the principal of Clifton, one of Cincinnati's leading public schools. Her teaching career with the exception of summer sessions at Ohio State University and New York University, has been in Cincinnati where she received her A. B. and M. A. degrees from the University of Cincinnati. She held a fellowship in Teachers Collge, 1928-1929, and worked towards her Ph. D., in Columbia University.

She began her teaching in the graded schools and for five years was a demonstration teacher at the University of Cincinnati. She also served as a training teacher in Teachers College, University of Cincinnati.

She is a charter member of Kappa Delta Pi, Zeta chapter, which she has served as president, secretary and treasurer. She is also a charter member

of the state Delta Kappa Gamma, and of Xi chapter which she is serving in 1939 as vice president and program chairman.

Miss Wright is identified with educational, civic and church organizations. She belongs to the National Education Association, Progressive Education Association, Association for Childhood Education and the Department of Elementary School Principals, a national association. She is also a member of the Ohio Education Association.

Included among her affiliations are: American Association of University Women, University of Cincinnati Alumnal Association, Walnut Hills High School Alumnal Association, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Clifton Parent Teachers Association, Clifton Kindergarten and Primary Mothers Club.

American Red Cross, Cincinnati Business and Professional Women's Club, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs are other groups which have engaged her support.

She is a committee member of the Girl Scouts and holds membership with the Cincinnati Council of Childhood Education, Upper Grade Study Council, Cincinnati Elementary Principals Club, Graduate Club, Teachers College; Cincinnati Columbia Club, Teachers College Alumnal Association.

Her church membership is with the Church of the Advent, Episcopal, and she has been a teacher in the church school. She is a group associate of the Girls Friendly Society of the same church and has been supervisor of the primary department of Calvary Church.

GERTRUDE C. HAWKINS

GERTRUDE C. HAWKINS, research assistant in the Bureau of Educational Research Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio, is a woman whose wide interests extend beyond her office duties and reach into many channels where the influence of her educational achievements is of great value.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hawkins, now of San Diego, Cal., Miss Hawkins is a graduate of the Cleveland Kindergarten Training School. She received her B.A. degree at San Diego State University; her M.A. degree from Western Reserve University and before entering upon her present work was Supervisor of City Playgrounds in Cleveland and prior to this was a teacher in schools of Cleveland and San Diego.

She is a member of the American Educational Research Association. She has contributed to educational research, particularly as it reveals various phases of the physical, mental and emotional aspects of child growth and development.

She has to her credit as co-author many books on nature study, now used in the Cleveland public school system; also the Cleveland Kindergarten Classification test and other tests and is a contributor to many national educational magazines.

She is a member of the Catholic Collegiate Association, Cleveland; a member of the advisory board of the Cleveland Diocesan Council, National Council of Catholic Women, and is its director of Education and is a member of the honorary educational society, Kappa Delta Phi.

ANNE GERTRUDE McCARTHY

ANNE GERTRUDE McCARTHY, director of personnel of the Cleveland Public Schools, to which position she was appointed on October 6, 1938, climbed the ladder of success by the hard route, working her way up from the bottom rung. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, educated in West High School, Cleveland and received her Bachelor and Masters degrees from Western Reserve University, Cleveland. She started out as an elementary teacher, had class room experience in the three divisions, elementary, junior and senior high, graduated from the class room into the position of assistant principal, then as acting principal and from the assistant principalship walked into the position of Director of Personnel, one never before held by a woman in the Cleveland system.

In addition to her practical experience for the position she now holds, Anne McCarthy has the faculty of liking people and the ability to get along with them, it matters not their temperment or disposition.

When not busy with personnel problems, Mrs. McCarthy devotes her leisure time to her hobbies of music, reading, the movies, the radio, and automobile touring on week ends and for vacations.

She is a member of the Mathematics Club, the National Education Association, and the College Club, Art Museum Association, the Women's City Club, League of Women Voters and a life member of the National Council of Catholic Women, all of Cleveland.

JULIA KOLBE

Retired teachers, no longer in service, who have given distinctive service as teachers in Westwood School, Cincinnati include JULIA KOLBE and MINNIE MOHR who taught in this community before Westwood became a part of Cincinnati. CORDELIA MUSEKAMP who taught from 1904 to 1937; KATE M. GREISER, 1896-1930; HARRIET HILDRETH and MARGARET DUNN WALTON. These outstanding teachers died while teaching at Westwood: BESS DISERENS, GERTRUDE FELS and LIDA M. KAY who passed away in 1935.

WOMEN IN OHIO COLLEGES

There are now more than 40 colleges and universities of Ohio with women as faculty members and students. Virtually all professional and special schools and colleges for teaching of art, music, law, medicine, teacher training, nursing, etc., are co-educational.

This was not always true. Distinction of first opening its doors to women belongs to Oberlin College. Even there at first, there was a differentiation in courses and in the academic standing and honors of the men and women graduates.

A woman—MRS. ELIZA DAUGHERTY MacCRACKEN, was foundress of Oxford College for Women in 1849. Eliza MacCracken was a woman of energy and of indomitable will. We have this fact on excellent authority—that of her grandson Henry Nogle MacCracken, now president of Vassar College.

When the plan of establishing, as a memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison and first president-general of the D. A. R., a dormitory for girls at Oxford College for Women was initiated, MRS. MARY B. BRANT, chairman for the project, wrote to the Vassar College head for his endorsement. In his response Dr. MacCracken said "As the grandson of its foundress, I am proud to acknowledge my personal debt to the spirit that created this fine institution. Eliza MacCracken found time to teach the daughters of Ohio years ago, while busily engaged as the wife of a minister and the mother of a large family.

"It is fitting that the west, which has in many instances anticipated the east in the encouragement of woman's higher education, should be loyally supported by all women interested in the progress of your state."

A woman, Vivian Blanche Small is at the time of this writing president of Lake Erie College at Painesville, Ohio. Seven Catholic colleges of the state have women as presidents. These are Mt. St. Joseph-on-the-Ohio, Mother Mary Rogina Russell; St. Mary-of-the-Springs, Columbus, Ohio, Sister M. Aloyso; Ursuline College for Women, Cleveland, Mother Mary Veronica; Notre Dame College, South Euclid, Mother Mary Evariste; Mary Manse College, Toledo, Sister M. Catherine Raynor and Our Lady of Cincinnati College, Sister M. H. Brennan.

Ohio has 65 hospitals which maintain recognized schools of nursing virtually all of them headed by women.

Women have had a part in the development of Ashland College, of Ashland, O., since its founding in 1878, for it was established as a coeducational

college at that time. The college was chartered by the authority and under the direction of the German Baptist Brethren. Later it was purchased by the progressive branch of the denomination, the Brethren Church and has continued under these auspices since that time.

The institution is owned and controlled by the Brethren Church but is non-sectarian in its admissions policy.

Fifteen women were among the 55 in the first class of the college. The college acknowledged women's place in education in 1881 when Miss LENORE ENGLAND was named instructor of English. There are now 11 women on the faculty and others in the administrative staff. Women faculty members include MAY PYLE ANDREWS, English; DR. MARY AUTEN, biology; AMELIA KIRKLAND, education; CLARA WORST MILLER, Latin; HELEN RUHLIN, physical education; THELMA SLACK, speech; EUNICE KETTERING, music; DOROTHY BROWN GARRIGUS, music; JANE ALBRIGHT, music; LULU WOOD, librarian.

Coeds, who form half the student body of approximately 500, are not only leaders in scholastic and social activities but occupy many part-time positions on the campus. They are secretaries, clerks and assistant librarians.

Through the program of individualized education, known as the Ashland Plan, inaugurated in 1935 by President C. L. Anspach, coeds as well as men students are given advantage of the vocational guidance program, which provides them with actual vocational experience while in school, and an opportunity to select a definite vocation toward which to study.

FRANCES JULIETTE HOSFORD

The first college diploma ever granted to a woman in this country was conferred on Caroline Mary Rudd in 1841 by Oberlin College, first co-educational institution of higher learning in the United States.

It would be hard to find a more fascinating story with women as its theme than the history of this famous college, as told by FRANCES JULIETTE HOSFORD in "Father Shipherd's Magna Charta".

Miss Hosford has to her personal credit a very fine record of scholarly attainment. Ernest Hatch Wilkins, President of Oberlin, in his preface to "Father Shipherd's Magna Charta" tells the story of how, in 1931, it was his privilege to award to Miss Hosford the degree of Doctor of Letters and that, in the course of this little ceremony, he paid tribute to the recipient in Latin. Miss Hosford had not known of this "impending Latinity". But she responded, without hesitancy "Gratias optimas, praeces, tibi ago".

Miss Hosford, who was graduated from Lake Erie Seminary in 1872, received her A. B. from Oberlin in 1891 and her M. A. in 1896, knows how to speak—and to write—effective English as well as scholarly Latin. She knew better, perhaps, than most educators, better even, than most sociologists

what it was that caused this venture into the unknown and, from the contemporary point of view, highly dubious if not dangerous field of higher education for women.

"It has been said" writes Miss Hosford in her book on Oberlin "that the cotton gin riveted the chains of the slave. The cotton gin also freed Anglo Saxon young womanhood.

"The opening of the machine age is deeply stained by its pitiless exploitation of labor but the revolt against its abuses brought into the world a different sense of human values and of social responsibility. Its material output and its new mental and moral attitudes both contributed to a profound change for the better in the lives of American women. The cotton gin, patented in 1794, began a new epoch though it took two generations for the output of cloth factories fully to supply the cloth and flax which had been raised and prepared on each farm for the clothing of the family. By successive steps, the tedious and difficult processes of sorting, carding, spinning, dyeing, weaving were first curtailed and then forgotten. The daughters of these spinning women stored the wheels in the attic, whence their descendents have brought them forth and restored them to places of honor.

"The improvements in transportation had an influence upon woman's destiny which can hardly be overstated. When canals and steamboats, mail and freight wagons were established, the home supply of candles, soap, sugar could be supplemented at need. Then and not until then could the daughter be spared from the toilsome life at home and be fitted out, though scantily, for a few years of study. The new day dawned upon womanhood when the complexities of primitive methods gave way to the conveniences of the machine age."

Miss Hosford taught school in Elyria, Ohio and in Painesville before coming to Oberlin in 1888 as tutor in Latin in the Preparatory Department. From that time until her retirement in 1920 she served in various administrative and academic capacities and was recognized as a vital factor in the work of the institution.

The "Magna Charta" Miss Hosford's title to her book on Oberlin was inspired by a paragraph in the first circular ever issued by the Oberlin Collegiate Institute. It was written and sent out, dated March 8, 1834, by John Jay Shipherd, co-founder with Philo Stewart of the—then—highly experimental educational project. This paragraph stressed "the elevation of female character, by bringing within the reach of the misguided and neglected sex, all the instructive privileges which hitherto have unreasonably distinguished the leading sex from theirs".

Although the Rev. Dr. John J. Shipherd—"Father" was a courtesy title—preferred that the name of "institute" be adopted in the beginning, rather than that of "college", but the early course of study was quite equivalent,

he and the other trustees stoutly maintain, to that of Yale. And he was careful to obtain university privileges in the charter granted by the Ohio Legislature to Oberlin February 28, 1834. The name was finally changed to Oberlin College in 1850.

Oberlin opened for instruction December 3, 1833. There is extant in Oberlin Library the manuscript of the biography of Father Shipherd, written by his wife, ESTHER SHIPHERD.

This brave and resourceful woman probably had little conception how much there was to be read of her own contribution to human progress by way of education, between the lines of her colorful story of her husband's life and work.

She tells in one place of traveling from her father's home, Saratoga County, New York, back to Oberlin in May 1833, with her six weeks old son in a willow cradle squeezed into the front of an open buggy and of stopping to pick up the other three little boys of the family, left with friends, on the homeward route. "Two miles out of the road the underbrush only was removed and it was impossible to sit in the buggy and ride over the roots of trees. I was compelled to walk and to carry my babe in my arms. We came to Plumb Brook and the bank was about 30 feet deep. We were much puzzled to know how to get down. But Yanky-like, we loosened the horse from the buggy and managed to get it down, then we turned the vehicle backward and let it go."

But these were mere trifles. "Families and students came in before quarters could be provided for them, as lumber must be hauled through the woods and no man would go a second time for love or money. We received a family of eight into our one room with seven in our own family, where we lived seven weeks. I would get my breakfast and clear away, then the other family, and so on through the day.

"But everything was driven with rigor. The morning bell sounded at five o'clock and families and students repaired to the chapel for prayers, which was well for those able to endure and as my husband was pastor at that time, I felt that I must do it for example's sake if no other".

Poor Esther. Presently she was so broken down that "I could not sweep my room and then the cows got into the woods, ate wild onions and spoiled the milk and butter. And all summer long there was not one green vegetable." She longed for the weeds of her old home that would at least have made a "mess of greens". But she carried on. Men were busy building roads, houses, workshops. Students were arriving. Every house must be filled. By the year 1837, four young women had completed at Oberlin their preparation for the full college course and had been admitted to the freshman class. MARY HOSFORD, youngest of the group was the first girl to be recorded as a student of the school. Her name appeared in the first catalogue. When she

entered she was 13 years old, a daughter of William Hosford, one of the first colonists of the Oberlin settlement and later a trustee of Oberlin Institute. Mary's father was prosperous. They had even a piano in their home. Oberlin Institute encouraged music from the very beginning—Mary had a good singing voice. Doubtless this did not detract from the interest of one of her male classmates, Caleb Fisher. Caleb was religious as well as musical and so was Mary. So they married not long after Caleb completed his preparation for the ministry—Oberlin classed religious and theological training as one of its most important courses—and that is all we know of Mary Hosford except that—

MARY FLETCHER KELLOGG entered Oberlin in the fall of 1835. Mary Kellog's home was at Jamestown, New York. Mary came with the express purpose of learning Greek. She intended to be a missionary and was determined to read the new testament in the original. Since Oberlin was the only college in the land that taught such a thing as Greek to women, Mary made her father harness the family horse and covered wagon and drive her the 200 miles, mostly through forest roads. Mary seems to have gotten on in her studies swimmingly, through her freshman year. Then her parents moved south, taking her with them. That seemed like goodbye to Oberlin. But it wasn't. There was a young tutor at Oberlin, soon to become professor and later destined to become no less than president of Oberlin College. His name was James Fairchild. Soon-to-be Professor Fairchild journeyed to Louisiana and brought back Mary—as Mrs. Fairchild.

ELIZABETH PRALL came from New York City to enter Oberlin in 1834. She was 19 when she began the preparatory course and 25 when she was graduated from the college. Elizabeth, it is indicated, wished to prepare herself as a teacher. The matrimonial tradition, already beginning to establish itself at Oberlin, was strengthened by Elizabeth. She married the Rev. William P. Russell, also an Oberlin graduate.

In the Oberlin College Library there is today the original of the first diploma granted to a woman by a college of this country. It was awarded, as previously stated, to Marian Rudd—her full name was CAROLINE MARY RUDD, who came (a girl of 15) to Oberlin from Huntington, Conn., in 1835.

Caroline Mary, it seems, also wanted to learn Greek. But why?

In all honesty, all common sense, in the name of all that we know and do not know of the nature, notions, ambitions, inhibitions, concealed desires and outspoken hopes, fears and predelictions of the much analyzed and psychoanalyzed girl of today, how could there have existed in the heart of even the exceptional young woman of yesterday this yearning for conquest of a classic language or even for the higher education which it symbolized.

To the writer this seems—although it may not be—a fair question. In equal fairness, the obvious arguments for the negative should be freely admitted.

The closed door which so challenged the sense of just as well as the intellectual hunger of these exceptionally intellectual young women of yesterday is no longer closed. It is not yet wide open. But the many co-educational universities of today, taken with the women's colleges that provide virtually equal scholastic and, in instances, even more varied opportunity for satisfaction of the higher educational needs of young womanhood today, seem to have in large degree provided a supply equal to the demand.

Says Frances Hosford in "Father Shipherd's Magna Charta:" "In these days many women take a college course because they hope for better opportunities in the professions." If these were the dreams of Mary's (Kellogg) group, they took a strange way to realize them. "Before they had received their first degrees, every girl in the group, including Mary Kellogg, was engaged or as good as engaged, to be married. And even had they looked forward to a series of independent years, they had no reason to suppose that a bachelor's degree would produce a better job—there were no special plums to be plucked by the hand of a woman who could produce a bachelor's degree.

"Reading between the lines that have come to us directly from these girls, I think that the impelling motive was the pioneer urge—the urge that has explored the poles and sailed the air, the urge to pass beyond traditional limits and find a home in a larger universe. I think of these young women standing before the closed door and trying with their slender fingers to undo the lock. They did not know why they struggled and they could not imagine the eager thousands that would follow them. The door opened. And when such doors open, they never close again."

Very good, very true and very beautiful. But does it answer the chance question raised, not by Miss Hosford but by the present writer, as to the lack, in even the exceptional woman of today, of desire and purpose comparable in quality and strength with the high hope and truly Spartan determination of these young female intellectuals of yesterday?

Spartan seems a fitting word, better than "militant", the term applied to groups of Ohio women soon to band together in movements of far greater and more general human interest—abolition of slaves, temperance, woman's suffrage. These causes were far more impassioned and impersonal than the chaste desire to gratify purely intellectual impulse. No form of self expression can compare in beauty with this pure white flame. Doubtless it still burns brightly in many women, in many places. But is it still accompanied by that Spartanism, or if the term fits better, that aggressive spirit which inspired these women pioneers' earlier days?

"Soft" is a criticism frequently lodged today against our younger generation of both sexes. Here we are considering the justice of its application to women only and to the women of one state.

Do women—young and old—struggle today for rights and opportunities still withheld, as valiantly, as absorbedly, as did those of 100 or of 50 years ago?

If ordinary observation and average opinion can be trusted to provide the answer, it is no. They do not have to. They can get what they want, many might add. But this addendum cannot be accepted without accepting also a very definite limitation in the opportunities open to the woman of today for service or, less altruistically, for work, or—quite frankly and naturally, for satisfactory self expression.

These opportunities are multiple, unquestionably. A woman is none the less a careerist because she happens to choose Hollywood as her chosen field. Or the insurance business. Or running a beauty parlor or majoring in household administration or night club hostessing or debutanting herself skillfully into marital relations with one of the 70 richest families. There is no space and no need for listing the ways in which the modern young woman can gratify personal ambition.

What it is desired to point out here are the ways in which she cannot. She cannot become, she cannot—because no major party would support her—even run, for the vice-presidency of the United States. She can hardly enter the U. S. Senate except through initial appointment to fill her husband's unexpired term—one of the most absurd procedures imaginable—and perhaps a later re-election. She can rarely become a U. S. Congresswoman or a member of a state general assembly or a judge or a prosecuting attorney or a mayor or a county commissioner. She can rarely take her place in our representative government, local, state, or national. Yet it is 20 years since the nineteenth amendment granted women equal suffrage.

Is this what Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown and "Aunt Fanny Gage" envisioned when they made Ohio one of the crucial states in their campaign for "woman's rights"?

It could not have been. They knew the proportion of really able women much too well. They maintained with absolute honesty the unselfishness of their cause—it was not to rush women into office for which they were not fitted but to fit all women, as far as possible, for due exercise of their responsibilities, large or small, to a democratic government. When the League of Women Voters was organized by the personnel of the former suffrage workers, its specific purpose was to educate women for this same responsibility. Rarely has a task been more faithfully or more efficiently carried on. But after 20 years they have, it seems, no product worthy of their support.

But no, this is not even a fair statement of their position. The League of Women Voters could easily point with pride to at least a dozen women, as splendid material in every way for the office of, say, vice-president. They fall back on the only thing to be said—that it is too soon—the time is not ripe.

Nobody knows better, however, than leaders of this fine and authoritative group that it is not too soon but too late. The time is not ripe, it is over ripe.

Political parties were eager to take in woman suffrage leaders, following passage of the amendment.

With that practical approach to politics which has, it seems, rendered entirely unnecessary any league for the enducation of men voters, they doubtless anticipated that women would promptly follow up their obvious opportunity. The women were defeated by their own altruism and the opportunity passed.

Only by personal appointment or rare situations dominated by political strategy, can a woman today expect to participate in the activities of government. These are the facts. Whose is the fault?

Who can say? Perhaps there is no fault? Just natural reaction.

In any case there exists among women of Ohio—and of the United States—today, no effort, organized or unorganized, and no spirit to motivate such effort, for extending further the opportunities of women in either public or private service. The trend, indeed, seems more or less definitely the other way. The married woman holds her place in public service—teaching, governmental employ, etc., with increasing difficulty, yet there has been no concerted effort on the part of other women to check this retroactive movement. What has happened?

Are we today undergoing a definite reversion to femininity as our ideal? Is this the underlying significance of the renaissance of ruffles and furbelows in woman's dress, of curls and coils in her coiffure?

Let it be understood that the word "femininity" as used here is intended to be a very different word from "womanhood." It is as different as the word "cult" from the word "culture." Has, then, the revived cult of femininity, that is—to clarify still further—has the art of sex appeal become the dominant form of self expression and the main approach to attainment and achievement, of the women of today?

It should be obvious that the statement implies no indictment of that mating instinct which is the natural heritage of all women. No matter how widely it has been accepted, the theory of the denatured "blue stocking" cannot hold water a moment in the face of facts. A study made by Professor Louis D. Hartson finds that the marriage rate for Oberlin alumnae, while reflecting the general decline as compared with the pervading high rate of the past century, is still greater than the average marriage rate for women in general. And at the era when this college was one of the few centers of higher education for women, the marriage rate for Oberlin educated women was 97½%.

One would hardly require an example other than that of Marie Curie, foremost woman scientist of her day, to refute this gratuitous albeit time honored assumption.

No, nature can be relied on to function adequately, brain or no brain. Over emphasis of "femininity" is as unnecessary today as it has always been. The romantic dictum "love is of man's life a thing apart, 'tis woman's whole

existence'' can never be established thereby. There never was a world in which it was wholly true. There never will be one.

What then, has happened to the woman of today? Why is she so unresponsive to the challenge of still unequalized opportunity which so roused her maternal forebears?

First, let us realize that the women we are writing about, past and present, are and always were in the minority. This is not peculiar to their sex. It applies to men as well. Minorities always do things or at least get them started. Majorities follow. We are not, then, analyzing forms of self-expression characteristic of the majority of women of any day or age. We are only asking whether the type of urge so conspicuous in the individual and comparatively small groups of Ohio women whose purposes and achievements we have so far set down, seems negligible or non-existant in the comparable individual or small group of the present day.

But let us consider a little further. Let us bear in mind that these urges which caused women of the past to force their way into colleges, into professions, into reform, into the election booth, were but the outward and visible sign of an inward and invisible spirit. It was the spirit of true democracy, the spirit, if you will, of a legitimate liberalism.

Let us not mistake the mere sign for the thing signified. This spirit undoubtedly still exists and informs comparable women and minorities of women. It may be as positive and pregnant as it ever was. Young women, it is true, no longer seem to knock on the doors of government, seeking active participation. But countless young women are deeply absorbed in movements seeking to improve the entire institution of human government.

College girls no longer clamor for adequate instruction in economics, sociology, psychology or other sciences dealing with human welfare. They do not have to. The opportunity is theirs. But unnumbered young women are frankly assessing the principles and progress of the human institutions, economic, social and political, to which such knowledge applies. They are identified with numerous movements for what they believe to be the betterment of these human and therefore still imperfect institutions.

Many of this younger generation are vocal, even vehement, in denunciation of dictatorships, persecutions, purges, exploitations, of injustices social and political, national and international.

Perhaps, indeed, the woman of today is no more wedded to the status quo than her sister of yesterday. Perhaps her urge to adequate self expression has only taken on another form. Perhaps, in this guise or disguise, the pioneer woman still marches on.

* * *

It may add interest to the brief history of Mary Hosford, first girl, as previously stated, to be registered at Oberlin College, to note that from a collateral branch of the family was descended Frances Juliette Hosford, the author of ''Father Shipherd's Magna Charta.''

And for the innumerable patrons of the Cincinnati Public Library who have profited by its special services, the fact that Mary Cochran, head of the reference department, can point with pride to Caroline Mary Rudd as a grandmother may also have significance.

CAROLINE MARY RUDD

CAROLINE MARY RUDD (Mrs. G. W. Allen) was born in Huntington, Connecticut, July 31st, 1820. Her father, Hezekiah Rudd, who was a graduate of Yale College, kept a boarding school for boys. He prepared boys to enter college and older boys, temporarily suspended from college, studied with him until they were re-admitted to their classes.

The little girl played with her dolls just outside of the class-room windows, and heard Latin and Greek declensions and conjugations as other children hear nursery rhymes. When she asked her father to teach her Greek, he was astonished at her rapid progress. "You have finished the whole course in three weeks" he said .

When she was seven years old, her mother died. Mrs. Rudd had been a beautiful woman, by descent partly Huguenot. Her death took away not only the mother of his three children but Hezekiah Rudd's partner in managing the school.

His older sister came to his assistance. This was SARAH RUDD, known to adoring nieces and nephews as "Aunt Sally". She was a woman then over fifty years of age, who apparently had devoted her life to helping relatives out of their troubles. She took the forlorn little Mary to her heart.

Within a year, Hezekiah Rudd remarried and his sister left. Shortly afterwards she came to Ohio, to be somebody's housekeeper in Cincinnati. When Oberlin College called the Rev. Asa Mahan of Cincinnati to be its first President, Sarah Rudd accompanied the Mahan family to Oberlin. Mrs. Mahan, busy with students' problems and with her babies, left the running of her house to Miss Rudd.

"Aunt Sally" liked Oberlin. She approved of education for women. She worried about the Connecticut boarding school, which was having lean years. and about the welfare of her niece. Mary's older sister had married and left the home town and her step-mother's attention was claimed by her own little children. So in 1836, when Mary was fifteen years old, Sarah Rudd wrote to her brother urging him to send Mary to her in Oberlin.

Hezekiah Rudd gave reluctant consent, found friends with whom Mary might travel, and took her to them in New York City. They traveled up the Hudson River, across New York State by the Erie Canal, by boat to Cleveland and by stage to Oberlin.

Mary Rudd spent five years as a student in Oberlin, one year in the preparatory school and four years in college. During that time she visited her home only once, because the trip was expensive. In Oberlin she lived in the

Mahan house, earning her board and room by housework and the care of the little Mahan children. Her aunt had promised in advance that she herself would relieve the girl for recitations and study periods.

Mary Rudd was one of the four young women who, in Oberlin in 1837, demanded and received the right to take the full college course with the men, and thus became the first real college women. As stated in the beginning of this outline on Oberlin, she graduated in 1841. Her diploma is in the possession of the Oberlin College Library.

In the fall of 1841, in Connecticut, she was married to George Nelson Allen. Eight years older than Mary, he had received a thorough education in music in Boston and had completed three years of college work before he entered Oberlin in 1837. So he was a senior when she was a freshman. He remained in Oberlin after his graduation, as teacher of Sacred Music, and in 1841 was promoted to a professorship. Some years later he changed his post to that of professor of Geology.

Back to Oberlin as a bride went Mary Allen, to become one of its most loved and trusted women. Her "Aunt Sally" joined the family and made her home with them until her death.

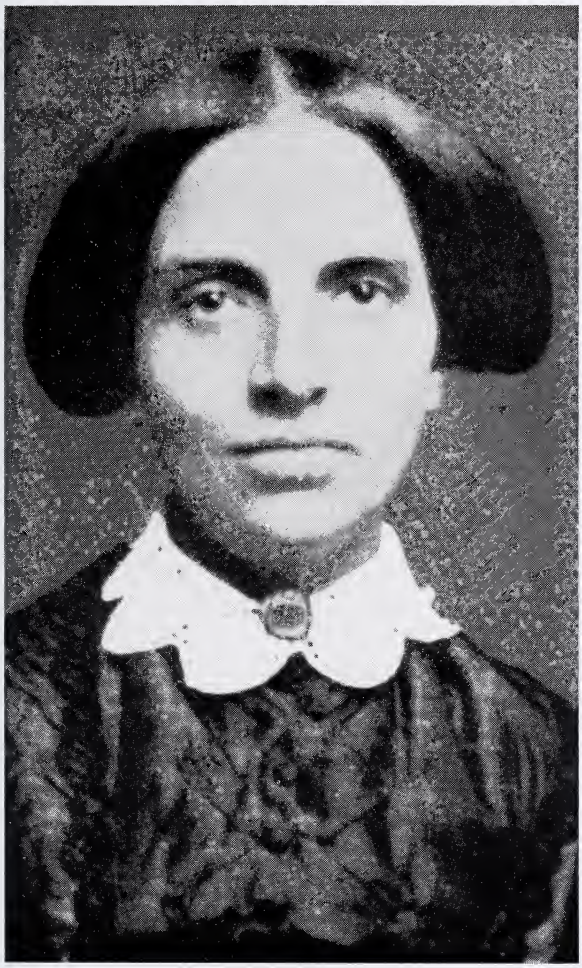
Five children were born, Frederic in 1844; Alice in 1846; George in 1848; Rosa in 1851 and Carrie in 1854.

The salaries of professors were pitifully small—for many years Professor Allen was paid six hundred dollars per annum. To live comfortably, it was necessary for Mrs. Allen to add to the income. She did so by keeping boarders. She was known as an excellent housekeeper, who set a generous table, and to her home flocked the older girls and the young men instructors took their meals at her house. There is a tale of a small Allen daughter, assigned to the task of dusting the parlors, who interrupted the courtship of a man who later had a national reputation.

Miss Hosford, in her history of co-education in Oberlin, mentions the three Mary's who entered college together in 1837. Mary Kellogg did not graduate but she returned to Oberlin in 1841 as the wife of Professor Fairchild, who later was president of the college. The two young couples occupied houses side by side and later their children played together as one harmonious family.

Mrs. Allen was a scholar, maintaining her interest in the ancient languages throughout her life. She was a thinker and wise in her judgments, so she stood out in a community apt to be radical and impetuous. She was revered and she was greatly loved.

She created a happy home life. The musical father and talented children, as they grew older formed an orchestra of their own. The father played the violin; Fred the flute; George the cello; Alice and Carrie the piano; and Rosa had a wonderful soprano voice.



CAROLINE MARY RUDD

one of the first four women ever to be candidates for the A.B. degree. She enrolled at Oberlin College more than one hundred years ago, in September, 1837. Miss Rudd was a native of Huntington, Conn.

Mrs. Allen was thoughtful about everybody. When her homeless negro cook planned to be married, Mrs. Allen asked her to be married in the parlors of their home. The incident might have been forgotten but for one detail. Guests and preacher arrived but no bridegroom. The minutes passed and everybody grew anxious. Mrs. Allen went out to the kitchen and found the bride placidly rocking in her chair and to the inquiry, she replied, "I told him it was fashionable to be late."

Mrs. Allen held no old-fashioned ideas about women's working. She prepared her daughters to be self-supporting. While still in their teens, the older two had their turns as governesses in rural families. Eventually all became teachers of music. Rosa, the most talented, was educated at the New England Conservatory of Music, through the generosity of an uncle.

"Aunt Sally" was not the only member of the family who found a refuge at the Allen house. A half-sister, Emily Rudd, lived with them two years, while attending college, and her father, Hezekiah Rudd, spent many contented months in the home.

Mrs. Allen had a warm welcome for sons and daughters of old friends, particularly for those who came to college from great distances. While they were in Oberlin she was their best friend and counselor.

In 1874 Fred, the oldest son, with a doctorate from the University of Leipsig, was called from the University of Tennessee to be one of the first three professors at the University of Cincinnati. His parents came to Cincinnati to make a home for him. One by one the other children drifted to the city and there Professor Allen died in 1877.

Mary Rudd Allen lived until December 2, 1892. She was active in church work, devoted to her children and grandchildren, calm, kind and capable. Greek never seemed to have undermined her domestic virtues. Her brain seems to have proven a useful as well as a cultural asset, all her days.

Miss Cochran's biography appears with those of other librarians and that of her sister, the late Helen Finney Cochran, elsewhere in this chapter on women educators. The story of their other grandmother, Helen Finney (Mrs. Jacob D. Cox), appears in the chapter on women in public office and public life.

It is well to know the beginning of things, in order to understand their initial motivation and gain a true prospective of their development. Oberlin College, through at least three of its woman students, was destined to representation in three great and successful struggles, the battle for freedom of negro slaves, the fight for woman suffrage and the grim effort to force entrance into the then outstanding profession of the ministry.

It is fair to state that the men students, faculty members and college authorities also shared in the effort for negro freedom. From the first, Oberlin admitted, helped and encouraged students of the negro race. It protected fugitives from slave states, did all possible in behalf of suffering and down

trodden races. But it remained for three women students—only one of them —BETSY MIX COWLES, Ohio born, to carry to the world appeals so unique as coming from a woman, so vehement and so courageous that their names have won permanent place in national history. The other two young girls were LUCY STONE and ANTOINETTE BROWN, later Antoinette Brown Blackwell.

Lucy Stone, the daughter of prosperous Massachusetts parents, taught school at 16 at a salary of $1.00 a week and board around, in order to obtain money for the education on which she was determined.

Oddly enough, Lucy also wanted to learn Greek. She had a personal reason. She wanted to know whether it was really true that there was on women a "curse of Eve" which ordained a life of toil, the bearing of nine children and complete subservience to their father, such as Lucy's mother so patiently accepted as her destiny. Lucy thought that if she could go to college and read Greek and Hebrew she could find out exactly what the Bible said in the original. Maybe there had been some mistakes.

But Lucy's father, although he cheerfully sent his sons to Amherst, thought his daughter quite crazy to even think of such a thing. So Lucy taught school and very successfully. Trustees once, in desperation, gave her a position always previously held by a man. The last man had been thrown out bodily by the big boys. Lucy was not. For nine years Lucy taught and saved and studied and by the time she was 25, in 1843, she was ready to enter college. There was, of course, only one college in existence she could enter.

So Lucy entered Oberlin. But she did not find all plain sailing, even there. For as advanced and as liberal as it was in its principles, even Oberlin had rules, many of them patterned after those of the New England Colleges whose courses it had more or less adopted. Lucy soon found opportunity to help human welfare and at the same time earn a little money by teaching a school for escaped slaves that had been established in the village of Oberlin.

The people of the town planned a celebration on the tenth anniversary of emancipation of negroes in the West Indies and, at the request of Lucy's dark skinned pupils, she was listed among the speakers. She is said to have made a fine speech. But the next day she was called before the Ladies Board of Managers and told in no uncertain terms how improper her public appearance had been.

They thought it must have been terribly embarrassing to have been up there on a public platform with all those men. Not at all, Lucy Stone assured the lady managers. The men were professors that she knew very well indeed. Did she not see them almost every day in the classrooms? Why would a platform be so different?

Then there was the bonnet trouble. Lucy, it seems, took off her bonnet in church. Again the ladies' board expressed scandalized disapproval. And

again our Lucy was at no loss for a comeback. Quoting "Father Shipherd"—"If I do this, what account shall I give my Maker for my wasted Sabbath afternoon?", queried Lucy. The ladies knew that Lucy would never claim headache unless she had one. And they, too, felt definitely accountable to their Maker and certainly took their Sabbaths seriously. So it was decided that Lucy might sit in the rear, under the gallery and thus shielded from public gaze, remove her bonnet at nature's bidding.

Antoinette Brown may have shared this gallery seat, for Antoinette, although she entered Oberlin a little after Lucy, immediately sought and found in her a kindred spirit. Antoinette was born in New York State. She was deeply religious by nature and came to Oberlin to fit herself for the ministry.

But even at the most progressive college of its day, she could not quite do that. Antoinette planned to enter the theological department. That was regarded as going pretty far, even at Oberlin. But when it developed that this ultra sanguine if sanctified young woman actually expected to obtain a license to preach the Gospel—well, that was just too bad for her. They said she could receive instruction—and she did, completing the three year course—but they would in no way assist her to obtain the license regularly given to their theological department graduates.

Antoinette's struggle for due recognition as preacher attracted wide attention. Charles A. Dana is said to have urged her to preach in New York—to hire her own hall. She is said to have been a young woman of unusual taste as well as unusual ability and unusual courage. Nothing of Aimee McPherson in Antoinette Brown, apparently. For she obtained, instead a small church in the country. And she had her reward. At South Butler, New York, Antoinette Brown was ordained—the first woman to be ordained to the Christian ministry.

When Antoinette Brown Blackwell was 83 years old, Oberlin College conferred on her, with due deference, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Lucy Stone was invited to make the leading address at the semi-centennial celebration at Oberlin in 1883. Thus the prophets were honored, at last, in their own country. But neither of them seem to have had any hard feelings about their early difficulties. They knew that even the most far sighted of human institutions can see just so far and no farther.

Lucy Stone seized the occasion of her big address to appeal strongly for woman suffrage. Even by 1883, this was still regarded as wildly visionary and unwomanly as well. It would be 37 long years before passage of the nineteenth amenment. She appealed "as one of twenty million who may be taxed and fined and imprisoned and hung—as one whom the law touches at every point, reaching its hand into my cradle and deciding all about my baby."

We must not forget the third of these three self starting young women, BETSY COWLES. Betsy, in reality, out pioneered the other two, for she was graduated from Oberlin in 1840. She was then 30 years old, a born teacher and a born speaker. Not long after she had completed her studies at Oberlin, she was appointed to a teaching position at Portsmouth, Ohio and later she became principal of the Women's department of Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, her home town.

She helped to establish public school work at Massilon and at Canton, Ohio, helped to organize normal schools at Hopedale, Ohio and at Bloomington, Illinois, and finally received the appointment, most unusual even today, of superintendency of the public schools of Painesville, Ohio.

It might be thought that Betsy Cowles' urge to express, as strongly as possible, her very strong views on the slavery question would have cramped her educational career. Not so. Many people were beginning to feel the same way.

According to Frances Hosford, it was Betsy who awakened Ashatabula County from indifference on the burning question and this led to getting into Congress some of the founders of the anti-slavery party in the crucial years before the Civil War.

But while people were receptive as regards the moral wrong of slavery, the injustice of taxation without representation still left them pretty cold. And Betsy Cowles was as vocal in this cause as in the other. As early as 1860, only two years after Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called the first woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York, Betsy Cowles, according to Frances Hosford, presided at a similar convention held at Salem, Ohio. About this convention we will have more to tell, a little later on.

It would not do to leave Oberlin without telling of several more notable women, among them ELIZABETH RUSSELL LORD. She was born at Kirtland, Ohio in 1819 and reared as the daughter of pioneers, with a thorough apprenticeship at the spinning wheel and in other household duties. In March, 1838, Elizabeth Russell set out by stage coach for Oberlin.

But she did not arrive that way. She walked the last eight miles, the coach having stuck in the mud. She presently undertook a course at the Western Reserve Teachers Seminary at Kirtland and for some time divided her time between the two institutions.

Elizabeth did not fully complete her college course at Oberlin, although in 1901 she was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by the college. Among other things accomplished by the "indefatigable Elizabeth" in the interim was matrimony. In 1842 she was married at Oberlin to Dr. Asa M. Lord and so she returned to share her husband's work as teacher at the Kirtland seminary. When Dr. Lord became superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Blind, at Columbus, in 1856, his wife became a teacher there. So interested did she become in this work and so proficient, that for a period she

served as superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind, at Batavia, N. Y.

She came back to Ohio, to serve as assistant principal of the woman's department of Oberlin College. She resigned from this position in 1900 but never lost keen interest in the college. This interest took substantial form. Her gift of $11,000.00 made "Lord Cottage" possible and she contributed liberally to other improvements and expansions. But the finest contribution made by Elizabeth Russell Lord to Oberlin was the service she gave and the example she set to hundreds on hundreds of girl students, many of whom still recall her memory and invoke her name every time they get together.

ADELIA ANTOINETTE FIELD JOHNSTON

Harriet Keeler, Oberlin graduate, who for a time was acting superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland and whose biography will be found in the chapter on Women in Education, wrote the life story of the late ADELIA ANTOINETTE FIELD JOHNSTON, who for 37 years served Oberlin, beginning as principal of the women's department and ending as trustee and member of the Prudential Committee.

Adelia Field was born in 1837 at Lafayette, O., the daughter of Leonard and Margaret Gridley Field, who both came to Ohio from Jefferson Co., N. Y., the one to take up land, the other to teach in the new state. They were married at the home, at Lafayette, of Silas Gates, uncle of the bride, after which, hand in hand, they quietly walked across the fields to the new log cabin built by the bridegroom.

There Adelia was born and there her father supplemented as best he could her early district school education. When she was 10 years old her parents sold their farm and moved to Chester, Geauga Co., in order that Adelia might attend Geauga Seminary.

But at the end of two fine years, catastrophe came. The sudden death of the father left his widow and two children without support or adequate means of obtaining it. So they moved about from one small community to another until, quite by accident—because their wagon loaded with household goods and their tired horses necessitated an overnight stop—they discovered Oberlin and stayed there.

Mrs. Field boarded and lodged students. Returns were meagre but largely through Adelia's excellent management she was able to herself enter Oberlin College and to study there six years. Adelia was graduated in 1856 and it so happened that a man from Tennessee attended the commencement.

He was interested in obtaining a teacher for Black Oak Seminary, at Mossy Creek, Tenn. They wanted northern energy and training. But they certainly did not want any northern nonsense, no anti-slavery agitation or the like of that. The Tennesseean noticed Adelia, thought she would do, provided she was tactful. Adelia certainly was. So she taught at the southern

seminary for three years, when James M. Johnston, to whom she had for some time been engaged, went down to claim his bride.

They were married in 1859 and after a short honeymoon they went to Orwell, O., where James was principal of the Orwell Academy and where very soon Adelia began to assist him as teacher. Life went happily—too happily.

It was 1862—the Civil War—the Union desperate and needing every man. James gave up his school to enlist—instead he was stricken with pneumonia and died. His young wife was almost desperate with grief. But Adelia Johnston was master of even her own heartbreak. Seven years of teaching followed—at Kinsman, O., at Andover, Mass., at North Scituate, R. I. Then came opportunity of realizing what had long been the fondest but vainest of hopes—a trip to Europe. And on her return Adelia Field Johnston was appointed principal of the women's department of Oberlin College.

Her predecessor in this position, MRS. MARIANNE P. DASCOMB, had established standards of service which were none to easy to live up to. Mrs. Dascomb had not only headed the women's department successfully at two separate and important periods, she was also a member of the Ladies Board of Managers. She had, in fact, given 20 years of her life to Oberlin, given it, moreover, in such fashion that one of Oberlin's greatest presidents, James H. Fairchild said of her "Mrs. Dascomb was wonderfully fitted for the work she had to do, strong in the simplicity and integrity of her character and in the unconscious influence which constantly attended her".

But Mrs. Johnston proved equal to her high endeavor. The years that followed became milestones marking ever more efficient and effective service. In 1890 Mrs. Johnston was made professor of medieval history, in 1894 her title of principal was changed to "dean". We find that in 1900 she resigned from the pressing duties of the deanship in order to concentrate her energies on her teaching and in 1901 she was elected a trustee of Oberlin College. Adelia was, in fact, still immersed in educational interests when death came suddenly, in 1910.

In the introduction to her life, Miss Keeler says, "Mrs. Johnston was a great administrator and a great teacher—great teachers, like great actors and great artists, and great singers, work in the realm of immaterial things—their work lives only in the spirit and in the conduct of those they have influenced, it can neither be counted nor measured, its extent is unknown and unknowable."

DELPHINE HANNA

On DR. DELPHINE HANNA, first teacher of the entire United States to receive the title of professor of physical education, was conferred, in 1935, the Distinguished Service Medal of Oberlin College, in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of physical education in Oberlin. At the time that Dr. Hanna came to Oberlin, in 1885,

ADELIA A. FIELD JOHNSTON
(1837-1909)

first woman professor and first "dean of women" to be known officially by that title at Oberlin College. She was in charge of women's activities for thirty years, and active in the interests of the college for a much longer period

physical education was called "physical culture." Its leaders did not recognize a scientific basis. It was not commonly given to either boys or girls in colleges. At Oberlin the men students had built a gymnasium and, following the popular demand of the day, had developed some sports. At that time there was a sharp division between "sports" and "physical culture." Sports were considered outside the pale and perhaps a trifle worldly as compared with the self-disciplining content of the "physical culture" courses. Dr. Hanna, far ahead of her time, recognized the value of sports IF PUT IN THE HANDS OF UNDERSTANDING SUPERVISORS. She utilized the natural interests of the students to give them an insight into the developmental possibilities of these activities. She gathered together some of the men students who were leaders in their activities and imbued them with the sense of dignity and far-reaching value to be derived along the line of spiritual and mental values, as well as physical, from various activities which they were directing.

Delphine Hanna was born December 2, 1854, was graduated from Brockport State Normal School in 1874 and from the Sargent School of Physical Education in 1885. The degree of M.D. was conferred on her by the University of Michigan in 1890.

From 1885 to 1920 the period of her service at Oberlin, Dr. Hanna built up a department of physical education which was recognized throughout the world. She was a pioneer in bringing to the physical education field sports conducted in such a way as to make them educational. Ahead of her time, she early sought a place where girls could look forward to having camp experience.

In the words of Dr. Gertrude Moulton, now physical education director for women at Oberlin, "Dr. Hanna's interest was in the WHOLE college. She developed volley ball for mixed groups. The Rockefeller Skating Rink, obtained during her regime, was used by boys, girls, and faculty. The tennis courts which she developed were open for mixed tennis playing on occasion before the men had any courts. So interested was she in having the boys' interests furthered that we read in her report for 1901-02: 'During all the years that efforts were being made to secure a new gymnasium for the men the needs of the women in that line were purposely held in abeyance.' Then she adds, 'But now that the men are properly housed and equipped, it seems fitting that the needs of the women should be presented.'

"She completed her work without realizing her desires along this line and even now we are using the same buildings she felt were inadequate.

"Dr. Hanna struggled against discouraging odds. When Ladies' Hall was burned down, she carried on, used old and second-hand and home-made equipment and furnishings, worked in an office where the showers leaked down upon her desk, filled her own coal-oil lamps for the sake of increasing the hours when the inadequate gymnasium could be used, had a small base-

ment excavated in which a furnace could be installed, then saw that basement fill up year after year with water which came high enough to put the fire out. Yet with all of these discouraging conditions, she kept her indomitable will and her steadfastness of purpose and made the department of physical education for women the first one to demand a broad background for professional service and to recognize service to all students as its province. Through her efforts, her wisdom and her tenacity of purpose, Oberlin's department of physical education earned and received the respect of all the physical education interests throughout the whole nation. The teacher's course which she established here was the first one in the United States to require four years of training with a broad cultural background. It was the first one to grant a Bachelor of Arts Degree. Dr. Hanna was the first teacher in the United States to receive the title of PROFESSOR of Physical Education."

Dr. Hanna was 84, December 2, 1938. But she makes a practice of returning to Oberlin at commencement time. She finds there what she helped most to build "a building not made with hands."

ISABEL SEYMOUR SMITH

ISABEL SEYMOUR SMITH, professor emeritus in biology of Oberlin College, was born at Hillside, Mich., the daughter of George and Sarah Smith. She took her A.B. at Oberlin, her M.S. and Ph.D. at the University of Chicago and took special courses at the Marine Biological Laboratories, Wood Hollow, Mass. She was formerly dean of women at Oberlin and professor of biology. She is a charter member and former president of the Illinois Academy of Science, active in other professional organizations and author of scientific papers that have advanced definitely the field of knowledge to which she has devoted most of her life.

ARLETTA MARIA ABBOTT

Another former faculty member of note was ARLETTA MARIA ABBOTT, who came to the college as instructress in German in 1893, became professor of German and served in that capacity until 1921. FLORENCE M. FITCH was at one time dean of women at Oberlin and has long been a professor in Bible. Two especially notable women members of the faculty at the time of this writing are HOPE HIBBARD, professor of Zoology, and MARY EMILY SINCLAIR, professor of mathematics and in the past, a strong supporter of the suffrage movement.

Undoubtedly there has been in the atmosphere of this Ohio co-educational center a courage and a freedom that has not only influenced individual lives but has even helped to shape the course of history.

This aura can be no better exemplified, in summing up, that by mention of one more famous name.

The name is that of FRANCES WILLARD, who grew up in the town of Oberlin. Where did she find early nourishment for the strong spirit that never failed her in her leadership of a cause which, however debatable as to its democratic sanctions, was none the less in large measure corrective of the most crying evil of her day?

Did she find this spiritual nurture in the atmosphere of Oberlin? Who can say?

ALMA WACKER PATERSON

No women were appointed to membership on the board of trustees of the Ohio State University until 1925 when ALMA WACKER PATERSON, a graduate of the university, was appointed to fill out an unexpired term. She was re-appointed and served, in all, nine and one-half years.

MISS M. EDITH CAMPBELL, of Cincinnati, whose biography appears with those of other directors of the Cincinnati public school system, was appointed to the Ohio State University board and is still a member.

MARGARET ELLEN ANDERSON

MARGARET ELLEN ANDERSON, dean of women at Otterbein College, Westerville, O., was born at Jamestown, N. Y., the daughter of Magnus and Jennie Marie Anderson. She took her A.B. at Otterbein College and her M.S. at Syracuse University. Miss Anderson has the distinction of being one of the youngest women ever appointed to the responsibilities of a college deanship. She began her educational work as teacher of history at Jamestown High School.

MARY PYLE ANDREWS

Combining the many tasks of the wife of a Presbyterian minister with that of serving on the Ashland College faculty is the accomplishment of MARY PYLE ANDREWS, wife of Dr. Harold Edward Andrews, pastor of the Ashland Presbyterian Church.

She has been a member of the Ashland College faculty since 1925 and is a frequent lecturer on Shakespearean and Biblical subjects before women's groups. She is associate professor of English at the college.

Daughter of John L. and Mamie Shields Pyle of Huron, S. D., Mrs. Andrews was graduated from Huron College and received her M.A. from Chicago University. She taught in the public schools at Huron, was principal of the high school at Buena Vista, Colo., and was dean of women and professor of English at Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash., before coming to Ohio.

She was married to Dr. Andrews in August, 1916 at Huron, S. D. and came to Ashland with him in 1918, when he assumed his pastorate there. The Andrews have a son, Harold and a daughter, Mary. Mrs. Andrews is

vice president of the Ashland Library Board and a member of the Friday club. Her interest in students of the college is not confined to the class room as she is a valued counselor with helpful influence. To those students closest in her affections she is "Ma" Andrews, a title which she thoroughly enjoys.

GENEVIEVE APGAR

GENEVIEVE APGAR, Professor of English in the College of Education, Ohio University, received her A. B. cum laude, from the University of Chicago and her M. A. from Leland Stanford University. Before taking up her position at Athens, she taught in a number of private and high schools, acquiring a professional skill and understanding which has enabled her to write leading articles for educational and other publications. She is also well known as a lecturer.

ADA HART ARLITT

ADA HART ARLITT, educator and author, now professor of child care and training in the University of Cincinnati, was born in New Orleans, a daughter of John and Ada Hart. She won her Bachelor of Arts degree in Tulane University in her native city and her Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Chicago. She has devoted her life to educational work and is widely known as professor of child care and education, having established a national reputation as a specialist in the field of parent-education.

In addition to her professorship in the University of Cincinnati, Dr. Arlitt is advisory editor of the Character Magazine and is associate editor of the Child Welfare Magazine. She is chairman of the parent education committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and is active in other important organizations.

Her published writings include "Psychology of Infancy and Early Childhood," "The Child from One to Twelve," "Adolescent Psychology" and numerous authoritative articles. She has edited the Parent Education Year Books of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers since 1929. Her residence is at 650 Riddle Road, Cincinnati.

JANE K. ATWOOD

JANE K. ATWOOD, associate professor of geography at Ohio University, attended the University of Chicago, where the degree of M. S. was conferred on her in 1915. She has been deeply interested in American revolutionary history, an interested reflect in active membership in the D. A. R., has traveled extensively and has lectured on educational and historic subjects.

RUTH L. BEYER

RUTH L. BEYER of Berea, Ohio, is dean of women and associate professor of French at Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, where she was several

years a student, going on to the University of Wisconsin for her B. A. and A. M. degrees.

Dean Beyer is an active member of the American Association of University Professors, The National Vocational Guidance Association and other professional organizations and is deeply interested in the study of art.

MARIAN BOYD

MARIAN BOYD (Mrs. Walter Havighurst) instructor of English at Miami University, was born at Marietta, O., the daughter of William and Mary Boyd. She took her A. B. at Smith College, her M. A. at Yale University and was married in 1930 to Walter Havighurst.

Mrs. Havighurst is a member of the MacDowell Society and maintains artist residence at the MacDowell Colony. Among her best known writings are "Silver Wands" and "Murder in the Stacks". Her home is at 21 University Ave., Oxford, Ohio.

JESSIE WILLIS BROCKMAN

JESSIE WILLIS BROCKMAN, (Mrs. Frank M. Brockman) dean of women at Wooster College, was born at Plainfield, N. J., the daughter of Frederick and Lydia Willis. She took her A. B. at Mt. Holyoke College, her M. A. at Columbia University and was for a period a teacher in far off Korea, at Ewha College, Seoul. She was married to Frank M. Brockman in 1912. Their home is at 1133 Beall Ave., Wooster, Ohio.

HALLIE QUINN BROWN

Among the many personal forces that have operated to bring to Wilberforce University world wide recognition as a center of Negro education, few, if any, have been greater than that exercised by HALLIE QUINN BROWN, famous Negro elocutionist who came to Wilberforce at an early age and since made it her home.

Miss Brown is the youngest of six children born to Thomas A. and Frances Jane (Scroggins) Brown. She is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania but spent her early girlhood in Chatham, Canada where the Pennsylvania family moved for the benefit of Mrs. Brown's health. Later, Mr. Brown moved his family to Wilberforce, Ohio, that he might give his children the benefit of a good education.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown exerted a definite influence for good upon the community and "Ma" Brown, as she was affectionately called, lived serenely and did her alms quietly to the ripe age of ninety-five years.

Miss Brown graduated from Wilberforce receiving the degree of B. S. She has also the degrees of M. S. and Ph. D. She has pursued special courses in New York and London Polytechnic School, London, England.

She taught in the Public Schools of Dayton, Ohio; at Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama and Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. As reader and lecturer, she has traveled in every state of United States except Maine and Vermont; in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Holland.

Miss Brown raised by lectures several thousands of dollars for Wilberforce University. She received sixteen thousand dollars from Miss E. J. Emery, a wealthy London philanthropist, to build a girls' dormitory at Wilberforce. The building erected in 1913 was called Keziah Emery Hall in memory of the mother of the donor.

Miss Brown is a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the British Women's Temperance Association and Women's Christian Temperance Union since a child. She is a member of the Royal Geographical Society of Scotland and a life member of the International Council of Women.

Miss Brown took an active part in the movement to gain the privilege of suffrage for American women. She has made campaign speeches on behalf of the Republican Party of Ohio. She served as director of Colored Women's Activities in the National headquarters at Chicago, Illinois in the Campaign of 1924 and has had a large share in the part that women have played in politics.

She helped to form the First British Chautauqua at North Wales in 1895. She has been a club member and worker in Women's Clubs since their organization in Ohio in 1899, later was elected president of The Ohio Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Later president of The National Association of Colored Women, 1920 to 1924.

Several years prior to the national organization meeting of 1896, Hallie Q. Brown, of Wilberforce, had caught the "spirit of the time" and went to Washington with a desire to see the women of her race organized. Conferences were held with a group of women living in Washington. The undertaking seemed too large, but the women did form a local organization which they named "The Colored Woman's League" which later merged with "The National Federation of Afro-American Women" under the name of the National Association of Colored Women. This organization has continued to the present day.

Miss Brown continues her activities as an educator, serving as leader of an adult education class at Wilberforce, Ohio. She is called upon to speak in political campaigns. She is among the most beloved and highly respected club women of the United States. The Ohio State Federation recently honored her by establishing the Hallie Q. Brown Scholarship at Wilberforce University. Through the years, some girl will get financial help in pursuing her education at Wilberforce because Hallie Q. Brown lived and served her people. The club women want her name and her influence to go on and on.

ALICE HILL BYRNE

ALICE HILL BYRNE, academic dean and professor of Greek at Western College, Oxford, O., was born at Lancaster, Pa., attended Millersville State Normal School, took her A. B. at Wellesley and her Ph. D. at Bryn Mawr. She began her teaching career at Miss Hill's School, Philadelphia, and taught Latin and Greek at the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr. She is a member of the American Philological Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, the National Association of Deans of Women and is also active in the American Association for Labor Legislation and in the National Child Labor Association. Miss Byrne is an authority on Irish and Shakespearean literature and is author of a play, "Titus Pomponius Atticus."

EDITH IRENE CHANNEL

EDITH IRENE CHANNEL, (Mrs. Walter F. Channel) director of home economics, Wilmington College, O., was born in Chicago, the daughter of Ernest and Ida Thoren. She took her Ph. B. at the University of Chicago and her M. S. at Ohio State University. Her marriage to Walter F. Channel took place in 1917. Their home is at 318 N. Mulberry St., Wilmington, O.

ROSAMOND C. COOK

ROSAMOND C. COOK, professor of Home Economics Education, University of Cincinnati, received her B. S. and M. A. degrees at Teachers College, Columbia University. She has become widely identified with home economics education and was previously associate editor of this department in Iowa State College.

Miss Cook has written numerous articles on household science and recently won first prize in a nation wide contest for the best essay on woman's dress.

LUCINDA COOK

LUCINDA COOK, for twenty-three years a potent influence on the development of education in the state of Ohio, was the youngest child of Major and Priscilla Cook of Detroit. Before her fourteenth birthday she had lost both her parents. Instead of remaining at Oberlin as her parents had planned she went to live in the home of her oldest brother, John H. Cook, an influential lawyer in the city of Washington. She transferred to Howard University and there met Miss Martha Briggs, a noted New England educator, Principal of Minor Normal School, who recognized Lucinda's promise. Miss Briggs influenced Lucinda to enter Minor Normal school after her graduation from Howard Academy, for she recognized her as a potential educator. Her high scholastic attainments and unusual personality were recognized, and after her graduation from Minor she was offered a teaching position in the Wash-

ington public schools. This marked the beginning of her fifty years of educational service, half of which was rendered in Ohio.

Associated with Miss Cook as pupil, teacher, and co-worker in every educational endeavor was a modest loyal disciple, ANNE O. H. WILLIAMSON. It is difficult to write of the work of one without the other, so closely were the two associated in the interest of education. They worked together in Washington, where Miss Cook was teacher of every grade of the public school, and principal of the John H. Cook and Garnet Schools. They helped establish the Baltimore Teacher Training School, of which Miss Cook was at first principal and later supervisor of all the beginning teachers in the city system during their probationary year of teaching.

In 1915 Miss Cook and Miss Williamson were called to Wilberforce to reorganize the Teacher Training work there under the superintendency of W. A. Joiner. Miss Cook became Director of the Elementary Teacher Training and revolutionized the department. The teachers she sent out to fill positions throughout the country carried her spirit with them and were a credit to her influence. "A Rich Personality spent in loving service for youth," is the inscription on the plaque presented by the Elementary Teacher Training Department of Wilberforce as a tribute to this educator.

Miss Cook's unusual personality, her strength of character, and her inspirational force will be forever memorialized by the teachers in every state of the union, as well as foreign countries who profited by her influence.

ANNINA PERIAM DANTON

ANNINA PERIAM DANTON (Mrs. George H. Danton), educator and author of Oberlin, O., was born at Newark, N. J., the daughter of Joseph and Mary Periam. She took her A.B. at Goucher College, her M.A. and Ph.D. at Columbia University and did graduate work at the University of Marburg and the University of Leipsig, Germany. She is a fellow in Germanic Languages and Literature of Columbia University and European Fellow of Goucher College.

From 1907, when she was married to George H. Danton, a writer, to 1916, Mrs. Danton devoted her outstanding ability to teaching languages at Stanford University and Reed College, to work on the Century Dictionary and on the simplified spelling board. From 1917 to 1927 she taught western languages and literature at Tsing Hua University, Peking, China, and later taught German at Hunter College.

Mrs. Danton is author of many important books and articles, among them "Hebbel's Nibelungen, its Sources, Method and Style," "The Background Series of English Readers," "Western Etiquette" and "Practical Handbook of Coloquial German." Her home is at 47 College Place, Oberlin, O.

MINNA CAROLINE DENTON

MINNA CAROLINE DENTON, professor in charge of foods and nutrition, Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., was born at Baxter Springs, Kansas, the daughter of Lucius Gary and Caroline Denton. She took her B.S. and M.A. at the University of Michigan and her Ph.D. at the University of Chicago. For seven years Miss Denton was home economics specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. and from 1925 to 1929 she was professor of economics at George Washington University. She is author of many professional articles. Her residence is at Springfield, O.

IRENE L. DEVLIN

IRENE L. DEVLIN, executive secretary and assistant to the president of the Ohio University at Athens, received her A.B. and M.A. at this university and is regarded as unusually well trained for and adapted to the responsibilities of her important position. She was formerly grand organizer and grand president and is now a national trustee of Theta Phi Alpha.

SUSANNA WAY DODDS

Susanna Way came from Richmond, Indiana, in 1856 to attend Antioch College under Horace Mann, entering the final preparatory class. Previously she had finished a course of study at a Ladies' Seminary in Oxford, Ohio and had taught before coming to Antioch. She was attracted to the school as were many others because of the fame of its president and the fact that the college offered equal opportunities to men and women. Like many other students who had to pay their own way she left Antioch to teach for two years, having in the meantime married Andrew Dodds, who also attended Antioch and who with his brother, George, had emigrated from Scotland to America. The Dodds brothers were marble cutters, the first importers of Scotch marble into this country, and established a marble yard in Yellow Springs, which was later moved to Xenia, Ohio.

SUSANNA WAY DODDS had adopted the Bloomer costume and on graduation in 1866 was not allowed to appear on the platform with the members of the class, owing to a resolution by the Board of Trustees forbidding it. She was so incensed that she refused to accept her diploma which the president tried to hand down to her and it was not until 1884 that she finally agreed to receive the diploma for the A.B. degree from President D. A. Long on the platform from which eighteen years before she had been excluded. She also received her A.M. degree from Dr. Long.

After leaving Antioch Mr. and Mrs. Dodds entered the Hygeio-Therapeutic College established by Dr. Thrall in New York from which they both graduated. In 1867 she and her husband's sister, Dr. Mary Dodds, established a sanitarium in St. Louis.

In 1887 Dr. Susanna Dodds was made the Dean of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. She wrote a number of books, "Health in the Household," "Race Culture Through Mother and Child," also "Drugless Medicine," finished shortly before she died, which advocates the advantages of water and simple diet as a cure for many diseases.

Dr. Dodds contributed largely to the Horace Mann monument erected on the campus in 1884.

She died at Long Beach, California, January 30, 1911.

MARIE DRENNAN

MARIE DRENNAN, assistant professor of English at Ohio Wesleyan University, was born at Swanton, O., took her A.B. at Ohio Wesleyan, her M.A. at Ohio State University and attended the Yale Drama School. She is an artist and writer as well as teacher. Her extensive authorship includes a Japanese pageant, "Anger of the Sun," several one-act plays and poems in important magazines and collections.

DOROTHY SHIELDS DUERR

DOROTHY SHIELDS DUERR, head of the English department, Western College, was born at New Martinsville, W. Va., the daughter of William and Minnie Duerr. She took her A.B. at Western College, her M.A. at Yale University and went abroad for special study at the University of London and at Oxford University.

Miss Duerr formerly taught at Washington Seminary, Washington, Pa., and is regarded as qualified for her educational service.

AILEEN DUNHAM

AILEEN DUNHAM, who since 1930 has held a professorship in Wooster College, is a daughter of Samuel S. and Frances (Walker) Dunham, both of whom were born in Missouri but in 1910 removed to Alberta, Canada, where the mother passed away in 1922. The father is a lawyer by profession and for some years has been in the civil service in Canada, but is now planning to retire from active life. A brother of Miss Dunham won a Rhodes scholarship and was graduated in 1926. He is now a practicing attorney of Winnepeg, Canada.

Miss Dunham attended the grade schools of Macon, Missouri, and pursued her high school studies in Canada, where she was graduated in 1916. In the fall of that year she entered the University of Alberta and after a four-year's course there was graduated in 1920. She held the Mackenzie fellowship in political science at Toronto in 1921 and later she attended the University of London and worked in the Institute of Historical Research. During her stay there she also wrote a book "Political Unrest in Upper Canada," which she published in 1927.

Miss Dunham returned from London in 1924 and came to Wooster College, of Wooster, Ohio, as an instructor and in 1930 was advanced to a professorship. She lectures on questions of international relations and also gives instruction to classes in the college.

Greatly enjoying travel, Miss Dunham has made three trips to Europe in the last few years and devoted the summer of 1927 to the study of art in Italy. In the summer of 1937 she spent two months in cruising in Meditteranean waters. She likes pedestrian trips and has walked over a considerable part of England, seeing sights and gaining experiences that cannot be acquired in any other way. She has also traveled in the wilds of the United States and loves sports, particularly hunting and fishing.

ELIZABETH DYER

Following in the footsteps of her distinguished father, the late Frank B. Dyer, ELIZABETH DYER has already come to occupy a unique place in the public education system of Cincinnati.

She is now director of the School of Household Administration of the University of Cincinnati, the curriculum of which is still a comparatively new development of the modern university.

Miss Dyer received her preliminary education in Cincinnati, where her father was formerly superintendent of schools. Later he was superintendent of Boston public schools and then returned to Cincinnati for continued and voluntary service as member of the Board of Education.

The public school system of Cincinnati owes much, it is generally believed, to the fine leadership of Dr. Dyer at a period when it was being freed from political control and permitted to expand and move forward.

In her direction of the household administration school of Cincinnati University, Miss Dyer is said to have displayed the same type of understanding, of judgment and the same grasp of fundamental needs.

She received her A.B. at Vassar and then was graduated from the Prince School for Store Service and from Simmons College. Despite the extent of her professional duties and responsibilities, Miss Dyer has devoted unstinted time and energy to civic and welfare activities. She has been among workers of the Woman's City Club, the League of Women Voters, the Adult Education Council of Metropolitan Cincinnati, the Home Economics Association and other groups. She is author of numerous articles in professional journals and of special publications, among them "Textile Fabrics" and "Shoe Manual."

KATHERINE EASLEY

KATHERINE EASLEY, dean of women and associate professor of English Literature at the University of Toledo, was born at New Albany, Ind., the daughter of Dr. E. P. and Virginia Easley. She took her A.B. and M.A.

at Indiana University, and did graduate work at Columbia University. She was previously a faculty member of Indiana University. Miss Easley is president of the Ohio branch of the National Association of Deans of Women and is active in the League of Women Voters and in the Y. W. C. A.

JUSTINA MARGARETTA EICH

JUSTINA MARGARETTA EICH, dean of women of the Capital University, Columbus, was born at Tyrell, O., took her B.A. at Mount Holyoke College, her M.A. at Middlebury College and was previously a teacher at Rayon School, Youngstown. She is a member of the advisory boards of the Camp Fire Girls, of the Y. W. C. A. and of the Foreign Policy Association and is active in professional organizations. Her home is at 1811 Eastabrook Ave., N. W., Warren, O.

Miss Eich made her ninth trip across the Atlantic Ocean the summer of 1938. This trip happened to have as its destination Czechoslovakia as result of which the much traveled dean of women is still hard put to meet the requests for talks on her observations in the much partitioned country.

MARY H. ELLIS

Since 1926 MARY H. ELLIS has been a resident of Cleveland, and in 1927 she entered educational circles here as lecturer on history in Cleveland College. She had previously taught for a number of years in Texas—her native state, for she was born in Cleburne, Texas, December 3, 1878, a daughter of William Felix and Susan (Allen) Heard, the former born in Thomas County, Louisiana, August 20, 1836, and the latter in Polk County, Tennessee, on the 23rd of May, 1856. The father was of English and Scotch-Irish descent, while the mother was of English lineage.

Mrs. Ellis was reared in the Lone Star state, pursuing her early education in the public and private schools of Cleburne and in a boarding school of Dallas, Texas. She next attended the University of Texas, where she won her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1899, while in 1926 the University conferred upon her the Master of Arts degree. She was also auditor at the University of Berlin in 1905-6. Having resided at Cleburne until 1895, she then spent the period from 1895 to 1926 in Austin, where in 1899 she became teacher of English in the University of Texas, so continuing until 1901. On the 30th of July, of that year, she was married in Cleburne to A. Caswell Ellis. She resumed her teaching activities in 1914 when she became lecturer on sociology in White's School of Austin, so continuing for the scholastic year. From 1920 to 1926 she was teacher of history and sociology in the Austin, Texas High School and then came to Cleveland where she has since made her home. In 1927 she became identified with Cleveland College as lecturer on history and since 1932 she has been acting dean of women of the college.

While Mrs. Ellis has strong Democratic tendencies in exercising her right of franchise, she does not feel bound by party ties but votes according to the dictates of her judgment as to the fitness of candidates and the importance of issues. She has long been interested in suffrage work and was treasurer of the Texas League of Women Voters from 1918 to 1920, having previously been president of the Austin League of Women Voters in 1916-17. With her removal to Ohio she transferred her membership to the Cleveland League of Women Voters and the breadth and importance of her interests are further shown in her connection with the Consumers League, the Women's City Club, in which she was a board member from 1930 until 1932, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Folk Dance Society, the Foreign Affairs Council and the Northeastern Ohio Vocational Guidance Association. The questions which affect individual character building and the public welfare are those upon which her activities center.

GRACE MAXWELL FERNALD

DR. GRACE MAXWELL FERNALD, associate professor of psychology at the University of California at Los Angeles, was born at Clyde, O., the daughter of James Champlin Fernald, clergyman, author and editor of great distinction and Nettie Barker Fernald, a woman deeply interested in civic and educational progress.

On the maternal side the family is connected with the pioneer life of Ohio in at least three directions—through the Barkers, the Danas and the Devols. Grace Fernald's great great grandfather, Col. Joseph Barker, came to Marietta in its second year and contributed in many ways to the life of the growing settlement, especially through his skill as architect and builder. His wife, ELIZABETH DANA, represented another pioneer family, which came from New England at about the same time. Their children contributed in various ways to the development of the state. Their daughter, Frances (Barker) Gage—known as "Aunt Fanny" Gage—was an important early feminist, temperance worker and writer. She was not in the direct line but seems to have had a very positive influence on members of the entire family connection, especially with reference to their attitudes toward the education and "rights" of women. It is significant that Charles L. Barker, nephew of "Aunt Fanny" Gage and grandfather of Grace Fernald, sent his four daughters, as well as his son, to college—an unusual thing for that day. Another great grandfather, Jonathan Devol, was one of the first 48 settlers of the Northwest territory at Marietta in 1788. He was a ship-carpenter and builder.

Grace Fernald, whose sister is Dr. Mabel Fernald, director of the Psychological Laboratory of Cincinnati Public Schools, attended elementary and high school at Garretsville, O., Plainfield, N. J. and Staten Island, N. Y., received her B.A. at Mt. Holyoke College in 1903, her M.A. in 1905, and her Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1910. Like her highly endowed

sister, she belongs to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi and is widely known as a specialist in clinical and educational psychology.

She became assistant in psychology and education at Bryn Mawr in 1907, was made acting head of the department of psychology of Lake Erie College in 1908, assistant director of Chicago Psychopathic Institute in 1909, assistant professor of psychology of the University of California in 1918 and associate professor, her present position, in 1920.

ESTHER ALLEN GAW

MRS. ESTHER ALLEN GAW, dean of women of Ohio State University, was graduated from Mather College, Western Reserve University and took her Ph.D. at the University of Louisiana.

She is an ex-president of the Ohio Association of Deans of Women, an active member of the American Psychological Association and is author of many widely published articles dealing with psychological and personnel problems. She resides at 60 Jefferson Ave., Columbus.

FAITH LANMAN GORRELL

FAITH LANMAN GORRELL (Mrs. Edmund M. Gorrell), director of the School of Home Economics, Ohio State University, was born at New London, Conn., was graduated from Ohio State University and took her B.Sc. and M.A. at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Among Mrs. Gorrell's important responsibilities is that of chief of the department of Home Economics of the Ohio Agricultural Station at Wooster. She was previously director of Home Economics in the Columbus public schools. Her residence is at 1447 Fair Ave., Columbus.

HELEN LOUISE GRAY

HELEN LOUISE GRAY, associate professor of history and government at Lake Erie College, was born at Boone, La., the daughter of L. M. and Mary Gray. She took her B.S. at Coe College, her M.A. at the University of Chicago and attended Yale University. She was formerly professor of history at the Woman's College of Alabama, at Oxford College for Women and assistant professor at Miami University. Miss Gray is an active member of the American Association of University Women, the American Historical Association and other professional organizations.

SISTER MARY GONZAGA HAESSLY

SISTER MARY GONZAGA HAESSLY, dean of Ursuline College, Cleveland, O., has won high honors in the scholastic world and has devoted natural abilities commensurate with these intellectual attainments and professional skills to the service of her order with characteristic zeal. She was born at Summittville, O., the daughter of Charles and Catherine Haessly, given her

A. B. by the Catholic University of America and her M. A. by St. Louis University. After another period of post graduate study, St. Louis University conferred on Sister Mary Gonzaga the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in recognition of philological work of the first order.

For a time Sister Gonzaga was professor of classic languages at the Ursuline College. She is author of many religious articles published in The Classical Journal and is regarded as expert in teaching of the classics.

SADA ANNIS HARBARGER

SADA ANNIS HARBARGER, associate professor of English, Ohio State University, took her B. A. at Ohio State, her M. A. at the University of Illinois and did post graduate work at Columbia University.

Miss Harbarger was formerly registrar for recreation training courses under the Y. W. C. A. national board in New York City. She is prominent in several important educational organizations and is author of "English for Engineers" and numerous articles in professional journals.

MARY SCHOONOVER HICKERNELL

When the first class was graduated from the Northwestern Ohio Normal School (now Ohio Northern University), at Ada, Ohio, in 1874, one of the class members was the small, dynamic, nineteen year old MARY SCHOONOVER. She was one of fifteen children and had already taught school at the age of fifteen, before she left her home in Kenton to go away to college. She remained in school until she acquired a second degree in 1876 and immediately started on her long career as a teacher. She taught Latin and algebra in Ohio Northern University for 37 years, and at the age of sixty years she transferred her field of labor to the Ada High School where she taught Latin and mathematics for ten years until she retired in 1923.

With time for relaxation she began to write verse of simple and melodic beauty. One poem was entitled "Life Begins at Eighty".

Mary Schoonover married C. B. Hickernell in 1881 and found time to bear and rear five children four of whom, all musical, survive her. She died in February 1936 at the age of 82.

MARY HEWETT HILDRETH

MARY HEWETT HILDRETH, (Mrs. Walter A. Hildreth) dean of women of Lake Erie College, was born at Bridgewater, Mass., the daughter of Edward A. and Mary Hewett. She took her A. B. at Wellesley College and did graduate work at Berlin University, Germany. Mrs. Hildreth was previously on the faculty of a Montclair, N. J., High School. She is an active member of the Wellesley College Alumnae, the American Association of University Women, the National Association of Deans of Women and other professional organizations.

FRANCES JENKINS

FRANCES JENKINS, assistant professor of education at the University of Cincinnati, was born in Oswego, New York. She received her critic diploma at the New York State Normal School and her Bachelor of Science degree at the Teachers College of Columbia University. After finishing her college course she taught in the public schools of New York and New Jersey and then accepted a teaching position in the Illinois State Normal School, where she remained for four years. She afterward spent two years in the Baltimore Training schools and a year in Howard University of Washington, D. C., subsequent to which time she returned to Illinois and spent five years as teacher in the elementary grades of the Decatur schools.

In September, 1915, Miss Jenkins came to Ohio and has since been connected with the University of Cincinnati. She has also at different times taught in the summer schools of Columbia University and in the University of Washington and she is assistant editor of "Riverside Readers" and co-author of "Applied Arithmetic."

Rare understanding of the science of educational processes has enabled Miss Jenkins not only to teach but also to write authoritatively on topics related to her work. Among her books are "Reading in Primary Grades" and "Psychology of the Kindergarten Child." Her last work was "Language Development in Elementary Grades."

Miss Jenkins is connected with the leading societies for educational advancement, belonging to the Association of Children's Education, the Progress Education Association, the National Conference and Research Society and the National Council of Teachers of English. She is also a member of the Ohio Education Association, the Kappa Delta Pi, an honorary society and the Phi Beta. She has membership in the Cincinnati Peace League and is the first vice president of the Ohio branch of the National Woman's Club. Her name is on the membership roll of the Cincinnati Woman's Club and of the Presbyterian church, and her leisure hours are devoted to reading the best literature and to travel, both constituting favored forms of recreation for her.

MARY ZELENE JOHNSON

MARY ZELENE JOHNSON, head of the political science department of Wooster College and widely known as a speaker on political questions, is a daughter of John W. and Emma (Courtney) Johnson, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Carondelet, Missouri. They spent most of their lives in Missouri, the father engaging in lead and zinc mining in the southwestern part of the state. They had a family of five children, of whom Mary Zelene is the eldest, the others being Julian S., of Baxter Springs, Kansas; Andrew C., now deceased; Rachael, who is engaged in the insurance business in Kansas City, Missouri; and Ralph, who makes his home in Wooster, Ohio.

Miss Johnson attended the grade schools of Granby, Ohio, and completed the high school course there after which she entered the University of Chicago. She there became a Phi Beta Kappa and also won honors in political science. The Ph. D. degree was conferred upon her in 1931. Following her graduation there she taught in the schools of Missouri for a time and was also superintendent of schools at Hailey, Idaho until 1924, when she returned to the University of Chicago, did graduate work and won her Doctor's degree. She also studied for a year at the University of Berlin, covering 1925-6.

In the fall of the latter year Miss Johnson came to Wooster to accept a position in the department of political science of Wooster College and is now head of the department, while for the past two years she has been dean of the summer school. She is one of the few women of the entire country to head a political science department and is the only woman department head in Wooster College.

Miss Johnson does considerable public speaking on political questions, on which she has wide and accurate knowledge, having addressed many audiences in Ohio and Pennsylvania and in 1936 her name was on the speakers roster. She belongs to the American Political Science Association and the Foreign Policies Association and when in Berlin was connected with the German Government Fellowship. For seven years she has sponsored the International Club of Wooster College and for a year she had charge of the International relations division of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs. She belongs to the Thursday Club of Wooster and has membership in the Presbyterian church.

Miss Johnson has written a theory of Democracy, starting in 1848 and plans at some future time to publish this work. She is much interested in Wayne county politics and in 1937 was a candidate for council member in Wooster. Her life has been one of increasing activity and her sympathies and her support are always given to worthy progressive civic measures.

RUTH JOHNSTIN

RUTH JOHNSTIN, now on the faculty of Wellesley College, was born at London, Ohio, May 24, 1881. She was educated at London High School, took her B.A. at Pennsylvania College for Women, was a graduate scholar at Bryn Mawr College and was accorded her M. A. and Ph. D. by Ohio State University.

Her teaching experience began as professor of chemistry, Milwaukee-Downer College. Later she was specialist in food investigation of the U. S. States Relations Service, and is now professor of chemistry and chairman of the department of chemistry, Wellesley College.

Miss Johnstin is a member of the American Chemical society; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of Sigma Xi and of the American Association of University Women.

LEONORA CARRINGTON LANE

LEONORA CARRINGTON LANE, director of elementary teacher training at Wilberforce University, was born in Baltimore, Md., the daughter of George A. Carrington, of British Guinea, South America, and Estelle Johnson Carrington, of Baltimore, Md. She was educated in Baltimore, received her B. S. degree from Wilberforce University and her M. A. degree from Columbia University. She is at this writing a candidate for the Ph. D. degree at the University of Minnesota, working on research in child development.

Mrs. Lane established and taught the first kindergarten in Wilberforce Campus in 1914. She taught college classes in elementary education and child psychology and had charge of all remedial reading classes. She was the psychological examiner at Wilberforce and was recommended for the position of director of elementary teacher training by Anne O. H. Williamson, and now holds that position.

Leonora Lane is especially interested in the development of young children. This interest accounts for the program of Health Education which she worked out and for her significant contributions in the field of teaching Reading.

She is a member of the American Psychological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, American Association of Childhood Educators, and of the Society for Research in Child Development; also of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and of the National Association of College Women.

Her hobby is bird study. She is especially interested in feeding and caring for winter birds and participated in establishing a sanctuary for birds in Wilberforce Campus.

EVA SISSON MAGLOTT

A brilliant mind, a handsome face, a lovable personality, united to form the woman who was known to thousands of former students as "Mother Maglott".

Not only women but men, some of them at work on engineering projects in distant parts of the world felt a personal loss when "Mother" passed away.

EVA SISSON MAGLOTT was born in Arkansas and spent her girlhood in McArthur, Ohio. "Even in childhood her brain was a lamp", and at sixteen she entered National Normal University at Lebanon. In 1876 she first became associated with Ohio Northern University, receiving the A. B. degree in 1878. She then took special mathematical training at Butler College.

She married Frederick Maglott, one of the four owners of Ohio Normal University and a teacher of history and astronomy, in 1880. In 1884 she began

teaching higher mathematics in the College of Engineering. At this time she held degrees of A. M. and C. E.

In 1893 Mrs. Maglott and the University received bronze medals and blue ribbons for having the best display of mathematical figures, made by students, at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. All leading colleges had entered but her exhibit took first prize.

Although her family consisted of a husband and two sons, although her faculty co-workers in the Engineering college were all men, and her students in class for more than thirty years were all men, she never lost her feminine touch, and was always interested in the women students and their organizations on the campus.

She was the first president of the Y. W. C. A., was a charter member of the Current Events Club, a D. A. R., an honorary member of the Phi Chi sorority.

In the world of science and mathematics she was nationally recognized and was affiliated with American Mathematical Society, Mathematical and Engineering Society of America, Association for the Advancement of Science, American National Geographic Society, and was an invited member of the Royal Society of England, but she declined this honor.

When she died in 1916 at 58, she had probably influenced more lives than any other woman of the community.

MARY LOUISE MARK

MARY LOUISE MARK, professor of social administration, Ohio State University, was born in Scioto Co. She took her A. B. at Ohio State and her M. A. at Columbia University. Miss Mark was formerly on the staff of the Ohio State Board of Health and for a time was a faculty member of Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. Her reputation on Indian administration and its related problems has grown for the past 10 years and her articles on this and other phases of public service have been featured in national publications.

KATHERINE MEED

KATHERINE MEED, associate professor of modern languages at Akron University, is an Ohioan by adoption who has done unusual work in the educational field. She was born at New Orleans, received her A. B. at Newcomb College, her M. A. at Tulane University and did graduate work at the Paris Sorbonne. She is an excellent violinist and gives lectures on French literature that are as graphic as they are authoritative.

MARGARET D. MOATS

MARGARET D. MOATS, farmers institute speaker for Ohio State University, was born at Ayresville, O., the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Adams.

She took her A. B. at Defiance College and did graduate work at Ohio State University. She was formerly a teacher and lecturer and for a time did newspaper work. Mrs. Moats was previously state president of the Woman's Relief Corps, state director and county president of the W. C. T. U. and is active in a number of other organizations. Her home is at Sherwood, Ohio.

EVA F. MONTGOMERY

EVA F. MONTGOMERY, associate professor of foods and cookery, Miami University, was born at Middletown, Ill., the daughter of Dr. C. C. and Lucia Jane Montgomery. She took her B.S. at Lincoln College and her M.S. at Teachers College, Columbia University, was formerly professor of foods and nutrition at Elmira College, Ill., and instructor in foods at Iowa State College. She is an active member of the Southwestern Ohio Teachers Association, of the Oxford Women's Club and other professional and civic organizations and is author of magazine articles on subjects in her field.

LOTTIE ELLA MUNN

LOTTIE ELLA MUNN, professor and head of the department of chemistry, Lake Erie College, was born at North Eaton, O., the daughter of Edgar L. and Ella Munn. She took her A.B. at Baldwin-Wallace College and her M.A. and Ph.D. at the University of Illinois, from which she received a fellowship. Miss Munn was formerly instructor in chemistry at Baldwin-Wallace and assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois. She has written a number of important articles related to her special field of science for professional publications. Her home address is R. D. No. 1, Grafton, O.

FLORENCE M. NICHOLSON

FLORENCE M. NICHOLSON, dean of women at Ohio Wesleyan University, is the daughter of Thomas and Jane Nicholson. She took her A.B. at Dakota Wesleyan University, her M.A. at Columbia University, did graduate work at University of Chicago and at the University of Wisconsin, and took special courses at the Psychological Center, Paris.

Miss Nicholson was previously an English teacher at Mt. Union College, English teacher at the University of Wisconsin, dean of women at Coe College and at Syracuse University. She is active in numerous professional and civic organizations.

HELEN OLNEY

HELEN OLNEY, dean of women of Denison University, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., the daughter of George and Vena May Olney. She attended Washington Seminary, took her B.Sc. at Denison University and her M.A.

at Columbia University. She was formerly an executive of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Miss Olney is a member of the American Association of University Women, of the National Association of Deans of Women, of the National Education Association and other professional organizations.

CORA ISABELLA ORR

CORA ISABELLA ORR, dean of women and associate professor of education at Muskingum College, took her A.B. at Geneva College, her M.A. at Teachers College, Columbia University, and did graduate work at the University of California and the University of Colorado. She was previously principal of the preparatory department of Westminster College, Salt Lake City. Miss Orr is active in the American Association of University Women, in the American Association of Deans of Women, in the YWCA and other oustanding organizations.

MARY ISABEL PARK

MARY ISABEL PARK, professor of philosophy, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., was born at Monterey, Mexico, the daughter of Andrew and Mary Park. She took her A.B. at Mt. Holyoke, her M.A. at Yale University and attended the University of London, Eng., and the University of Perugia, Italy. Her previous service includes teaching on the staff of Northfield Seminary and Mary Brigham Institute, principalship of Worthington School, Berlin, Conn., and as dean of women at Heidelberg. She is a former president of the Tiffin Woman's Club, active in the YWCA and in the American Association of University Women. Miss Park resides at 297 E. Perry St., Tiffin.

JESSIE L. PAUL

JESSIE L. PAUL, professor of art at the University at Cincinnati, is a native of Philadelphia, where she attended the public schools, as she also did in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, completing a high school course. She was next a student in the Mechanics Institute School of Home Economics at Rochester, New York, this being followed by study in the Cincinnati Art Academy and later in the Thomas Training School of Detroit, Michigan. She further pursued her studies at Columbia University of York City and soon afterward she came to the University of Cincinnati to accept her present position. The department was then in its formative stage and she has done much to develop and strengthen the course and make it one of the important educational features of the institution. In this she has brought her high ideals into practical and tangible form and the art department is now a valuable asset of the University.

General progress along the line of her chosen life work has also been furthered by her efforts, which have been directed to the upbuilding of the

the Woman's Art Club and the Crafters College Art Association, in both of which she has membership. All art and cultural activities elicit her attention and she is particularly well known in musical circles, having taught music at an earlier period for several years.

Miss Paul has membership in the Methodist Church. She is a great lover of the out-of-doors and of college sports and she is keenly interested in political problems and issues, holding to liberal views however, rather than influenced by party domination.

ADAH PEIRCE

ADAH PEIRCE, dean of women of Hiram College, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., the daughter of Ira and May Peirce. She took her A.B. and her M.A. at the University of Chicago, and did graduate work at Harvard University and at the University of California. Miss Peirce is also assistant professor of sociology at Hiram College and was formerly associate dean of women and vocational counselor at Stephens College. Before becoming a faculty member Miss Peirce was employment manager for women with the Diamond Chain and Manufacturing Co.

MELROSE PITMAN

MELROSE PITMAN, of the faculty of the School of Applied Art, Cincinnati University, was born in Cincinnati the daughter of the late Ben Pitman and Adelaide Nourse Pitman, who was a twin sister of the famous artist, Elizabeth Nourse.

Artistic ability was inherent in both of Melrose Pitman's parents. Her mother was a talented sculptress and wood-carver and her father a many sided genius who was an outstanding citizen of Cincinnati. Ben Pitman excelled as a wood carver and was for years famous as a teacher of this art. He was the brother of Sir Isaac Pitman of England, with whom he shares credit for practical development and establishment of the system of shorthand writing.

Shortly after the Civil War, Ben Pitman was appointed an official reporter of the U. S. Government. As such he reported the famous trial of the "Lincoln conspirators," one of whom, Mrs. Mary Surratt, he declared shortly before his death to have been in his opinion as based on the testimony he took down, guiltless of the crime for which she was executed.

Melrose Pitman attended Cincinnati schools, then entered Wellesley College. After graduation she travelled abroad extensively, studying art in old world centers.

For several years Miss Pitman was a member of the faculty of Allegheny College. On her return to Cincinnati she was appointed teacher of the history of art at the School of Applied Art of Cincinnati, a position to which she has brought both ability and distinction.

MINNIE PRICE

MINNIE PRICE, State Home Demonstration Leader of the Ohio State University home extension service, was born at Kings Valley, Oregon, the daughter of Willard Lane and Serepta Price, took her B.S. and M.A. at Teachers College, Columbia University and was formerly supervisor of economics in the Salem, Oregon, public schools.

She is an active member of the American Home Economics Association and the American Country Life Association. Her residence is 306 W. Ninth St., Columbus, O.

HELEN REYNOLDS

HELEN REYNOLDS, associate professor of secretarial studies of Ohio University, was born at Athens, received her A.B. at Ohio University and her M.A. at the University of New York.

She is a former president of the department of business education of the National Education Association and former vice president of the National Council of Education.

CHARLOTTE RICE

CHARLOTTE RICE, assistant professor of psychology, Denison University, took her A.B. at Ohio Wesleyan and her Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University. Miss Rice did graduate work at the University of Minnesota before starting her teaching career. She has done important research work and is author of a number of articles on child development featured in psychological magazines.

REBECCA S. RICE

REBECCA S. RICE, born June 19, 1835, came with other members of her family in 1853 from Worcester, Massachusetts, to attend Antioch College under Horace Mann. Her father, Edward Rice, was a superintendent of construction during the building of Antioch College. Rebecca alternated teaching the village school, and "Little Antioch" with college work, graduating in 1860 with a class of twenty-eight, six of whom were "ladies." High school teaching in Xenia and Dayton, Ohio where she did most excellent work kept her engaged until 1866 when she was called to Antioch as a teacher in the preparatory department. In 1870 she was given leave of absence for a period of study abroad. On her return from Heidelberg in 1872 Miss Rice was appointed to the Anna Richmond chair of Mathematics and Astronomy which she filled most capably for four years. In 1876 she resigned to take charge of The Girls' Higher School, later known as the Girls' Collegiate School in Chicago. Associated with Miss Rice in this work was MISS MARY BEEDY, another Antiochian and classmate of 1860 who had traveled abroad and

given many lectures in England on American education. The school and woman suffrage grew in importance and popularity under the management of these two women assisted by a faculty numbering ten or twelve and maintained a high standard of scholarship. The school's students were prepared to secure admission to any college in the country. After thirty years of such service Miss Rice retired and returned to Yellow Springs, Ohio where she died May 4, 1911.

Miss Rice was the first woman to be elected a member of the Antioch Board of Trustees and served her Alma Mater with honor for ten years, 1888-98. At the end of this period she resigned and made a second trip to Europe where she made a special collection of books on art and mathematics. Miss Rice was a great lover of books and the greater part of her private library of over two thousand books was left to Antioch College Library.

The following is quoted from the Rebecca Rice bookplate: "Rebecca Rice had a prophet's soul, a reformer's fibre, the strength of a radical in the profound sense of that word. She did her own thinking, sought the advance line, and did picket work in the army of progress." Her enthusiasm was kindled with coals from the Horace Mann altar.

ALICE ROSEMOND

ALICE ROSEMOND, dean of women of Marietta College, took her A.B. and M.A. at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, studied at Centro de Estudios Historicos, Madrid, Spain and did graduate work at Ohio State University where she was accorded the Romance Language Scholarship. She was formerly a teacher of English at Tucson, Ariz., and at Barcelona Spain and taught Spanish at Denison University, Henderson-Brown College and Marietta College. Miss Rosemond has contributed important articles on educational subjects to various periodicals. Her home is at 312 Fourth St., Marietta, O.

VIRGINIA S. SANDERSON

VIRGINIA S. SANDERSON, associate professor of speech and English at Ohio State University, was born in Columbus, took her A.B. at the University of California, her M.A. at the Teachers College of that university, where she was awarded a travelling fellowship. Miss Sanderson was formerly vice president of the National Association of Teachers of Speech. She is author of a book of verse, of short plays and of magazine fiction. Her home is at 100 W. Duncan St., Columbus.

CLARA EVE SCHIEBER

DR. CLARA EVE SCHIEBER, an educator of pronounced ability who, since 1933, has been geography teacher in the junior high school of Bucyrus, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, and is a daughter of John Schieber, Jr.,

and Elizabeth Jane (Uhl) Schieber, also natives of Crawford County. She completed her high school course at Bucyrus as a member of the class of 1904 and then spent two years as a student in Wittenberg College. In attendance at Ohio University she won her Bachelor of Science degree in education in 1916 and with a scholarship entered Clark University in 1917, there gaining her Master's degree in 1918, while in 1920 the Doctor's degree was conferred upon her.

After finishing her studies at Wittenberg, Dr. Schieber taught for a year in the Holmes-Liberty school, a country school east of Bucyrus, to which she drove five miles daily with a horse and buggy. She has since given her attention to teaching with the exception of the times which she has spent in college, furthering her own education, having been a teacher in the schools of New Washington and Sulphur Springs in Crawford County, then in the Crawford elementary school of Bucyrus and subsequently in the Central school of Bucyrus. For one year she taught at Kingfisher College, in Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and for seven years was connected with Oxford College for Women, now part of Miami University, as instructor of history. She also taught history for five years at Ohio Northern University, from 1928 until 1933, and then accepted the position of teacher of geography in the Bucyrus junior high school.

Dr. Schieber's writings show her to be a woman of broad scholarly attainments. Her thesis for her Master's degree was written on the subject, "The Russian Revolution, 1825, 1905, 1917," while her Doctor's degree thesis was "American Sentiment Toward Germany, 1870-1914." She wrote the history of the Samoan Islands for the American Commission to negotiate Peace, in 1919, and she was the German-English translator for the Journal of Modern History, published by the University of Chicago.

In 1937 Dr. Schieber was president of the Bucyrus City Teachers' Association and she was the organizer of the American Association of University Women, at Ada, Ohio. In 1933 she served on the committee of the Woman's National Exposition in Cincinnati. She is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, was president of the Woman's Missionary Society in 1937-8 and was secretary of the Ohio Synodical Woman's Missionary Society in 1938, all of which indicates that her interests center in the intellectual and moral progress of the community and state.

MAUDE FITZGERALD SHARP

MAUDE FITZGERALD SHARP, dean of women of Bowling Green, Ohio, State College, was born at Greenville, Ohio and received her A. B. cum laude and her M. A. at Syracuse University. In addition to many professional activities, she is an authority on Early American furniture.

MARIE LICHTY SHAVER

MARIE LICHTY SHAVER (Mrs. Winnett D. Shaver) of Ashland, Ohio is alumni secretary and director of publications of Ashland College where she was awarded her A. B. degree. She took her M. A. at the University of Wisconsin. She was formerly professor of romance languages at Ashland and editor for several years of "Woman's Outlook". Mrs. Shaver is co-donor with her brother of the John Lichty Scholarship at Ashland.

JOSEPHINE PRICE SIMRALL

JOSEPHINE PRICE SIMRALL, until the past year Dean of Women of the University of Cincinnati, was born in Covington, Ky., a member of one of the most distinguished families of that state.

Miss Simrall took her B. S. at Wellesley College and did post-graduate work at Columbia University and Johns Hopkins. Before her appointment as Dean of Women, Miss Simrall was Assistant Professor of Psychology at Sweet Briar College.

She is a member of the Wellesley Alumnal Association, of the National Association of Deans of Women, a former board member of the Cincinnati Woman's Club, an ex-president of the College Club and of the Woman's City Club and the author of magazine articles and clever verse.

VIVIAN BLANCHE SMALL

VIVIAN BLANCHE SMALL, whose natural abilities, fine training and administrative talent have qualified her for this important position, is president of Lake Erie College, at Painesville, Ohio.

Miss Small was born at Gardiner, Me., the daughter of Leander M. and Annie Small. She took her A. B. at Mt. Holyoke College, her M. A. at the University of Chicago and was honored with the degree of Litt. D. by Mt. Holyoke and with an honorary L. L. D. by Western Reserve University.

She began her educational career as a high school and preparatory school teacher, then became instructor and associate professor of Latin at Mt. Holyoke. She is active in the American Association of University Women and other professional organizations and is widely known in educational circles. Her home is at 348 Mentor Ave., Painesville.

HELEN MARY SMITH

HELEN MARY SMITH, a well known representative of the teaching profession in Cleveland since 1895 and dean of the Flora Stone Mather College since 1914, was born in Cleveland October 5, 1870, her parents being Pardon Brownell and Eliza Jane (Hovey) Smith. The father, who was born in Ovid, New York, August 15, 1833, was of Knickerbocker Dutch descent and the mother, who was born in Ohio, January 4, 1832, belonged to one of the oldest

American families, being a descendent of Roger Conant, founder of Salem, Massachusetts.

After attending the Cleveland public schools and graduating from the Central high school as a member of the class of 1889, Helen M. Smith enrolled as a student in the Flora Stone Mather College of the Western Reserve University and completed her course there in 1894. She has always lived in Cleveland and the year after leaving college she began teaching in the Central high school, where she continued from 1895 to 1914. She then took up her college work as dean of the Flora Stone Mather College with which she has been continuously connected for a quarter of a century, being recognized as one of the ablest educators of the city.

Miss Smith belongs to the National Association of Deans of Women, to the American Association of University Women and to the Women's City Club. She has membership in the Congregational church and her tendency in politics is toward Republican principles. She has made valuable contribution to educational activities in her native city and her efforts, while directed toward high ideals, are based upon thoroughly practical and resultant methods.

ZOE EMILY STOGDILL

ZOE EMILY STOGDILL (Mrs. Ralph H. Stogdill), consultant in psychology for women students at Ohio State University, took her B. A. cum laude at Ohio Wesleyan College and her M. A. and Ph. D. at Ohio State University. She is assistant professor in psychology at Ohio State as well as consultant in psychology, was previously a teacher in the public schools and before that girls work secretary of the Youngstown, Ohio, Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Stogdill is the author of a number of articles on psychology featured in professional journals. Her residence is 48 Virginia Ave., Columbus.

DORIS C. STOUT

DORIS C. STOUT is dean of women and associate professor in education of Ashland College. She was born at Pleasant Hill, Ohio, received her A. B. at Ashland and her M. A. at Ohio State University. For several years she taught in high school and was later librarian of Ashland College. Among her published writings is a practical and highly helpful "Evaluation of the Use of Books in a Modern Elementary School".

PHEBE TEMPERANCE SUTLIFF

PHEBE TEMPERANCE SUTLIFF, daughter of Levi and Phebe Lord Marvin Sutliff, is descended through both father and mother from early New England colonists. The founder of the New England Sutliff family was a Puritan and, by 1623 was a member of the new settlement of Plymouth, Massachusetts. His father had been groom of the bedchamber to King Charles

I. His uncle, Dean of Exeter, had been Royal Chaplain to both Queen Elizabeth and King James. He was one of the Englishmen forming themselves into the "Grand Council Established at Plymouth" that obtained from the King in 1620 a charter to the whole of New England—the North Virginia Colony. In 1610 he founded the King James College.

The colonial family was active in all colonial affairs—two members of the family having aided in the establishment of Harvard College. Two, at least, were killed in Indian wars. Samuel Sutliff as a mere lad served in the last years of the American Revolution. In 1804 he came with his family to Vernon Township in Trumbull County. His was the second white family to settle in that township. He was a man of character and influence. His wife, Ruth Granger Sutliff, was a cousin of Gideon Granger, a member of Jefferson's cabinet, and was of royal descent. She was said to be unusually talented. Her unusual memory is shown by the fact that she knew "Paradise Lost" by heart. She was a close Bible student and was familiar with those standard books of literature and history known to eager minds of her time. She saw that her five sons knew the Bible and good literature. Four of them became able lawyers and one of them, Milton, later became chief justice of the State Supreme Court. She was president of the Vernon Women's Anti-Slavery Society. The first wife of her son, Levi, Mary Plumb Sutliff, was the first secretary of the first Vernon Women's Anti-Slavery Society. She and another young woman once piloted fugitive slaves on their way to Canada. Her husband, Levi Sutliff, himself a very young man, helped organize the first national and the first Trumbull County Anti-Slavery Societies. Mary Plumb Sutliff died when only twenty-three years old.

Levi Sutliff's second wife was Phebe Lord Marvin. They both were born in Ohio. Phebe Marvin descended from Reynold Marvin, member of a substantial English family of Essex, England. In 1638 Reynold Marvin came to Hartford, Connecticut, to join a younger brother. He finally settled in Lyme, Connecticut. He seems to have left England largely for religious reasons. His wife's death in 1661 was attributed to witchcraft. Fortunately, the jury did not agree. Many quaint stories have been told about Captain Reynold Marvin, son of Lieutenant Reynold Marvin. They were conservative, solid, substantial people who did their share in developing pioneer communities. There were a surveyor, a member of the General Court, deacons, etc.

In 1821 Captain Joseph Marvin with his wife, Temperance Miller Marvin, and nine children came from Lyme, Connecticut and settled in Bazetta, six miles from Warren. Mrs. Marvin and the youngest two children rode in a carriage drawn by a horse. Behind the carriage was the typical covered wagon drawn by six oxen. The family was six weeks on the way. Joseph Marvin lived to be over one hundred and one years of age. On his one hundredth birthday his daughter, Mrs. Levi Sutliff, gave him a party which was attended by many early settlers of the Western Reserve. He received

PHEBE SUTLIFF

retired college president
Warren

the guests standing, though with a cane, and exchanged memories and jokes with those whom he had known. For this party a granddaughter, Louise Marvin Krusman, loaned a tablecloth that had come to her from a maternal ancestor who had used in in entertaining George Washington.

Phebe Marvin Sutliff sympathized with her husband's anti-slavery convictions and their home in Warren was a station on the "underground railroad." She was a pioneer in the W. C. T. U. movements, believed in woman suffrage and was enthusiastic when she was allowed to vote for two women on the Board of Education. She anticipated full suffrage for women, but did not live to see it. She had many stories of pioneer days and children were especially interested to hear how she and her brothers and sisters walked two miles through a forest to school accompanied by their faithful dog for protection, and to hear of her horseback ride to Warren when her mother had told her not to dismount and she chanced to see a bear cub while on her way; and to hear about the friendly Indians. The poet, Hart Crane, when a lad lived across the street from Mrs. Sutliff and many a visit he had with her on her front porch listening to her stories.

Her daughter and namesake, Phebe T. Sutliff, is a graduate of the Warren High School and of Vassar College, has her Master's degree from Cornell University and did graduate work also at the University of Zierich, Switzerland, and was for one semester a member of Von Holst's seminar at the University of Chicago. She is honorary alumna of Dana's Musical Institute and for a year she was an instructor at Hiram College. Later she became professor of history and economics at Rockford College and was president of the college for five years, 1896-1901. Alluding to her name at the college, the "Rockford Register Gazette" in its "Seventy Years of Progress" publication in 1904 after paying a tribute to her as a scholar and lecturer, said of her administration, "She bent all her energies toward raising the standard of scholarship and, as a result of her efforts, the whole tone of the institution changed for the better in this respect."

Resigning the presidency of the college for family reasons, Miss Sutliff returned to her home in Warren where she continues to reside in the home in which she was born. Her chief interest has continued to be the study of international affairs and occasional addresses on that subject before both women's and men's clubs. She has also a keen interest in the civic affairs of her community. She has been a trustee of the Anti-Tuberculosis and Volunteer Public Health Leagues. She organized and was first president of the Warren Branch of the "American Association of University Women." She organized and was first president of the "Warren Branch of the National Urban League." She served a number of years on the executive committee and as chairman of the plan committee of the Warren Community Fund organization. She is an associate member of the Y. W. C. A., a member of the Social Women's Club and a charter member and trustee of the Trumbull County Historical Society.

During the war, she with several volunteer teachers, organized a free evening school with classes in English, United States History and Civics for recently naturalized citizens and for the unnaturalized. After the war the school was taken over by the Board of Education and for a number of years was part of the local public school system. Miss Sutliff was also one of the "Liberty Loan" speakers during the war. When in 1920 the ballot was given to women, she though reared a republican, joined the democratic party. She organized and was first chairman of the Trumbull County Democratic Women's Committee. She also organized the Mahoning County Democratic Women's Committee. She was a member of the State's Democratic Women's Executive Committee and was later the second woman to act as Democratic Central Committeewoman from her district. Later she organized and was first president of the Democratic Women's Study Club. In 1924 she was the democratic nominee for Congress from her district, and though defeated in the republican landslide of that year, she is still the district's only woman to have received a nomination for Congress.

Miss Sutliff is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a life member of the National and State Historical Societies, a member of the Academy of Political Science, of the Academy of Political and Social Science, of the Foreign Policy Association and of the League of Nations Association of the United States.

She is the first woman president of the Warren Public Library Board of Trustees. The estate of her uncle, Judge Milton Sutliff, provided the site for the library building. She and her sister, LYDIA SUTLIFF BRAINARD, endowed a room in the library in memory of Mrs. Brainard's only son, Edward Sutliff Brainard. The room is for the special use of readers of high school age and older.

Mrs. Brainard is also active in civic work. She is a trustee of the Community Fund organization, has been trustee and deaconess in the First Baptist Church and is a trustee and vice president of the Y. W. C. A. She raised the money that freed the new building from debt and secured the first endowment for it. She is the widow of E. J. Brainard, a former official of the American Linseed Company.

ANNA TAPPAN

ANNA TAPPAN, dean of women and professor of mathematics of Western College, Oxford, Ohio, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, the daughter of Davis and Anna Tappan. She took her A. B. at Western College, her M. A. and Ph. D. at Cornell, also a graduate fellowship in mathematics at that university. Miss Tappan was formerly associate professor of mathematics at Iowa State College. She is a member of the American Mathematical Association, the National Association of Deans of Women, the American Association of University Women and other organizations.

ARAVILLE MEEK TAYLOR

ARAVILLE MEEK TAYLOR, professor and head of the department of biology, Lake Erie College, was born at Andes, N. Y., the daughter of James and Jane Taylor. She took her A. B. at Alleghany College, then took up graduate work at the University of Chicago, where she was awarded her B. S., M. S., and Ph. D. (magna cum laude). Miss Taylor began teaching biology in high school, then at Francis Shimer Junior College and later taught at Milwaukee Downer College, at Oregon State Agricultural College and at Newcomb College, Tulane University. She is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Genetics Association, the American Association of University Professors and of other important organizations, has done much research and has written leading articles for scientific papers.

MARY REBECCA THAYER

MARY REBECCA THAYER, professor of English at Wooster College, was born at Oakland, Maryland, the daughter of Frederick and Maggie Thayer. She took her A. B. at Cornell University, also her M. A. and Ph. D. and was awarded an English fellowship by Cornell. Miss Thayer is author of articles and monographs on the classics, also on English poets and literature.

BERTHA E. TITSWORTH

BERTHA E. TITSWORTH, head of the department of home economics, Ohio Wesleyan University, was born at Farina, Ill., the daughter of Benjamin and Genevra Titsworth. She received her teachers diploma at Pratt Institute, took her B. S. at Cornell University, her M. A. at Teachers College, Columbia University and did graduate work at the University of Chicago. Miss Titsworth taught formerly at Alfred University, Cornell University and at the University of New Hampshire. She is a branch president of the American Association of University Women and is a council member of the Ohio Home Economics Association. She lives at 138 N. Sandusky St., Delaware.

BLANCHE AVALINE VERDER

BLANCHE AVALINE VERDER, dean of women of Kent State College, was born at Rutland, Vt., the daughter of George Henry and Salome Verder. She took her B. S. at Middlebury College, attended Oxford University, England and was accorded her M. A. by Columbia University.

Miss Verder formerly taught English, civics and directed vocational guidance. She is an interested member of the National Association of Deans of Women, of the Ohio State Association of Deans of Women, of the D. A. R., the National Education Association and of other important organizations.

IRMA ELIZABETH VOIGHT

IRMA ELIZABETH VOIGHT has been dean of women of Ohio University since 1913. She was born at Quincy, Ill., and took her A. B. at the University of Illinois in 1910. In 1913 the degree of Ph. D. was conferred by the same university on this outstanding educator and college administrator. Until the past year she was president of the National Association of Deans of Women. Dean Voight is a past president of the Ohio Association of Deans of Women and a life member of the National Education Association. Among her published writings have been "The Life and Works of Mrs. Robinson", "Deans at Work" and articles in various periodicals.

LUCY JEANETTE WATT

LUCY JEANETTE WATT, associate professor of biology, Western College, was born at Oak Park, Ill., the daughter of Frederick and Theresa Watt. She took her A.B. at Western College, her M.A. at Syracuse University, attended Leland Stanford University, Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratories, Chicago University and Wisconsin University. Miss Watt was formerly an instructor at Woodhull High School, at Syracuse University and at Wells College. She is active in the American Association of University Professors, the American Association of University Women and other professional organizations.

AUDREY KENYON WILDER

Although she was born at Albion, Michigan, AUDREY KENYON WILDER, dean of women and assistant professor of English at Ohio Northern University, has been so identified with education and educational interests of Ohio that she may be regarded as an adopted daughter.

She was graduated in 1921. For the past 10 years she has been active in the American Association of University Women and in the National Association of Deans of Women.

EDITH ARMSTRONG WRAY

EDITH ARMSTRONG WRAY, associate professor of English at Ohio University, was previously on the faculty of Stanford University and instructor of English at the University of Wisconsin. She is international chairman of the Athens League of Women Voters, a member of the American Poetry Society and was delegate to the 1932 convention, held at Edinburgh, Scotland, of the International Federation of University Women.

ELLEN WRIGHT

The 1907 year book of Wilmington College was dedicated to ELLEN C. WRIGHT in the following words—

"If the history of Wilmington College can be compared to a book, Miss Wright is the binding; if to a tapestry, Miss Wright is the warp; if to a painting, Miss Wright is the background."

The admiration thus expressed was not confined, however, to this particular class at Wilmington. In fact, even after her retirement in 1920, from the college faculty, and right up to the time of her death, in 1937, the fairly general concensus of opinion seemed to be that Ellen Wright WAS Wilmington College, as nearly as one person could be.

She was born in Wilmington, the daughter of Joseph Wright, graduated from the college in 1875 and at once became a member of the staff. With the exception of a year of graduate study at Bryn Mawr, Ellen Wright devoted 45 years to service at her beloved college. She specialized in Latin and headed that department for many years. She was for a time librarian, secretary to the faculty. She sponsored literary clubs, worked with the YWCA. She was a charter member of the original "Douglas Society" which finally became the Dorian Society.

One of the labors of love which always fell to her lot was to tie the diplomas of the graduates with the college colors. Ellen Wright had chosen these colors—green and white.

On her retirement the College Board of Trustees conferred on Miss Wright the title of "Professor of Latin Emeritus." But even then Ellen did not really retire. She taught her favorite classics at home—and continued to be closely identified with the college. She was "Teacher Ellen Wright" to the last.

GRACE S. M. ZORBAUGH

GRACE S. M. ZORBAUGH, associate dean of women and associate professor of economics, Ohio State University, attended Western Reserve University, took her M.A. at Harvard University and her Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin. She was previously associate professor of economics of the University of Iowa and research specialist of the National League of Women Voters. Miss Zorbaugh is author of important articles in educational journals.

WOMEN IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

MARY ADELAIDE EASLEY

MARY ADELAIDE EASLEY, research physicist of the General Electric Company at Cleveland, O., was born at Denver, Col., received her A.B. from Colorado College and her M.A., also a fellowship, from Northwestern University. She was formerly instructor in physics at Northwestern and has done important writing in this field.

MRS. ALFRED FRIEDLANDER

MRS. ALFRED FRIEDLANDER, widely known for her social service, gives her full time as a laboratory technician at General Hospital.

Educated at Winchester and at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, where she was born, Jane Klee Friedlander has been active in Cincinnati since 1927.

She served the Woman's Symphony organization as vice president, 1936-1937, and was a member of the Needlework Guild Board, 1936-1938, and of the Council of Jewish Woman's Board, 1937-1939. She also worked for the Charter Committee.

She is the daughter of William B. Klee of Pittsburgh and Blanche Westheimer Klee. Her marriage to Alfred Friedlander took place in 1927 and she is the mother of two children, Nancy and William. The Friedlanders live at 2708 Johnstone Place, Cincinnati.

NORMA CATHERINE FURTOS

NORMA CATHERINE FURTOS was born at Cleveland, the daughter of August and Grace Elizabeth Furtos. She took her B.A. at Flora Stone Mather College, her M.A. at Western Reserve and her Ph.D. at Ohio State University. She is the author of many bulletins and monographs on microscopic curstacea and is also deeply interested in ornithology. Her home is at 2300 Delaware Ave., Cleveland Heights.

HELEN NORRIS MOORE

HELEN NORRIS MOORE (Mrs. E. Kenneth Moore) is instructor in bacteriology department of Chemical Engineering, University of Cincinnati, and the wife of a well known research chemist.

She was born in Cincinnati and took her M.A. degree at the University of Cincinnati in 1925. Mrs. Moore has a growing reputation in her field of science.

MARGARET MORSE NICE

MARGARET MORSE NICE (Mrs. Leonard R. Nice), ornithologist, of Columbus, was born at Amherst, Mass., and took her A.B. at Mt. Holyoke College, and her M.A. at Clark University.

She is vice president of the Columbus Audubon Society and an advisory councilor of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

Mrs. Nice has written numerous authoritative articles on birds and has translated many foreign books and monographs on this subject. She was a delegate to the Eighth International Ornithological Congress held at Oxford, England, and is vice-chairman of Section III of this important organization of scientists.

AMY FARLEY ROWLAND

AMY FARLEY ROWLAND, research worker and editor, of Cleveland, took her B.S. and her M.A. degrees at Mount Holyoke College and did graduate work at Columbia University. She is at present editor and associate in biophysical research of the Research Division of the Cleveland Hospital and was formerly American representative at the International Institute for Girls, in Spain.

Miss Rowland is a past president of the Cleveland branch of the Women's Protective Association, president of the Cleveland College Club, and a trustee of Mount Holyoke College. Among her highly important tasks in recent years has been the editing of fifteen scientific books, of which Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland, is the author.

ELSE LOUISE SCHULZE

ELSE LOUISE SCHULZE, librarian chemist, Proctor and Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O., took her A.B. and M.A. at the University of Cincinnati and two years later her Ph.D. Other honors accorded this brilliant young chemist by the University of Cincinnati included the Twitchell Fellowship in Chemistry, the Thoms Scholarship, and the Fleischmann Scholarship. Miss Schulze is a former president of the Cincinnati branch of the Special Librarians Association and is the author of articles on chemical subjects featured in professional journals. Her home is at 4008 Floral Ave., Norwood, O.

DOROTHY E. SHANK

DOROTHY E. SHANK, of Cleveland, research director, received her B.S. and M.A. from Teachers College, Columbia University and for a number of years was teacher at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., then at the New Jersey College for Women and later at Teachers College, Columbia University. She is at present in charge of the research department of the American Stove Company. Miss Shank is a former treasurer of the Ohio Home Economics Association, a member of the American Home Economics Association, and is author of articles on related subjects published in leading American magazines.

CHAPTER SIX

Women Crusade for Temperance

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WOMEN CRUSADE FOR TEMPERANCE

By VIOLA D. ROMANS,
President of Ohio W.C.T.U.

The Woman's Temperance Crusade of 1873 and 1874 was inspired by Dr. Dio Lewis of Boston, Massachusetts, at the time of his visit to Hillsboro, Ohio, in December of 1873. He came as a lyceum lecturer and was the guest of Mrs. E. J. Thompson, an influential woman, the daughter of a former Governor of Ohio, and the wife of Judge Thompson of Hillsboro. He greatly enthused the women, telling them how his own mother had prayed with and for the saloon keepers of his native town until many of them had given up their soul-destroying business, and then he appealed to the women present to do the same thing.

Almost fifty women arose in response and the following morning marched forth two by two from the Presbyterian Church, led by "Mother" Thompson, as we afterward learned to call her, singing "Give to the Winds Thy Fears."

God's hour struck for the beginning of the end of the legalized liquor traffic in our liberty loving republic.

One writer says, "The message of Dr. Lewis was a seed thought planted by the Holy Spirit, a message given by God by which the world was set aflame—with gospel temperance influence through women; and through that message, woman came to the fuller discovery of herself."

He not only greatly enthused the women of Hillsboro but also those of Washington Court House and other Ohio towns and they too were moved to concerted action against the saloon. It is said that Hillsboro was the "Cradle" and Washington Court House was the "Crown" of the Crusade.

The movement spread to twenty-three states. In fifty days this whirlwind of the Lord had swept the liquor traffic out of two hundred and fifty towns and villages.

On February 24th, 1873, pursuant to a call issued by Dr. Lewis, the first state convention of the woman's temperance movement assembled at Columbus, in the City Hall, and initiated the organization, out of which evolved a few months later the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A state bureau of information was created, and Mrs. H. C. McCabe of Delaware, Ohio, was elected president. Other officers were added and an executive committee was formed.

A call for a national convention of temperance women was issued, Cleveland was chosen as the convention city and November 18 and 19, 1874, as the time for holding it. The thought had sprung from the heart and brain of Mrs. Mattie McClelland Brown, then of Alliance, Ohio, while at Chautauqua, New York. Women of every state were requested to send one delegate from each congressional district.

A national organization was effected, a constitution was adopted and officers were elected; viz: President, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Frances E. Willard, Chicago; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary C. Johnson; Brooklyn, New York; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary C. Ingham, Cleveland.

The name adopted by the Ohio state organization became also the name of the National—and thus was evolved the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Following the vision of Frances E. Willard, the WORLD'S Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized, bringing together the women of many countries under one great banner. As a result, there are branches in fifty-four countries affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U.

The original Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cincinnati was organized in 1874 under the name of "The City League." At a meeting held Dec. 14, 1882, at the home of MRS. P. R. WARMAN, the name of the organization was changed to the Central W.C.T.U. of Cincinnati with Mrs. Warman as president; MRS. L. M. McKNIGHT, MRS. D. E. TAYLOR, MRS. M. E. MYGATT and MRS. E. S. COLEMAN, Vice-Presidents; MRS. L. M. McKENZIE, Corresponding Secretary; MRS. GEORGIA HILL, Recording Secretary and MISS ANNA B. MORGAN, Treasurer.

In 1884 the name was abbreviated to "Central W.C.T.U." and in 1891 the society was incorporated under that name, with the following names signed to the articles of incorporation—ANNA B. MORGAN, MARTHA J. SKINNER, LIDA C. ISGRIGG, ROSETTA MERCER, JEANETTE T. HART, LUCINDA S. PARKER, and AMELIA C. HAMMELL. Mrs. Martha J. Skinner was president. At this time we find the names of MRS. VIOLA D. ROMANS, now state president of Ohio W.C.T.U., MISS J. A. MARTHA LEBENS, MRS. HAMPTON, M.D., and BELLE LINKMEYER, M.D.

In 1906 there was an enrollment of 108 members. Sept. 26, 1906, Mrs. John Robertson was elected president and served until 1912. Mrs. Barton White came next as president and was followed by Mrs. Mary Reeves, a crusader of '73. In 1915 Mrs. Hattie McKinstry filled the office to be followed by Mrs. George Geis in 1917.

September, 1921, Mrs. Berta McKinney was chosen as the president and has been re-elected each year to date, 1939.

Crusaders who were members of Central were MRS. MARY REEVES, MRS. D. R. WHITE, MRS. EMMA BLACK WEAVER, MRS. S. KYLE

STEPHENS, MRS. C. C. SMITH, MISS GERTRUDE SMITH, MISS MARY RENNICK, MRS. E. S. SWORMSTADT, and (still living) MRS. ANGIE PUTERBAUGH.

The Women's Crusade is a unique and highly picturesque chapter in the history of Ohio. It is here outlined as such. But to misinterpret this story of the women's temperance crusade as in any way representative of or related to the viewpoint of this history on a problem as complex as it is controversial, would be to misunderstand both purpose and purport of the chapter.

Advocacy of the moral principle of temperance needs no apology.

The evils of intemperance are too conspicuous today to require any elaboration of this fact.

But the picture has changed, undoubtedly, from that which caused the women of yesterday—women of all classes, the women of privilege and culture and the women lacking virtually all opportunity—to enlist in the Women's Crusade.

Drunkenness, confined at that time almost entirely to men, was none the less a habit so general that it threatened the very existence of the home, especially in communities not far removed from the privations and hardships of early settlement.

Men sought, apparently, to escape through excessive drinking from the toil and burdens of pioneer life. This vice was accompanied by another habit which must have been, to women, scarcely less endurable.

It is still the custom to resent, more or less, the criticism so frankly made by Charles Dickens and Frances Trollope of American manners. They took cognizance, and in no weazle words, of the crude procedure whereby was in those days obtained the solace of tobacco. The American habit of utterly unrestrained expectoration utterly disgusted these famous English Writers and they did not hesitate to say so—why should they?

Without question, here was another heavy trial to which the woman of yesterday was subjected. Doubtless it had part in her righteous rebellion against the drunkeness with which it was so often allied. Utter irritation added to deep anxiety, topped off with religious fervor—no, it is not hard to understand the Women's Crusade.

It was, when it began, a religious, economic and social movement and, as such, for a time quite successful.

But presently it took on new motivation. More and more, it became a political movement. What had been "temperance" grew into the "Temperance Party," then into the "Anti Saloon Party" and finally into a great drive for prohibition to which strong moral and financial support was given by millions of intelligent men and women unable, however, to visualize the quaint reaction of human nature when exposed to fairly safe opportunity of flaunting the forces of the law.

Outstanding women of Ohio agitated, toward the last, as earnestly and as energetically to end the iniquitiously inefficient prohibition period as had the women who crusaded for temperance.

Among Ohio leaders who worked zealously for prohibition repeal were BETTY FLEISCHMANN HOLMES (Mrs. Christian R. Holmes), born and reared in Cincinnati; MRS. GEORGE HOADLY and MRS. EDWARD PARSONS, also of that city.

PHOEBE ALLEN

PHOEBE ALLEN of Cincinnati, crusader, religious and social worker, was born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, of a lineage of ministers and exhorters and was reared by a maternal grandmother who was an evangelist and a slave, going from one plantation to another, doing missionary work, spreading the gospel among the slaves and their owners. Phoebe, then a very young girl, felt the urge to serve in the same capacity, and presently began to assist her cousin, a minister, in his evangelistic services, held in the hills of Kentucky. Later she would hold services alone. Rough mountaineers would drive for miles to the woods, where these meetings were held, to hear the exhortations of "that woman of God." She continued in this work after her marriage and establishment of her home at Covington, Kentucky.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Allen moved to Cincinnati, and realizing the need of work among the underprivileged and lawless who frequented the bottom lands and especially the river front, she spent all of the time she could spare from earning her livelihood in trying to redeem the lives of those people.

She was able to organize a Sunday School for the benefit of neglected children right in the heart of the slums and with the aid of the toughest youths of the neighborhood, whom she converted into colleagues, her extensive Sabbath School developed.

The little Sunday School grew until, by its influence, a mission was born.

Phoebe accompanied the Cincinnati crusaders on their mission of praying in the streets and saloons against the liquor evil.

She was a leading representative of her race in the Women's Christian Temperance Union organized in Cincinnati and afterwards became affiliated with the Ohio State W.C.T.U. Phoebe Allen organized and conducted the children's clubs, known as "The Boys Temperance Union" over the state. She was the first and only superintendent of the State Juvenile Court Department of the work among both white and colored women. She held this position for several years, until the merging of several departments.

She was chairman of the Board of Superintendents. Mrs. Allen was made the Superintendent of work among colored people, but because of her

declining health, she served only one year. She was also an associate member of the National Department of Work among colored people.

Because of her loyalty and faithful services, Mrs. Allen was made a life member of the Ohio Women's Temperance Union in 1912 and later her name was placed on the Book of Remembrance at Rest Cottage, the National W.C.T.U. Headquarters at Evanston, Illinois. This honor was conferred by the Ohio State Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Allen had the assistance of others, who took charge of the mission work. This work continued for a number of years and out of this small beginning developed a church which is, at present, the New Unity Baptist Church on East Sixth Street, Cincinnati.

Later her work spread out into larger areas until she established classes and clubs among children, all over the city, and in this fashion was begun a social service said to be unparalleled in its effectiveness and importance. Two ministers deeply interested in the Juvenile Court, Hamilton County, then in its infancy, urged Mrs. Allen to enlist as a volunteer staff worker in order to help the colored children of the community. Phoebe Allen was, at first, reluctant. But she "prayed over the matter" and presently assented.

This work was fascinating but very hard. Mrs. Allen, fearless where the welfare of a human being was concerned, would go unaccompanied into dives and hovels to rescue a child. Police said that she could enter places where they feared to go alone.

Mrs. Allen served the Court for four years without compensation, the first woman worker in the Hamilton County Juvenile Court. Later another woman was appointed to handle the white children.

When the State required that probation officers take Civil Service examinations, Phoebe qualified and was one of the first to receive official appointment. She served faithfully and long, working under adverse conditions, handling thousands of boys and girls, often working far into the night, covering the county, answering any call, serving to the best of her ability.

She was the first colored social worker, not only of Hamilton County but of the entire country. She strove to meet the needs of the entire social field of work among the colored people in Hamilton County, not only within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court but for other agencies as well.

Phoebe Allen organized the "Big Sisters" who assisted with delinquent girls. She aroused interest among the women over the State in her talks on the Juvenile Court. She was instrumental in bringing many erring parents to realize their responsibilities toward their children and adjusted many cases without prosecution.

Mrs. Allen was both feared and respected by the rough element of people, who admired her courage. Prostitutes fled when she approached, but when brought in to her presence, they poured out their life's stories and oftimes reformed their lives under her instructions.

She was also loved and respected by the City Officials, the Court and County Attaches, because she was true and earnest in her dealings with her fellow-man. Many men and women will attest to the efforts she made in reclaiming their lives, when they erred in their youth.

Mrs. Allen spent twelve consecutive years as a probation officer of the Juvenile Court. Even after resigning her post, because of ill health, she served when she was able, because of her intensive interest in the children. Besides her work for the court, she assisted in many other fields of welfare and civic service, notably in the cause of temperance, in which special chapter her contribution is duly listed.

But nobody who knew Phoebe Allen would pretend to evaluate adequately her many sided contributions. When she died in 1926, the finest tribute paid was in reality the shortest: "She gave fifty years of her life to humanity."

MATTIE McCLELLAN BROWN

MATTIE McCLELLAN BROWN (Mrs. W. K. Brown), Cincinnati lecturer, educator, reformer, was born in 1838 at Baltimore, Maryland, and was granted unusual literary degrees from Pennsylvania colleges in 1882 and 1883—Ph.D. and LL.D. She was the second woman of the United States honored with the latter title.

By the earnest solicitation of a committee at Greensburg, Pa., she was introduced to the public as a lecturer on national topics in Music Hall, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1864.

Identified with the order of Good Templars, her work for temperance was unique. She was the only woman on the public platform in Ohio. She was the chief of the order for two terms and served on the executive board for seventeen years, during which time she lectured in the principal cities of nineteen states. Her official duties, correspondence, decisions, plans of work and bureau of propagation were methodical, masterly, far-reaching. Everywhere by her presence, her speeches, her conversations and her pen she upheld woman's equal position in professional and business life, against the strongest opposition.

In the spring of 1869 Mrs. Brown agreed to go into the organization of the Prohibition Party movement on condition that it should stand for woman's full suffrage. She cooperated in every way, speaking, writing, presiding, serving as secretary at great conventions, calling and managing great conventions, in everything promoting that party until 1896 at Pittsburgh, when the Prohibitionists adopted the single plank, and Mrs. Brown stepped out of the organization.

Long identified with collegiate educational work in Cincinnati, and vice president of the former Cincinnati Wesleyan College, of which her husband, Dr. W. Kennedy Brown, was head, her stimulating influence was felt by thousands whom she inspired to think for themselves.

In 1873 Mrs. Brown represented the Good Templars of Ohio at their London convention. While in England she lectured in many of the cities of the provinces. The Glasgow, Liverpool, Edinburgh and London papers spoke of her in flattering terms. Later she was a delegate from the Prohibition Party to the international convention at Berne, Switzerland, where her speech was widely published.

Mrs. Brown was the daughter of David and Jane McClellan, who moved from Baltimore to Ohio in 1840. She was married to the Rev. W. Kennedy Brown, widely known minister and educator in 1858. To this union were born three sons, Orson Graff Brown, Richard McClellan Brown, Klem Thaw Brown, and three daughters, Wessie Brown Robertson, Charme Brown Shippen, and Marie Brown Shanks.

She is said to have organized the first women's state temperance association (at Columbus, O., in 1874) and to have really inaugurated the National W.C.T.U. at Chautauqua, N. Y., in November of the same year.

Mrs. Brown was also originator of school mothers clubs and started the fresh air movement in Cincinnati in 1888. Her death, in 1919, ended a record of service and of achievement rarely equalled by any woman, of any day or age.

ANTOINETTE CLEVENGER

ANTOINETTE CLEVENGER (Mrs. A. Edgar Clevenger), of Wilmington, Ohio, was the daughter of Judge Robert and Caroline Haworth Harlan, both of pioneer families.

As far as can be discovered, Antoinette was the first girl from Clinton County to go to Vassar College where she graduated in 1878.

Her daughter, Mrs. Russell Mumford, now of Glendale, Calif., also graduated from Vassar and her grand-daughter, Julia Mumford, entered as a freshman this year.

She was state corresponding secretary of W.C.T.U. for 11 years. By virtue of office, edited Ohio Messenger, the official magazine of Ohio W.C.T.U. Was a personal friend of Frances Willard, head of the temperance movement and Susan B. Anthony, woman suffrage leader.

Temperance and suffrage, the two vital movements of the time, were main interests with which Antoinette combined church activities.

Born a Quaker she joined the M. E. Church at 14. Antoinette Harlan was married to Edgar Clevenger in 1879 and lived in Cleveland from 1904 to 1924 when her husband retired from law practice and they returned to Wilmington. While in Cleveland, Mrs. Clevenger was county superintendent of scientific temperance instruction of Cuyahoga County. She was active in M. E. Church and president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society there.

Antoinette helped her father, Judge Harlan of Wilmington collect data for a history of Clinton County. From this research and from Judge Harlan's

copious and scholarly notes, the history was compiled and published August 11, 1882.

CAROLINE HAWORTH HARLAN

Antoinette's mother was CAROLINE HAWORTH HARLAN, born at Wilmington, November 2, 1826, died April 16, 1896. She was the daughter of George D. and Edith Hadley Haworth. Her father served Clinton County as treasurer for 25 years. She married Judge Robert Barclay Harlan, March 10, 1848, birthright member of the Society of Friends.

Caroline went to Westtown Friends School near Philadelphia, which many of the younger generation now attend, about 1840. This was when the journey there was by oxteam and horse.

After her marriage to Judge Robert Harlan in 1848, she assisted in historical work—looked up data for a history of Society of Friends; a history of early Ohio, and a history of Harlan and Haworth families.

Mrs. Harlan was deeply interested in the abolition of slavery.

Wilmington was part of the underground railway—a station was planted on what is now Snow Hill Country Club golf course. Caroline Harlan was also a worker for woman's suffrage—named her oldest daughter for Lucy Stone, whom she greatly admired.

She was one of the women who started the "Crusade" for temperance in Hillsboro. The national program of W. C. T. U. came from this.

Mrs. Harlan was a charter member of Wilmington W. C. T. U. and a life member of the American Peace Society.

During the Civil War, Mrs. Harlan housed over 20 men in her unfinished new residence when they came to join her husband's company.

A delicate little woman who never weighed over 100 pounds, Mrs. Harlan was outstanding among women of her time. She read fine literature. She entertained in her home important visitors to Wilmington; ministers, lecturers, men and women in public affairs.

Her husband, Judge Harlan, was known as the ablest counselor in Clinton County during his career (born 1808, died 1877).

They worked together for rehabilitation of freed negroes; for civic and social progress of their own community and implanted their zeal for human betterment firmly in the hearts of their children.

MARY CATHERINE HOPLEY

MARY CATHERINE HOPLEY, a daughter of John E. and Georgiana (Rochester) Hopley played an important part in sustaining public interest in Willard Hall in the Woman's Temple in Chicago.

She went to Chicago just before the turn of the century and came back to Bucyrus to the family homestead in 1917. In Chicago she was employed

by the McClurg Publishing House and by other similar concerns who excused her from her duties whenever she felt her services were needed at Willard Hall. She printed, without remuneration, a leaflet called "The Open Door," which was distributed from Willard Hall for some years. This leaflet brought in many cash contributions for the Hall.

Before going to Chicago in 1899, Mary Catherine taught school in various places over the state, including Plain City, Middlepoint, Salina, Paulding, Defiance, Nelsonville and Delphos.

She taught painting as well and painted chinaware for prominent Bucyrus families. It was, in fact, her search for a certain type of china to paint as a dinner set that took her to Chicago—where she stayed for 17 years.

MRS. JOHN HOPLEY

MRS. JOHN HOPLEY (Georgiana Rochester), born in 1826, took an important part in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Crusade extending throughout Ohio. She was the wife of the late John Hopley, for a time superintendent of schools of Bucyrus and later editor of the Bucyrus Evening Journal, and was the mother of ten children, a number of them widely known as journalists.

These included Georgia Hopley, Harriet Hopley, Catherine Hopley, James R. Hopley, now head of the Hopley Printing Company and Frank L .Hopley, now an attorney. To the time of her death, Mrs. Hopley was an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, in temperance and in other important movements of her day.

MINNIE JAMISON

MINNIE JAMISON, of Columbus, a White Ribboner for forty years, became affiliated with the temperance cause when a very young woman and soon, because of her alertness and her studious application to the work, she became the State superintendent of the work for Colored people. She held this position until she became affiliated with the state board of health and later resumed the state superintendency and is at the present time working in this capacity.

A life member of the Ohio Women's Christian Temperance Union, Minnie Jamison has given invaluable service in supervising the work in her responsible field.

She was formerly an associate in the national department of work among colored people.

She has also for many years been a religious worker in her church and community. She has held several offices in St. Paul Methodist Church of Columbus and has served for years on the Woman's Mite Missionary Society. Mrs. Jamison has been ordained as an evangelist and was recently consecrated a deaconess.

BERTHA McWHORTER McKINNEY

BERTHA McWHORTER McKINNEY (Mrs. T. H. McKinney) was born in 1873, on a farm in the foothills of the Allegheny mountains. Before settling in Cincinnati she had been field secretary of the West Virginia Christian Endeavor Union. She founded the "West Virginia Christian Endeavor Bulletin" and was its editor for seven years. She served as president of the largest Sunday School district of the State Association for four years, bi-county president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a local president for seven years.

Coming to Cincinnati in 1920, Bertha McKinney was soon active in church and civic work. She joined the Central W. C. T. U. in 1920 and became its president in 1921, to which office she has been re-elected every year. In these years she had done a unique work for civic righteousness, the influence of which has spread beyond her own city and state by radio, talks and writings. In 1924 she started the fight to enforce the anti-screen law in the city and had to appeal to Governor A. Vic Donahey, who soon had city officials "on their toes" after which she led a band of women down the street singing "Onward Christian Soldiers". She started the protest against Bathing Beauty Contests, which later the Chamber of Commerce okayed. Also the building of a race track at Coney Island. She brought into the open the horrors of the Marijuana cigarette which resulted in the organizing of the Hamilton County Anti-Narcotic League of which she is a charter member.

She has been a member of the state Prohibition Party Committee for years and in 1934 was nominated for Congresswoman-at-large by that party. She was a delegate to the National Prohibition Convention, at Niagara Falls, in 1937.

In 1935 Mrs. McKinney was included in the "Biographical Quarterly" published in London, England, which carried sketches of outstanding men and women of the British Empire and America. In 1938 she was named by Congressman John McSweeney, as a member of the commission arranging for the 125th anniversary of Com. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

Other offices Mrs. McKinney has filled are—Chairman of the Law Enforcement Department of the S. W. district of Ohio Federation of Woman's Clubs; Secretary of the Woman's Exposition of Greater Cincinnati in 1937; County Chairman of the Anti-Cigarette League; Secretary of the Kentucky MacDowell Club; Member of the National Social Hygiene Society; Secretary of the Woman's Guild of Emanuel Center; Spiritual Life Leader of the Ohio Conference of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

In 1897 Bertha McWhorter married Theodore H. McKinney, former judge of the Justice's Court in W. Va. Their daughter is Marguerite McKinney, a musician active in the Three Arts Club and music and poetry society of Cincinnati. Mrs. McKinney is the author of a number of essays and poems.

VIOLA D. ROMANS

VIOLA D. ROMANS, president of the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Columbus, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, of Quaker parentage.

She attended Muskingum College and Olney College. She later became a member of the Muskingum College faculty, occupying the position of professor of public speaking and oratory for several years, and received her honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from that college.

She also taught in the former Wesleyan College for Women in Cincinnati. It was while teaching there that she first came in contact with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, joined the Central Union and has been active in the state ever since.

Mrs. Romans has been actively engaged in public lecture work with lyceum and Chautauqua Bureaus. She was president of the Woman's Republican Club of Ohio for six years and in the year 1924, she was nominated and elected to a seat in the House of Representatives in the Ohio Legislature where she served two terms, having the distinction of being the first woman member of the Ohio House of Representatives to represent Columbus and Franklin County.

She has been actively engaged in W. C. T. U. work for a number of years, as lecturer with the national organization and an officer of the State organization for the past six and a half years, has served as president of the Ohio group, consisting of more than twenty three thousand members.

Viola Romans has won recognition as a capable executive as well as an eloquent speaker. She has travelled extensively both in this country and abroad.

MARTHA MILLS STERLING

"Mother Sterling", as MARTHA MILLS STERLING (Mrs. James Sterling), became widely known, was the leader of the Woman's Crusade in Steubenville in 1873.

Martha was a woman of deep piety, who believed in a "witnessing Christianity". She married James Sterling, a stern Scotsman of the "Habakuk Mucklewrath" variety and as captain of the Crusaders did her full part to keep the saloonists of Jefferson County in general and of Steubenville in particular, in daily turmoil.

The best element in the Steubenville churches was back of the crusade movement. The women associated with Mrs. Sterling were the most prominent in the city. They stayed right with her. They prayed in saloons, on pavements. Saloon doors were slammed in their faces. Infuriated bar flies swept wet sawdust out on them. Dogs, known to be cross, were "sicked" on them.

But the dogs were suddenly converted. They would not bite a bit. On the contrary, they wagged their tails approvingly.

So the women triumphed. A city prohibition ordinance was passed. It was celebrated by the ringing of the church bells and the squeak of protesting padlocks.

It registered the moral high in the history of Steubenville.

ELIZA TRIMBLE THOMPSON

ELIZA TRIMBLE THOMPSON—"Mother Thompson" of the famous "Women's Crusade" of Ohio, was born in 1816 at Hillsboro, the daughter of Allan Trimble, a former governor of Ohio.

She died in 1905, in her ninetieth year in the very same house in which she was born. Her life period includes an epoch which made history—an epoch of which she was the central and celebrated figure.

Eliza Thompson, a woman of distinguished family, of gentility and culture, was leader of a band of 70 Hillsboro women who on December 24, 1873, marched from bar-room to bar-room of the 20 saloons of the small town, to sing and pray for a miracle—that these saloons would close their doors—that drunkenness and rioting and crime due to liquor guzzling would end—at once and for evermore.

The miracle happened. The saloons closed down, liquor was destroyed, even the proprietors in many instances, "took the pledge".

The news spread like wildfire. Suddenly, all over the state Ohio women were "crusading".

It is true that the immediate results of these crusades were transitory. Saloons closed—perhaps and for a little while. Then human nature asserted itself, the saloons were open and crowded, it was all to do all over again.

But this time in a different way. For from the Hillsboro crusade and the agitation that followed it, grew the national Women's Christian Temperance Union, for years one of the strongest and most far reaching associations ever formed by women anywhere.

This was the real achievement of "Mother Thompson," a hitherto unknown little woman, living in a hitherto unknown little town.

LAURA BUCKNER

Among other leaders in the temperance work in Ohio were LAURA BUCKNER, who was the first colored woman to head the colored department as superintendent.

HARRIET PRICE, a public school teacher of Cleveland, Ohio, was very prominent in the cause and HALLIE Q. BROWN, renowned lecturer and former instructor in Wilberforce University was also active.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Women Discover Clubs

MRS. CHAUNCEY L. NEWCOMER

CHAPTER SEVEN

WOMEN DISCOVER CLUBS

By CLAIRE S. NEWCOMER
(Mrs. Chauncey L. Newcomer)
President, Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs

The Federated Club is putting women in line with the great movements of the day. Through state and national federations women can accomplish what no separate club or person can do.

In legislation they have brought about laws favoring advancing the interests and progress of public schools and libraries. They have joined the fight against cancer, tuberculosis and syphilis. By infinite small personal contributions they as clubs are reforesting waste acres in the state.

They are setting standards in the arts and helping the young housewife with a practical budget.

But they are only beginning to learn their power as a mass. If they can learn to cooperate, the next few years will bring great strides in their achievement. Greatly extended influence and increased accomplishment are just ahead of the club woman.

Past Presidents of Ohio Federation are: Mrs. George Lincoln, London, 1894-1896; Mrs. James A. Robert, Dayton, 1896-1898; Mrs. William P. Orr, Piqua, 1898-1900; Mrs. James R. Hopley, Bucyrus, 1900-1902; Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, Tiffin, 1902-1904; Mrs. Edw. L. Buchwalter, Springfield, 1904-1907; Miss Annie Laws, Cincinnati, 1907-1909; Mrs. Addison F. Broomhall, Troy, 1909-1911; Mrs. Howard Huckins, Oberlin, 1911-1913; Miss Anna B. Johnson, Springfield, 1913-1915; Mrs. George Zimmerman, Fremont, 1915-1917; Mrs. Prentice E. Rood, Toledo, 1917-1919; Mrs. William H. Sharp, Columbus, 1919-1921; Mrs. Cornelius S. Selover, Cleveland, 1921-1924; Mrs. Charles R. Fox, Cincinnati, 1924-1926; Dr. Josephine L. Pierce, Lima, 1926-1928; Mrs. William N. Harder, Marion, 1928-1930; Mrs. W. H. Schwartz, Ports-

mouth, 1930-1932; Miss Elizabeth Haymaker, Ravenna, 1932-1936; and Mrs. Earl B. Padgett, Galion, 1936-1938.

In Memoriam are the following: Mrs. George Lincoln, Mrs. William P. Orr, Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, Mrs. James R. Hopley, Mrs. James R. Robert, Miss Annie Laws, Mrs. Charles R. Fox and Mrs. George Zimmerman.

* * *

Two Ohio women, Alice and Phoebe Cary, whose careers are outlined in the chapter on "Women in Literature" are said to have initiated the movement which finally crystallized into organization of the club women of the United States.

Indirectly, one of the greatest fiction writers of the world, Charles Dickens, was also responsible.

When Dickens revisited America in 1868, a dinner was given in New York City for 200 newspaper men. No newspaper women. In fact, no women at all were, as the story goes, participants in or guests at the big affair. They were, on the contrary, ignored so pointedly that the Cary sisters, who by that time had established a home in New York, became righteously indignant as did other women writers who felt that their abilities and attainments rated, to say the least, with those of plenty of masculine hosts.

The situation was thoroughly discussed, you may be sure, at the Sunday afternoons, which Alice and Phoebe had already inaugurated. It was Alice Cary who offered the first concrete suggestion. Said she, "Let's organize a club of our own."

So it was that in March, 1869, the "Sorority of Sisters" came into being. The name was shortened later by combining the first two syllables of "sorority" and the first syllable of "sister." Add these up and you have "Sorosis."

Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, the first recording secretary of this Sorosis club, writing later in her book, "The History of the Woman's Club Movement," published in 1873, stated that "even reigning queens responded to the club's invitation and 1,000 other women besides gave encouragement."

The first Woman's Congress was held in the old Union Square theater in New York and continued annually until 1889, when Sorosis

observed its "coming of age," by founding the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Of course Mrs. Croly gives credit to the suffrage movement founded in 1848, for the success achieved in the development of the literary, civic and social club movement.

As far back as 1637 there is a record of a group of New England women, under the leadership of Anne Hutchinson meeting to study secular and theological subjects.

It seems a pity that the women did not manage to get their story across to Dickens himself. He could have written a sequel to "Martin Chuzzlewit" about it.

* * *

Because they received their main impetus to organization from the early women's clubs, patriotic and fraternal groups of Ohio women are included in this chapter.

But many women engaged in important civic, social and educational activities which were also the outgrowth, largely, of women's clubs, will be found in Chapter 16, "Women in Civic and Social Service."

The Cincinnati Woman's Club, founded 34 years ago, provided interested women throughout the State of Ohio with a pattern for what was at the time regarded as an ideal organization. Credit for this belongs of right to the founders, notably to MRS. T. P. MALLON, MISS ANNIE LAWS, MRS. J. J. GEST, MRS. H. C. FERGUSON, MRS. H. B. MOOREHEAD, MISS FAYETTE SMITH and MISS CLARA NEWTON. It should be noted that each of these cultured and keen minded women was active in the club from its organization, in 1894, to almost literally, her dying day. Miss Laws was the first president of the Cincinnati Woman's Club, Miss Newton was the first recording secretary. Later Miss Newton became executive secretary, giving, for more than a quarter of a century, almost indispensable service in this capacity.

From the first meeting of the Cincinnati Woman's Club, it became obvious that here was an active ally in effort for civic betterment. Members threw themselves, whole-souled, into efforts to improve the health, the appearance, the welfare, the culture and the education of

their city. One of the first achievements was the establishments of playgrounds for underprivileged children of the city basin. Under leadership of Miss Laws, they succeeded in having kindergartens established as a department of the public schools.

They worked for the Symphony Orchestra and for good music in general, for the Art Museum and for better civic art, for good books and improved opportunity to obtain them, for gardens, for advancement on almost every front. The Cincinnati Woman's Club was undoubtedly, in its day, archtype and model after which other groups of forward looking women could and did pattern. In later years, it is true, many of its former activities were taken over by other organizations.

But the beautiful club house on Oak Street is still a center of literary and cultural programs and discussions. Its departments and its circles are still active and the charm of its hospitality has grown steadily, from year to year.

KATHERINE R. AMANN

The public activities of KATHERINE R. AMANN of Sidney largely center on the Wilson Memorial Hospital, of which she has been a most magnanimous friend and supporter since becoming a member of its first board. She has wide acquaintance in Sidney and this part of the state, for she was born in the city which is still her home, a daughter of Wallace W. and Amelia (Bull) Robertson, natives of Ohio and a granddaughter of Major Samuel Robertson, who was first made a captain, his commission being signed by Governor Worthington. Arriving in Ohio in pioneer times he secured his first section of land from the government, the deed for which, signed by John Quincy Adams, then president, is now in possession of Mrs. Amann. Wallace W. Robertson became a contractor of Sidney and followed that business throughout his entire life. He passed away in 1910, having long survived his wife, whose death occurred in 1872.

Mrs. Amann, their only child, attended the Didnet schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, from which in due time she was graduated. In 1889 she became the wife of William O. Amann, who was a jeweler of Sidney, and made his home here until his demise in May, 1930. He was a communicant of the Catholic church, to which Mrs. Amann also belongs. She has membership in the Woman's Auxiliary of the Wilson Memorial Hospital, was its first board member and has been president of that society, doing most earnest and effective work for the hospital and contributing generously to its maintenance. She is also a member of the National Council of Catholic

Women and of the Catholic Ladies Aid, while along more strictly social lines, she has membership in the New Century Club and the Garden Club, which indicates the nature of her recreational interests.

SARAH OHL BAKER

SARAH OHL BAKER is the first and only woman to hold an elective office in Youngstown, having been elected to the board of education, of which she served as president for two years. She has also been an enthusiastic worker in women's clubs for a number of years and is identified with a number of organizations that have promoted the intellectual, social and civic progress of the city.

Mrs. Baker was born at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, August 19, 1867 and is a daughter of Eli J. and Sarah (Herring) Ohl, both of whom were natives of Ohio and her father was a Civil war veteran, who aided in the preservation of the Union. Both were representatives of families long since established in the new world and both families came from Germany. In 1742 the Ohl family was planted on American soil, settlement being first made in Pennsylvania, while in 1805 representatives of the name came to Ohio. The Herrings, also from Germany, located in Pennsylvania in 1758 and came to Ohio about 1815 so that in both paternal and maternal lines Mrs. Baker is a member of old pioneer families of this state, connected with Ohio and her history for much more than a century.

Mrs. Baker entered the public schools of Mineral Ridge and in due course of time became a high school student. She also attended the Northeastern Ohio Normal College and for three years she engaged in teaching in Mineral Ridge. There on the 3rd of September, 1891, she was married to Richard Sylvester Baker, of Columbiana county, Ohio, and they became parents of a daughter and son: Mabel, who is now Mrs. Robert B. Smallwood of Scarsdale, New York and the mother of one daughter, Jane; and Richard Eli Baker, of Canton, Ohio, who married Josephine Thomas of Lancaster, Ohio, and they have one son, Richard Thomas Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker removed to Youngstown in 1902 and his death occurred here July 7, 1923. Mrs. Baker has been quite active in club circles and from 1910 until 1915 was president of the Youngstown Federation of Woman's Clubs, while for two terms she was president of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs. She has membership in the Anne Simpson Davis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Columbus, Ohio and she belongs to the Monday Musical Club of Youngstown and the Colloquium Club, a literary organization.

As stated Mrs. Baker has the distinction of being the only woman elected to a city office and she did splendid service for the schools while on the board of education and during her two and a half years as its president. She has long been deeply and helpfully interested in civic affairs and problems and

is ever found on the side of constructive work for the public good. For ten years she was a member of the Mahoning County board of visitors. She gives her political allegiance to the Republican party and is well informed on the questions and issues of the day. She belongs to the Westminster Presbyterian church and she is much interested in genealogy and has compiled the genealogies of both the Ohl and Baker families.

SARAH ELIZABETH CHANDLER BARR

SARAH ELIZABETH CHANDLER BARR, a native of Ashland county, is a staunch Daughter of the American Revolution as are her two daughters and a granddaughter. A son, Edwin Barr of Washington, D. C., is affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Barr's Revolutionary ancestor was Joseph Chandler, a Pennsylvanian, 1757-1817, who served with the second battalion of Pennsylvania troops. Joseph Chandler's wife was Eleanor Caples of Mansfield. Mrs. Barr is a daughter of their son Joseph who was born near Black Rock, Md., and Elizabeth Farnham.

The Chandlers came to Ohio in 1812 and settled in Ashland county, where Sarah Elizabeth was born. She was married in 1870 at Olivesburg, Ohio, to Oliver H. Barr, who was with the Civil War forces four years. Mr. Barr's bent was agriculture, and he followed it until moving to Galion when he entered the railroad freight office.

Mrs. Barr is a charter member of Olentangy chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Galion, as is her daughter Mrs. Gilbert Stiefel, wife of a Galion manufacturer, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Sherman Johnson (Jeanne Henkel) of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Barr's grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and her great, great, great grandparents, George and Jane Chandler, with their seven children, came to America from Wiltshire, England, in 1687 and settled in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Barr is now living in Mansfield. She has her membership with the Methodist Episcopal church, which her husband once served as Sunday School superintendent, and also belongs to the Aid Society.

RUTH AGNES BARONE

From her girlhood days RUTH AGNES BARONE has been connected with the Pythian Sisters and is now deputy grand chief of the order, having previously filled all the offices in the local lodge. Mrs. Barone is a native of Ohio, a daughter of Walter S. and Mary Catherine (Bonsar) McClintock, who are also natives of this state. Her mother has also been quite active in the Pythian Sisters and is now grand mistress of finance of the state organization. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock have always made their home in Toledo, the father being with the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, a branch of the New York Central. They had a family of five children, as follows: Chester,

who married Eva Wessendorf of Toledo; Mrs. Barone; Catherine, now deceased; Joseph, who married Betty Rummery of Bono, Ohio, and has two children, Donna Jean and Patricia Ann; and Walter.

Mrs. Barone pursued her early education in the Franklin schools of Toledo and afterward attended the Waite High School. In 1932 she was married, becoming the wife of Anthony S. Barone, a native of Jamestown, New York, where he acquired his preliminary education, while later he entered the Ohio Northern College and was graduated on the completion of the law course. He was then admitted to the Ohio bar and at once opened an office in Toledo, where he now enjoys a large general practice. Mr. and Mrs. Barone have one son, Charles Anthony.

When but sixteen years of age Mrs. Barone became a member of the Pythian Sisters, to which her mother belonged and she has since been active in its work. She has held every office in the subordinate temple as one must do to be a member of the Past Chiefs Association, with which she is now connected and she is also ably filling the position of deputy grand chief of the state. She thoroughly understands every phase of the work and its teachings and is quite prominent and active in the organization. She attends the United Brethren Church and she is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of the city in which she has always lived and in which she has a large circle of warm friends who esteem her highly.

MARY BEACH BIDWELL

MARY BEACH BIDWELL was born in Madison County near London, O., on July 9, 1862, the daughter of Dr. William and Lucy Wilson Beach.

She was a graduate of Rutger College for Women, specializing in music and painting and was valedictorian of her class.

Her first husband was Edward Evert Cole, a brother-in-law of former vice president, the late Charles N. Fairbanks. Her second husband was her cousin, Forrest Alvin Bidwell.

Mrs. Bidwell was deeply interested in many fields of endeavor and was well known throughout the state for her activities in the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812. She was organizing regent of London Chapter, D.A.R.; served two years as president of Jonathan Alder Chapter, Daughters of 1812; two years as state president of the Ohio Chapter Daughters of 1812; was a member of the American Colonists; a charter member and officer of the Columbus Circle Daughters of Founders and Patriots; state president of the Campbell Clan of America and president of the Beach Family Association.

Mrs. Bidwell died August 29, 1935.

MRS. WILLIAM A. BLICKE

MRS. WILLIAM A. BLICKE (Nell Hall Blicke), wife of the president of the Bucyrus City Bank is socially prominent and has had an active part

in various clubs, societies and organizations which figure prominently in the life of her city and state. Born in Bucyrus, she attended the grade and high schools here and with the passing years she has worked in an official capacity in many societies which have had much to do with shaping public thought and action here. She has been outstanding in the City Federation of Woman's Clubs and the Daughters of the Revolution, serving at one time as regent of Hannah Crawford Chapter, D.A.R., and also as president of the State Officers Club of the D.A.R. from 1937 to 1938. Of the City Federation of Clubs, she has been vice president.

Mrs. Blicke has displayed a marked interest in humanitarian projects and has been president of the Woman's Hospital Board. She is identified with various literary and social groups, belongs to the Crocus Club and the Thimble Club and headed the activity of the Red Cross Auxiliary during the World War. Her friends, and they are legion, date back to the time when as Nell Hall, she was one of the school girls of Bucyrus and as Mrs. William A. Blicke she has enjoyed an ever increasing circle of acquaintances, to whom she extends the gracious welcome of a most hospitable home.

MRS. EDWARD BOWER

MRS. EDWARD BOWER, regent of Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1938-1941, had a business career in her native city, Cleveland, before coming to Cincinnati in 1925.

She was one of the organizers, and was first treasurer of the Cleveland Business and Professional Women's Club. While in Cleveland she was with a noted investment company and was one of the first women there to sell securities.

Before her marriage in 1925 to Edward Bower, investments, she taught school in Pittsburgh.

Her mother, Austia J. Bacon, born in 1853, and a teacher in her native Trumbull County, and her father, Joseph W. Rogers, born in Trumbull County in 1847, were descendants of Connecticut stock settled on the Western Reserve.

Mrs. Bower was eligible to the D. A. R. through her Revolutionary ancestor, Andrew Bacon. She is a member of the Hyde Park Garden Club, Tuesday Lecture Club and of the Daughters of 1812. She has been active with the League of Women Voters and is a member of New Thought Temple.

The Bower home is at 2921 Van Dyke Drive.

ALICE DAVIS BRADFORD

ALICE DAVIS BRADFORD (Mrs. Lawrence J. Bradford), former regent of Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was born in Cincinnati, and traces her ancestors back to Revolutionary stock, notably to Benjamin Bassett of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Bradford's contribution to the civic and social progress of her native city has been made through various organizations that have as their fundamental purpose the welfare of the individual and the development of the city, state and nation.

During her regency of Cincinnati Chapter, D. A. R., the chapter installed long needed markers to show where rest the remains of leaders among the early settlers, notably John Cleves Symmes. They saw to it that the historic church at Cleves, O., where worshiped two presidents of the United States, William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison, was given an inscription to this effect and that the memory of General Arthur St. Clair should be honored by suitable markers on Central Parkway.

Mrs. Bradford's recognition of the basic importance of public recreation has caused her to work steadily and enthusiastically with the Women's Public Recreation Board, of which she is a leading member. She is a past president of the Western Hills Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Westwood Woman's Club of the Mayflower Society, a board member of the Girl Scouts organization for Hamilton Co., a member of the Cincinnati Woman's Club and of the Philomathians Literary Club.

Outstanding success of the Cincinnati celebration, held in the fall of 1938, of the Sesquicentennial of the Founding of the Northwest Territory is in large measure credited to this Cincinnati woman who combines a practical viewpoint with breadth of vision and gives benefit her efficiency to others in gratuitous and willing service.

LOUISA M. DIETZ BRENNER

LOUISA M. DIETZ BRENNER of Youngstown has a wide acquaintance in that great organization, the Ohio Federation of Woman's Clubs and her executive ability and her fitness for leadership are shown in the fact that she has many times been chosen as a member of its most important committees and that she has again and again been elected to office in the different societies in which she holds membership.

Mrs. Brenner was born in Warren, Ohio, July 28, 1867, and is a daughter of George J. and Jennie (Eich) Dietz, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to the United States in their childhood days, settling first in Warren, Ohio. The Brenner family removed to Youngstown from Warren. It was in the latter city that Mrs. Brenner was reared and educated, completing her high school studies there in 1884, after which she engaged in teaching in her native city from 1884 to 1890.

On the 10th of July, 1890, Louisa M. Dietz became the wife of Jacob Brenner of Warren and with their removal to Youngstown, Mr. Brenner here engaged in the implement business, continuing a leading merchant of the city until his death, October 17, 1931. To them had been born two sons, Clarence D. and Paul. The former, who is professor of French in the Uni-

versity of California, is married and has two sons, Frederick Chandler and Richard Graham Brenner, the latter being connected with the Industrial Sales Company of Youngstown. Paul Brenner is also married and has a son and daughter, Paul Thompson and Martha Louise Brenner.

Mrs. Brenner is very active and influential in club circles. She served for three years as president of the Youngstown Federation of Woman's Clubs, becoming its fourth president after serving for three years as its secretary. She has also served on many committees of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs and was president of the Northeast District of the Federation. She filled the position of chairman of the educational committee and chairman of the Americanization committee of the State Federation after the World War and in connection with the Federation work she is a member of the Ohio Citizens Library committee, numbering one hundred men and women of the state. She is a member of the Pioneer Association of the Ohio Federation of Woman's Clubs and has been its president. She organized Miriam Chapter No. 278 of the Order of the Eastern Star in 1908 and for three years was its worthy matron.

Mrs. Brenner helped to organize the National Plumbers Association Auxiliary, of which she was the second president and she organized the Ohio Auxiliary and the Youngstown Auxiliary, and is now honorary president of the National, State and Youngstown Auxiliaries. She also assisted in the organization of the Social Workers Study Club of Youngstown and for five years was its vice president. Since 1917 she has been a member and is now the first vice president of the Visiting Nurses Association of Youngstown and she was one of the organizers of the Baby Welfare clinics and of numerous other welfare organizations which have rendered signal service to the city. She helped in the organization of the Woman's City Club, has been a board member since 1929 and is also a past president. Her political endorsement is given the Republican party and her religious belief is indicated in her membership in the South Side United Presbyterian Church.

MAUDE BASS BROWN

MAUDE BASS BROWN, writer of plays and prominent in the club life of Toledo, is identified with many art, literary and civic groups. She is the wife of Claude W. Brown of the Bostwick-Brown Hardware Company of this city. Born in Warsaw, Indiana, she is a daughter of Albert P. and Helen E. (Bly) Bass, also natives of the Hoosier state. In her early girlhood she was a pupil in village schools of Indiana and later continued her education in Warsaw, where she was graduated from high school. She then took up the study of kindergarten teaching, attending the Eliza Blakers kindergarten training school, now known as the Indianapolis Teachers Training College, the students getting their practical training in the public schools there. She finished her course in college, but throughout her entire life

Mrs. Brown has remained a student and from time to time has taken courses in creative writing in Toledo University and is now pursuing a course in the adult art class in oil painting in the Toledo Museum of Art. She had a picture on exhibit at the Art Museum when she had been studying but one year.

In the meantime, however, before coming to Toledo, Mrs. Brown had been a teacher in the public schools of Warsaw, Indiana, where she was also one of the organizers of the Mathias Club and its first president. Now there are three Mathias Clubs in Warsaw and thus the good work of that organization has continually broadened.

In 1896 Maude Bass was married to Claude W. Brown, who has long been associated with the commercial interests of Toledo, and they have one son, A. Stanton Brown of Toledo, who for ten years was advertising manager of the Toledo News Bee.

During her residence in Toledo Mr. Brown has been a recognized leader in many activities having to do with the cultural and artistic development of the city. She has membership in the Woman's Educational Club, of which she is a past president, and for two years she was president of the Federation of Woman's Clubs and also served as state chairman of the department of industry of the Ohio Federation of Woman's Clubs. For eighteen years she has been a member of the Toledo Writers Club, and served as its president for two years. She belongs to the Players Club, is the first vice president of the North Toledo Community Board and is a member of the Toledo Woman's League and the Toledo Woman's Club, being for two years in charge of travel in the latter. Her name is on the membership list of the Samagama Club, the Daughters of 1812, the Lincoln Garden Club and she is the sponsor for the Theta Sigma Phi. These various organizations, so diversified in their scope and so commendable in their purposes, are indicative of the basic principles of her character and the trend of her interests. She has given much time to play writing and while comparatively few achieve distinction in more than one line of art, Mrs. Brown has made steady progress in the different fields in which she has put forth her effort, adding thus to the pleasure of others as well as to her own cultural advancement.

JESSICA A. BRUCKER

JESSICA A. BRUCKER, one of the trustees of the Toledo Public Library and widely known in this city where she has made her home since her marriage, is a daughter of Felix N. and Bridget Truckee. The father, a native of Michigan, was of French parentage. The mother, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, has a strain of English blood in her veins. The father was engaged in the decorating business in Detroit, Michigan. To him and his wife were born nine children, all born in Detroit, and seven of the number are yet living.

Their daughter Jessica attended the grade schools of Bay City, Michigan and was graduated from high school there. She married Edward F. Brucker, president of the Karavan Coffee Company of Toledo, and they have become the parents of four children. Edward F., Jr., was graduated from Notre Dame high school at South Bend, Indiana and in 1916 was graduated from the University of Michigan. He was one of the first to enter the Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and was in the Engineering Corps. He received his commission there and went overseas, serving during the remainder of the war. He married Helen Ann Dailey, and they have five children—Edward Francis, III, Robert James, Richard Paul, Grace Mary and Peter Joseph. Hartford F. Brucker, the second son, is a Jesuit priest now principal of Loyola Academy of Chicago. For six years he was rector of the Detroit (Mich.) University high school. He is a musician who plays both the piano and the organ and he recently organized a band at Loyola. Gertrude M., the only daughter of the family, attended St. Ursuline Academy, then entered Trinity College at Washington, D. C. She also studied in the University of Paris, in France, and she is now at home. James Vincent, the fourth member of the family, is a graduate of St. John's Jesuit high school of Toledo and the University of Michigan. He married Dorothy Alice O'Neil of Toledo in 1937.

Mrs. Brucker is prominent socially in Toledo, where she has a large circle of friends. For seventeen years she has served as a trustee of the Public Library and has aided in bringing it to its present high standard. In politics she is a Republican, giving staunch support to the party and its principles.

MRS. EDMUND C. BRUSH

MRS. EDMUND C. BRUSH was the organizer of Muskingum Chapter of D. A. R. in 1893. Mrs. M. M. Granger was one of the first state regents. Both Mrs. Granger and Mrs. Brush were exceptional and distinguished women and part of the background of Zanesville and the county in the old days.

LUAH MILLER BUTLER

In social, club and church circles of Lima, LUAH MILLER BUTLER has long been prominently known. Provided with liberal educational opportunities, combined with an innate refinement and culture she has been well fitted for work of this character and has made substantial contribution to progress along the lines indicated for the benefit of the city in which she has made her home for sixty-eight years, arriving here when a young girl. Born in Delphos, Ohio, in 1861, she is a daughter of Alexander and Martha (Cooper) Miller, her mother a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and was engaged in the flour milling business. The house in which Mrs. Butler was born is still standing, being one of the old landmarks of Delphos.

The family removed from there to Piqua, Ohio, where Mrs. Butler attended a private school, being at that time five years of age. When she was ten the family came to Lima and here she became a pupil in the grade school, advancing through an orderly progression to her graduation from high school. She also spent four years at Wellesley College and one winter at Amy Sacher's School of Art.

In 1888 Luah Miller became the wife of William Butler, who died at Montreal, Canada, January 18, 1937. They had one child, now Mrs. Gladys Butler Lynd, who completed her education with a four-year course at Dana Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Lynd have a beautiful home in Toronto, Canada and another at Danville, Ohio, and they have two children, Ormonde and Jack. About Thanksgiving of 1937 Mrs. Lynd suffered a serious automobile accident and has since been in a hospital.

Mrs. Butler has long been very active and influential in club and church circles. She is a past president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Lima and forty-two years ago she became a charter member of the T. and T. Club, which is a purely literary and social club, and with which she is still identified. She likewise belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution. She has membership in the Market Street Presbyterian church, where for the past forty years she has been most active and she wrote the Centennial History of the church, covering the period from 1833 to 1933. For nine years she was also society editor of what is now the Lima News.

Mrs. Butler has always greatly enjoyed travel and in 1913 she made her first trip abroad, while in 1923 she again visited foreign countries. She made the trip through the Panama canal to South America and has spent two winters in California and two in Florida. Wherever she goes she sees all that is of interest and her retentive memory enables her to recall and enjoy these trips throughout the years. She has also lived to see remarkable changes in Lima, since she came here sixty-eight years ago, when a little maiden of ten summers, and few have more intimate knowledge of the development of the city and this section of the state.

MRS. JAMES H. CANFIELD

MRS. JAMES H. CANFIELD is said to hold the All Ohio—and perhaps nation wide—record as an organizer of woman's clubs. She came to Columbus in 1895, when her husband became president of the Ohio State University. She was main factor in the formation of 26 clubs, besides serving Columbus and the national and state federation of women's clubs in numerous ways. Mrs. Canfield, it is explained in "We, Too, Built Columbus," was not motivated by personal or party feminism in this service. It was simply that she believed that the woman's club offered the best approach whereby women could be encouraged to a real interest in the world in which they lived. "She

was'' says Mrs. Robert E. Rockwood, ''among the first to realize the possibilities of club work in the liberation of American women, so long handicapped by lack of opportunities, so long bewildered by the new leisure the machine age had forced on them.''

ADA MYRTLE OAKLEY CARRAN

ADA MYRTLE OAKLEY CARRAN, wife of Edward F. Carran, is the president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Greater Cleveland and has long been interested in civic affairs, cooperating earnestly and heartily in movements whereby the public shall become informed on vital current problems, leading to active support of such measures as seem to promise development and upbuilding for the community. Such has been the work of Mrs. Carran outside of her home, for first of all her interest has centered in her own household.

A native of Detroit, Michigan, born in 1888, she is a daughter of Thomas Rowland and Clara (Lawrence) Oakley. On both sides, as far back as the ancestry can be traced, she is of English lineage. Her father was born in London, England, June 14, 1857, and her mother in Birmingham, England, March 13, 1860. Her father's people were sea captains, sailing the seas from England to Australia. Her mother left England at an early age and became a resident of Michigan. She was a niece of Lady Inglis, whose husband, Lord Inglis, a writer and poet, was knighted by King Edward VII.

Mrs. Carran was a small child when her parents removed with the family from Detroit to Buffalo, New York, and after a few years they came to Cleveland, where Mrs. Carran has since lived—always on the West Side, the past twenty years in Lakewood. She attended the Cleveland public schools and has since pursued many courses of study and received a great deal of private instruction, so that she is a well read woman and one who is continually increasing her knowledge by reading and keen observation. Her mind seems to have a natural analytical trend and her deductions are clear and logical. This was early manifest in her speculations in the stock market, which have proven pleasurable and profitable and to which she was attracted through the fact that her husband was at one time a broker.

It was on the 30th of January, 1908, that Ada Myrtle Oakley was married to Edward Franklin Carran, who was born in Cleveland, March 9, 1883. He attended the public schools of his native city and in his early youth was known as ''the boy orator of Cleveland''. For a time he engaged in the brokerage business on his own account and he has had experience as a reporter on the Cleveland newspapers. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason. His parents were Robert A. and Eva A. (Lee) Carran, the latter a native of Corning, New York, while the former was born at Newburgh, New York on the farm which his father had settled on coming to America from the Isle of Man.

The grandfather, Robert Carran, raised the flag on the public square in Cleveland until his death which occurred in 1912, when he had reached the venerable age of one hundred and one years. Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Carran have become the parents of a daughter and son—Amo, now the wife of Howard J. Oster, living in Lakewood, and Edward Franklin Carran, Jr., at home.

Mrs. Carran usually supports the Democratic party, her affiliation therewith resulting from a belief that the party was most for the man who needed help, and at times she has worked hard in elections. She was a member of the Reporters Plan to study all the emergency projects, believing that "the things we are the least up on are the things we are the most down on." It has always been her purpose to thoroughly inform herself on vital questions, before giving her support thereto.

Her first interest in club life was the Parent-Teachers Association, because it is the link between the home and the school and her first office therein was that of motion picture chairman. The department was then in its infancy twenty years ago, with much to be done, but with little knowledge as to how to do it. For eighteen years she headed some group interested in better motion pictures and has been helpful in accomplishing much that is worthwhile, at the same time realizing the great future possibilities in visual education in the schools. Mrs. Carran held the office of president of the Lincoln Parent Teachers Association, giving her a broad outlook as to character building in youth. In charge of the welfare work of the Lakewood Woman's Club, she was concerned with the welfare of many people and always saw that Christmas baskets were sent to needy families. For three years she was president of Alpha Alpha chapter of Pi Omicrom, a national sorority, which studied and had for its aim educational guidance. She was also a director of the League of Women Voters and a member of the board of the Lakewood Young Women's Christian Association. She has been a trustee and vice president and is now president of the Federation of Women's clubs of Greater Cleveland, in which a multiplicity of duties devolves upon her having to do with the benefit and uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community at large. To her religious activities, Mrs. Carran gave the same thoughtful consideration that has always influenced her decisions. In early life she attended churches of various denomination, acquainting herself with their beliefs and forms of worship but later united with the Episcopal church, to which her parents belonged, and for many years has been a member of the Ascension Church of Lakewood, as are her children.

Mrs. Carran's hobby is antiques and twelve years ago Mr. and Mrs. Carran purchased a farm of five hundred acres on which stood a house built more than a century ago. Neither had experience in country life, but both loved the out-of-doors, its freedom, its fresh air, its beauty and its wild life of birds, animals and flowers. They decided to remodel the house and furnish it with antiques and it should be their summer home where all of their family

could have an extended vacation, and where in the fall and winter Mr. Carran could indulge his love of hunting. Their city home is at 17221 Edgewater Drive, Lakewood, and their two residences furnishes them opportunity for comparisons in distinguishing what is worthwhile in life from what is false and unreal.

MARY BROWN CARVIN

MARY BROWN CARVIN is actively identified with women's clubs in Toledo and is now in charge of current events programs in the Zonta Club and also is giving radio talks along similar lines. Her people have been closely identified with the development of the middle west. She is a daughter of Ignatius and Martha (Marsee) Brown and a granddaughter of Hiram Brown, who became one of the pioneer attorneys of Indianapolis, Indiana, where he settled in 1823. One of his daughters married a son of the Dalzell family and another daughter was Mrs. James Yohn, whose son Fred became a world famous artist. In 1853 Ignatius Brown established the Brown Abstract Company and when he died left the business to his two sons, Hiram and Lyndsay, who conducted it for a time, after which Hiram purchased his brother's interest and remained active in the business until his death. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius Brown numbered four children, there being two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, in addition to the two sons already mentioned, and all are residents of Indianapolis with the exception of Mrs. Carvin. The Marsee family, from whom Mrs. Carvin is descended in the maternal line, was also one of prominence in Indianapolis. Her mother's brother was the distinguished Dr. Joseph W. Marsee, a noted surgeon who always practiced his profession in Indianapolis, and a ward in the city hospital there is dedicated to his memory.

Mrs. Carvin was reared in Indianapolis, where she attended the grade schools and graduated from the high school, while later she completed a course of study in the Normal school of that city. She is also a graduate of the Indiana Law School and while she never practiced law she was admitted to the Indiana bar on the 24th of October, 1914. She also holds a teachers life certificate, permitting her to teach in the schools of that state.

In 1900 was celebrated the marriage of Mary Brown and Francis A. Carvin, also of Indianapolis. He was a contractor and when the United States became involved in the World War, the government sent him to Lorraine because of his knowledge of re-inforced concrete construction. In 1920 they established their home in Toledo, where they have since remained and Mr. Carvin engaged in the building of auto truck bodies and other equipment, in which he still continues.

Mrs. Carvin is a member of the Methodist church, in the work of which she takes a helpful part. Always interested in civic and government affairs, she helped to promote the suffrage movement in Detroit. She had been a

pupil under May Wright Sewall in her girlhood days in Indianapolis and was also a student under Dr. Lillian Martin of Stanford University. Mrs. Carvin has been quite active in the club life of Toledo. She belongs to the Zonta Club, of which she was formerly president and she is now in charge of their current events study class and also gives radio talks on current events. She is a director of the City Managers League, is a member of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Indianapolis and belongs to the Toledo Young Women's Christian Association. Her affiliation is regarded as a valuable asset to any organization to which she belongs for she always keeps abreast of the times and is a fluent, earnest and interesting speaker, who can add much to any worthwhile discussion.

MARY ANN COLE COOKE

MARY A. COOKE, one of the early club women of Ohio was born in Cincinnati in 1853 and died in 1912. She was the eldest daughter of Coleman and Sarah Ann Cole. Her father was a member of the board of trustees of the colored schools of Cincinnati, and she was one of the early graduates of Gaines High School. After graduation, she taught about five years in the public school at Cleves, Ohio, then was married to Henry E. Cooke, a native of Richmond, Va., who had adopted Cincinnati as his home.

Mrs. Cooke was the mother of three daughters, Sarah Cooke Paghe, Harriet Cooke Simms, and Surelda Cooke Brown; Mrs. Paghe and Mrs. Brown followed the profession of teaching before marriage, while Mrs. Simms is at present a successful chiropodist of Cincinnati.

After her youngest daughter entered high school, Mrs. Cooke became enthusiastically interested in club work. She organized the "Valley Forge", the first club formed among the women of Wyoming, Ohio for uplift work, and one that is known throughout the State Federation for the excellency of its work. She was its first president, and continued in that office until her death in 1912.

She was active in establishing a day nursery in Lockland, Ohio, and was honored by having it named for her—The Mary A. Cooke Day Nursery.

Mrs. Cooke had two sisters, SARAH COLE GOODE and FANNIE COLE COX, teachers in the Cincinnati public schools. Mrs. Goode was an accomplished pianist, a writer and an able elocutionist. She was a charter member of the Wheel of Progress Club, the second oldest federated club of Cincinnati. Mrs. Cox, a teacher for eighteen years until her marriage, was also a singer who took the leading soprano roles in the productions of the Mozart Circle.

ALICE V. COSTOLO

ALICE V. COSTOLO of Sidney, has taken active and helpful part in social service work and is now president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs.

She was the seventh in order of birth in a family of ten children whose parents were Michael and Bridget (Ronan) Quinlan, both of whom were natives of Ireland and came to the United States about eighty-five years ago, settling in Champaign county, having accompanied their parents to the new world. They were married in this state and the father followed the occupation of farming in pioneer times.

Mrs. Costolo pursued her education in the rural schools of Shelby county, Ohio and in November, 1888, she was married in Sidney to Dr. J. W. Costolo, who was engaged in the practice of medicine at Fort Laramie, Ohio, where they remained until 1896, when they came to Sidney, the Doctor continuing to follow his profession here until his death, which occurred March 7, 1918. He was a member of the Catholic church, to which faith the family has always adhered.

Mrs. Costolo first took up club activities in 1902 as a member of the Newman Fortnightly and she was also a member of the Ladies auxiliary of the Wilson Memorial Hospital. While her husband was superintendent of the Tuberculosis Hospital for a period of four years, she was matron of the institution. It was really Dr. Costolo who built the hospital and he was one of its trustees. While he lived Mrs. Costolo took a deep interest in assisting him in his work and in sustaining him in all of his professional and philanthropic activities. In 1920 she pursued a six months course in social service and she was sent to Buford, South Carolina, as director of the home which was opened as a recreation center there for the benefit and entertainment of the marine service training post. Returning to Sidney she is now president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and is widely known and popular in club circles here, utilizing every opportunity to further the ideals of women's service for mankind and to bring these ideals into practical use in the community.

FRANCES G. COULTRAP

FRANCES G. COULTRAP (Mrs. Henry W. Coultrap), of McArthur, Ohio, former president of the Southeast District, Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, has also been very active in church and missionary society work.

She has headed women's missionary groups at McArthur for 20 years.

Mrs. Coultrap was former state chairman of public welfare in the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs and belongs to the D. A. R., to the McArthur Civic Club and to Phi Beta Kappa, Ohio Wesleyan University sorority.

ELIZABETH GALLAGHER DEIBEL

With the organized activities among the Catholic women of Youngstown, ELIZABETH GALLAGHER DEIBEL is actively and prominently associated. She resides at 2220 Fifth Avenue and is a native of the city in which she makes her home, born on the 9th of November, 1877. Her parents, John

and Rose (Kennedy) Gallagher, were both born in Ireland and became residents of Youngstown in the early 1870s. Here Mrs. Deibel was reared, acquiring her early education in the schools of this city and finishing at Loretta Convent in Letterkenny, Ireland. She was married in Youngstown, February 5, 1902, to Christy William Deibel, who is also a native of this city, and they have become the parents of five children: John C.; Sister Rosemary; Ella, now Mrs. Stephen W. Wheeler of Youngstown; Rosemary, who is now Mrs. George McLaughlin, of Flushing, Long Island; and Christopher William, Jr., who died September 8, 1928.

Mrs. Deibel is widely known in the Catholic organizations of Youngstown, having taken a very active and helpful part in this work. She is a life member of the National Council of Catholic Women, is a member of the Catholic Daughters of America and is active in Catholic social service organizations. She is a charter member of the Newman Club, a literary society of Youngstown, is identified with numerous welfare organizations, belongs to the Club of the Little Flower and is a communicant of St. Edwards Roman Catholic Church.

ANNE JOPLING DERBY

ANNE JOPLING DERBY, editor of the History of the Ohio State D.A.R., was born in Virginia, the only daughter of Thomas C. and Anne Wilmer Barnett Jopling. On her father's side of the family Mrs. Derby comes from the old Virginia aristocracy and is a great-great-great-grand niece of George Washington. Her maternal ancestry is equally distinguished, tracing descent from noted Hollanders who settled Long Island, also from pioneers of Virginia and Maryland.

Educated at Virginia private schools — the Liberty Female Institute, Belmont Seminary and Randolph Macon College, Anne Jopling early displayed ability as leader. At the age of ten years, it seems, she was already president of the Young Girls Society of her Bedford, Va. home.

Following her marriage to E. Vane Lester, who soon thereafter became chief engineer of a New York Railroad, Mrs. Lester became deeply interested in club work for young girls sponsored by the Episcopal Church in New York City and was head of this work when she left the metropolis to make her permanent resident in Ohio.

Her first achievement after establishment of her home at Dayton was to organize a branch of the United Daughters of the Confederacy among Dayton women of Southern descent, thus bringing formerly widely separated groups closer together.

Mrs. Lester was a charter member of the McGuffey Society and was accorded the honor of making the main address when a special set of McGuffey readers was presented to the Historical Society of Ohio at a meeting held at Ohio State University.

During the World War, Mrs. Lester led Liberty Loan drives among patriotic societies of Dayton. She was an indefatigable worker for the Red Cross and also served as a hostess at Camp Sherman.

A charter member of the Dayton Woman's Club and regent of Jonathan Dayton Chapter of the D. A. R., she later became state historian for the Daughters and devoted three years to compiling and editing the Ohio State history of this organization. Through this work, Mrs. Lester became known as an authority in this field, her history was listed by every state library and a copy was filed in the Library of Congress.

Among organizations in which she is active are the Dayton Women's Literary Club, the Friday Afternoon Club, Colonial Daughters of America, Daughters of American Colonists, Magna Charta Dames, College Women's Club and Christ Church of Dayton.

Despite her many and varied activities, Anne Lester had time for skilled home making and for the rearing of three sons. After the death of Mr. Lester in 1929, she devoted much attention to occupational therapy in behalf of veterans of the National Military Home.

Some years ago Mrs. Lester was married to Charles D. Derby. Their home is now at Lewisburg, where she continues to exemplify the many fine talents and tendencies which have enriched her own life as well as the lives of others.

GRACE E. LIMMER DETZER

GRACE E. LIMMER DETZER of Toledo, is the wife of Harry J. Detzer, a well known business man of Ohio, who is manager of the Cleveland Paint & Paper Company, with headquarters in Toledo, and she is a daughter of Henry and Emma (Hartsing) Limmer, both natives of this state. Mrs. Detzer was born in Toledo, where her father was engaged in carpentering, but both he and his wife are now deceased. They had a family of five children: Fred, who married Matilda Benning; Albert, who married Jennie Hildebrand of Toledo; Frank, who married Mattie Kroff; Elnora, the wife of Lawrence Martin of Toledo; and Mrs. Detzer.

The last named pursued her education in the schools of her native city, passing through consecutive grades until graduated from Central High School. In June, 1913 she became the wife of Harry J. Detzer and they have two sons, Harry, Jr., who was graduated in business administration from Notre Dame University in 1939; and James, who is a sophomore in Central High School of Toledo.

Mrs. Detzer is much interested in woman's clubs and in church work. She belongs to the Toledo Woman's Club and to the Woman's Educational Club and is a member of St. Vincent's Guild and St. Anthony's Guild and has been chosen president for the term of one year. Mrs. Detzer's activities in the Guild are very great and further the work to an appreciable extent. The

organization supplies and makes the linens for Mercy Hospital, also furnishes supplies for the surgical work, the delivery room and for the kitchen. As president of Mercy Hospital Guild, with a thorough understanding of the work being carried on, Mrs. Detzer wisely and capably directs the activities of the society and thus greatly furthers the interests of the hospital. Her church affiliation is with Our Lady of Perpetual Help and she has been president of the Altar Society of the church. She also has membership in the Toledo Council of Catholic Women and to St. Ursula's Scholarship Association. She is always willing and ready to advance the interests and activities of the church in any way and she deserves much credit for what she is doing as president of Mercy Hospital Guild.

ANNA McDONALD FELL

Since 1936 ANNA McDONALD FELL has been diocesan president of the Toledo Council of Catholic Women and throughout the period of her residence in Toledo she has been an active worker among the Catholic women of the city and in their organizations, especially in connection with their musical activities. Mrs. Fell is a native of Chicago and a daughter of Henry and Anna (Clark) McDonald, both of whom were natives of Troy, New York, where they were reared and married. In 1870 they removed to Chicago, where the father became a contractor, continuing in that business throughout his remaining days. To him and his wife were born seven children, namely: Mary Elizabeth, Charles H., Anna, Jeremiah, Mary Jane, Catherine, now deceased, and one who died in infancy.

Mrs. Fell attended the pariochial schools and later was a pupil in the St. James High School, which was the second Catholic high school for girls in that city. Later she took and passed the teachers examination and for eight years taught in the public schools of her native city. During a part of that period she studied voice under Thomas Taylor Drill and appeared in concerts and oratorios as a soloist. She was also one of the leaders in the organization of the Irish Choral Society of Chicago, which was directed by Thomas Taylor Drill and she was a member of the Catholic Woman's Club of Chicago.

In 1907 Anna McDonald became the wife of George N. Fell, a Toledo lawyer and came to this city to live. They have two sons, George H., who is a graduate of St. John's College and studied law at Harvard, since which time he has engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, and Charles F. Fell, who is a lieutenant in the United States Army. He was graduated at West Point in 1934 and is now a member of the Signal Corps, being stationed in the Canal Zone. He married Harriette Hebert, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, the marriage being performed in the chapel at West Point, and they have two children, Mary Ann and Nicola. The older son, George Fell,

Jr., was formerly president of the junior division of the city manager group and at this writing (1939) is president of the Young Men's Republican Club.

Mrs. Fell belongs to the League of Women Voters. Among the first clubs with which she became associated after removing to Toledo was the Eurydice Club, a choral organization for which her musical talent and training well qualified her. She joined St. Mary's Church, of which Mr. Fell was a member, but for two years after her removal here she was the contralto soloist in the Second Congregational Church. She belongs to the Toledo Woman's Club, in which she is serving on the civics committee and she is diocesan chairman for Lucas County. In 1919 the Toledo Catholic Woman's Choir was organized with two hundred voices under the direction of J. Charles Kunz and in 1923 Mrs. Fell became president, serving for six years. The chief vehicle of expression for this choir were the works of the Catholic masters. When Archbishop Samuel A. Stretch came to Toledo, the Toledo Council of Catholic Women was made a diocesan organization and Mrs. Fell became the first deanery president, filling the position for five years, while in 1936 she was elected diocesan president of the Toledo Council of Catholic Women and is still serving. There were seven deaneries under the direction of Bishop Karl J. Alter—Toledo, Sandusky, Tiffin, Lima, Mansfield, Defiance and Fremont. Mrs. Fell is very active in promoting the work of the society and her labors are effective and beneficial to the organization.

KATHRYN CARROLL FLETCHER

KATHRYN CARROLL FLETCHER (Mrs. W. H. Fletcher), writer and former national president of Theta Upsilon, was born at Meadville, Pa., the daughter of Christopher and Anna Carroll. She was graduated from Alleghany College and in 1921 married W. H. Fletcher, chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, O. Mrs. Fletcher has been active in the Y. W. C. A., the P. O. E. and in the sorority of which she was former head. Her home is at Orgyle Oval, Rocky River, O.

CATHERINE RYAN GILLEN

CATHERINE RYAN GILLEN, living at 202 W. Wood Street, belongs to one of the oldest families of Youngstown. Her parents, Dennis and Margaret (O'Brien) Ryan were natives of Ireland and came to the new world prior to 1850, while about 1854 they removed from Buffalo, New York to Youngstown and were numbered among the prominent pioneer families here. Mrs. Gillen was born in Youngstown and pursued her education here in St. Columba's Parochial School. She spent her girlhood days under the parental roof and after reaching womanhood was married in St. Columba's Church to John F. Gillen, now deceased. They became the parents of two sons, Peter, now living in Youngstown, and Dennis Ryan Gillen, a physician who is practicing his profession in Buffalo, New York.

Mrs. Gillen has taken a helpful part in the work of various societies allied with the Catholic Church and is now president of Branch No. 279 of the Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association, is a past president of the Guild of Catholic Women, a past president of St. Monica's Guild of Youngstown and a life member of the National Catholic Welfare Council. Her local church membership is in St. Columba's Catholic Church and she has been most earnest and zealous in furthering the work of the church through the different societies with which she is associated. She has a wide acquaintance in Youngstown where her entire life has been passed and where she has an extensive circle of warm friends who esteem her highly for her sterling worth of character.

BERTHA DUNLAP GROVE

Well known in those circles where public welfare is a matter of deep concern, BERTHA DUNLAP GROVE is taking a deep interest in club and church activities in Chillicothe, where she has spent the greater part of her life. She was born on a farm in Ross County, not far from Chillicothe, and is a daughter of Oliver Dunlap and a granddaughter of Major Nelson, who was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Ohio, the family casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of this state.

Mrs. Grove was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools for a time, while later she continued her studies in the schools of Chillicothe. After completing her high school course here, she studied stenography and through the World War period she was employed as a bookkeeper by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

On the 20th of December, 1924, Bertha Dunlap was married to Nelson Grove, a hardware merchant of Chillicothe. During her residence in this city she has taken an active part in the social life of the community and in its club and church interests, giving her aid and influence to various measures and projects for the general good. She is president of the board of the Young Women's Christian Association, is an active worker in the Red Cross and in the Methodist Episcopal Church. She belongs to both the Century Club and the New Century Club, was formerly president of the Chillicothe branch of the American League of Women Voters and also its secretary for two years. She became a charter member of the Women's Republican Club and has served as its publicity chairman. She is actively interested in recreational hospital work at the Children's Receiving Hospital and through this avenue brings many bright hours into the lives of little ones who greatly need the uplift that joy brings.

ELIZABETH WATKINS HALEY

ELIZABETH WATKINS HALEY has been a most active factor in the women's club life of Toledo with which she is still identified and in which

she is still helpfully interested. She attained prominence in this connection, serving at one time as president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, has been oustanding in her work with the Daughters of 1812 and is allied with other organizations that have had much to do with the civic, literary and cultural activities of Toledo.

Mrs. Haley, who was born in Union City, Branch County, Michigan, is a daughter of Edward M. and Chloe (Rogers) Watkins, both natives of the State of New York. In their family were four children, of whom two died in infancy, while her brother, M. D. Watkins, resides in Beverly Hills, California. Mrs. Haley attended the public schools of her native city until graduated from high school and afterward was a student in a kindergarten college and took extra courses in the Harrison Kindergarten School of Chicago. She also pursued other post graduate work and for several years she taught in a kindergarten school in Toledo, while in Chicago she conducted a private kindergarten.

In 1905 Elizabeth Watkins became the wife of William S. Haley, a native of Napoleon, Ohio, whose father was Dr. James Haley, a well known physician, while his grandfather was Judge Haley, one of the pioneers of the state. Her husband is now division engineer of the New York Central Railroad, with headquarters in Toledo. Mrs. Haley attends the First Congregational Church. She has recently returned from the Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and while on that mission she took some interesting side trips which included a visit to the San Francisco Fair and to Alaska. Mrs. Haley was delegate from the Nautilus Club to the Council meeting. She is widely known in club circles throughout the state for she is editor of the Buckeye, the official publication of the Ohio Federation of Woman's Clubs. She is a past president of the state organization, for many years was a club reporter and recently completed a two-year term as state chairman of press and publicity in the Ohio Federation. She was the second state president of the Ohio Delphian Society and still has her membership in the local organization in Toledo. In the State Federation of Women's Clubs she was also district chairman of the Americanization committee.

Mrs. Haley is a past president of the Daughters of 1812 and has done much to further the work of the society. Recently two new chapters have been formed in Ohio, one of which is called the Henry Rogers Chapter, in honor of Mrs. Haley's maternal grandfather. The state organization further honored her by acquiring two silk flags, one of 1812 and the other a modern flag, which was secured as a tribute to the retiring administration, which she headed. She has also been president of the Peter Navarre Chapter, Daughters of 1812, in addition to serving for two years as vice president and for two years as president of the Ohio Society of the Daughters of 1812. She is likewise a member of Ursula Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Toledo.

Mrs. Haley has membership in the Toledo Women's Club and the Lakeside Federation of Woman's Clubs, of which she has been president. She is connected with the Educational Club and of the Educational Club Players is now vice president and has taken part in a number of plays which the club has presented. For two years she was chairman of the department of drama in the Education Club, will become program chairman and is in line for the presidency. For many years she was a member of the Shakespeare Class, has been an officer in the Toledo Sorosis and also in the Nautilus Club of Toledo. For several years she was on the board of the Young Women's Christian Association and headed the committee on education.

During the World War Mrs. Haley taught classes in knitting and kept open house, where she and her associates made garments and quilts for refugee children, turning out hundreds of garments for that purpose. After the war she was chairman of a committee to form a bund and promote contacts between American and foreign born women. She belongs to the Auxiliary of the Toledo Society for Crippled Children, also of the auxiliary of the Spanish-American war veterans and is a member of the Eastern Star. Her work in these various fields has been a forceful element in upholding the high standards, represented by the different organizations and her own ideals of life have always been high.

She reports that her hobbies are needle point, knitting, cooking and her inherited antiques and that she "plays an average game of contract." She greatly enjoys travel and is particularly enthusiastic about long motor trips.

MRS. THOMAS F. HARRINGTON

MRS. THOMAS F. HARRINGTON of Galion, has been a resident of Galion since 1919, coming from Portland, Oregon. She was born at Vernon, Indiana and grew up in the locale of such Hoosier authors as James Whitcomb Riley, Booth Tarkington, and John and George McCutcheon.

Her father was Robert Wooster Worthington, Kentucky born, and a descendent of the famous Col. John Worthington, who organized a cavalry troup for George Washington.

Her mother, Elizabeth Jane Pettit, was a descendent of Henry Clay.

She was the first county chairman of the Crawford County Republican Women's Organization.

Mrs. Harrington has served as County President of the Crawford County Federation of Women's Clubs; as president of the Fortnightly Club; organizer and president of the Arts and Crafts Club for seven years; president of the Galion Garden Club and chairman of the Middle North District of the Citizenship, Committee, Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

ELIZABETH OLIN HAYMAKER

ELIZABETH OLIN HAYMAKER, former president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs and editor of The Buckeye Magazine, was born at Earlville, Ohio, the daughter of William and Mary Haymaker. She took her A. B. at Flora Stone Mather College and did post graduate work at the University of Cincinnati. For a period she was treasurer of The Portage Co. She is active in and former president of the Ravenna Federation of Women's Clubs, and a former director of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Haymaker's home is at 120 E. Highland Ave., Ravenna, Ohio.

HARRIET HIATT

A tireless worker in the Quaker Church and in many other fields of helpfulness, HARRIET HIATT (Mrs. E. J. Hiatt) of Wilmington, in the three score and ten years of her life, did much to benefit her community. She was the daughter of Judge Levi and Ruth Mills, born in 1867 and died June 9, 1938.

She was educated at Wilmington College, and married in 1886. The temperance movement enlisted her early sympathy and later her civic interests broadened and she became active in the Clinton County Health League, of which she was president for seven years.

MARY LOUISE GRANDIN HIGH

When MARY LOUISE GRANDIN HIGH (Mrs. E. Nelson High) directed, as general chairman, the Norwood, Ohio celebration, on October 1st, 1938 of the sesquicentennial of the founding of the Northwest Territory and thereby established an attendance record—as proportioned to the size of the community—everybody was delighted but no one seemed surprised. They knew, as they said, that they could "make it on High".

It is true that they had good grounds for this assurance. Mrs. High had served the city of Norwood—which adjoins Cincinnati—many times, in many capacities. She had wide reputation for ability both to conduct a one woman job and to obtain enthusiastic participation of the members of widely extensive organizations.

This was strikingly instanced while Mary Louise High was regent—May, 1918, to May, 1920, of Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This was the crucial period, for the United States of the World War. Every chapter of the D. A. R. throughout the country was straining its resources, physical and financial, to the utmost.

Cincinnati Chapter did not lag. More than $1000 was expended to increase comfort of soldiers in training at Camp Sheridan, with an additional $300 as Christmas gift. Almost $2000 was given to the D. A. R. Lodge of Camp

Sherman, nearly $1000 worth of Liberty Bonds and thrift stamps were subscribed for—in all nearly $7000 was raised, one way or another, for war services.

But other responsibilities were not neglected. Money was paid into the George Washington Memorial Fund, to the fund for Memorial Continental Hall, and when appeal was made in behalf of the newly projected Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, Mrs. High made the first contribution.

When the King and Queen of Belgium visited Cincinnati, Cincinnati Chapter presented them with a beautiful Rookwood vase. Money expenditures were dwarfed in comparison with other major problems wherewith Mrs. High and the other Daughters struggled in those agonizing days. Thousands of garments were made, innumerable surgical dressings. They visited soldiers families, comforted mothers, saw that children did not lack.

Before this period of intensive service Mary High had helped to complete an outstanding civic job for her community. She was a leading member of the board that built the Norwood Public Library. She organized the State Officers Club of the D. A. R., worked actively with the Norwood Women's Club and the Norwood Federation of Women's Clubs, heading the committee that built their club house. She belongs to Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Cincinnati Women's Club, the National Society of Colonial Daughters, of which she was president general for three years, the Dames of the Court of Honor, Dames of the 17th Century—other patriotic and historical organizations.

Interest of Mary Louise Grandin High in historical organizations is deep and vital, for very good reason. Her forebears, on each side, helped to make American history. Her great, great grandfather, on the side of her father, Thomas Calhoun Coe, was Jacob Piatt, a captain in the Revolutionary Army and an officer on Washington's staff. Her maternal great, great grandfather was John Grandin, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War.

His son, Philip Grandin, great grandfather of Mrs. High, lived on Walnut Street at what is the present site of the Keith Theatre. He was a man of amazing enterprise, whose fine country estate was one of the first homes on Grandin Road—where the Longworth, Anderson, Harrison and other old homes still remain. He owned the first Ohio River steamer between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. The Grandin and Piatt families were even then connected through business interests— Philip Grandin was the silent partner in the great banking firm, first west of the Alleghanies, of John Piatt and Co. John H. Piatt, brother of Captain Jacob Piatt, is said to have been foremost in launching Cincinnati as a business center and to have added materially to the city itself. One of his gifts to the city was what is now Garfield Park and was then the Grandin-Piatt subdivision. The city was given the land to use as a market place but it was never applied to this purpose.

John Piatt was a wealthy and powerful man, famous throughout the Northwest Territory, until the War of 1812. This practically ruined him. Not through his fault but through the confidence in the United States Government, with which he contracted to furnish provisions for the Northwest Army, under General Harrison.

But Congress adjourned, as Congress from time to time has had a disastrous way of doing, without making appropriations for continuance of the war. Such funds as Piatt had obtained were soon exhausted. He was requisitioned for rations that would have cost $360,000.00. He went to Washington, was assured that he would be remunerated, went home and put his entire fortune—his entire credit as well—at the service of his country. He lost it all. Effort to obtain reimbursement from the government was in vain. He died broken-hearted, bankrupt and practically penniless.

Sixty years after Piatt's death the claim was adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the U. S.; i. e. the principal was allowed. But no interest on it.

It is easy to understand that the great great niece of John H. Piatt would know U. S. history—be deeply interested. It is also easy to understand her enthusiasm. Patriotism is not getting—it is giving.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART

EDITH IRWIN HOBART (Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart) former president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was born in Cincinnati the daughter of James Taylor and Anna Underwood Irwin. Her fathers family came to Southern Ohio from Virginia in 1798 and her mother's ancestors landed at Salem, Mass., from England in 1630. Later they settled in Maine—became ship builders and ship owners.

Edith Irwin began her education in the Cincinnati public schools but completed her studies under private tutors. She was married in 1890 to Lowell Fletcher Hobart, a member of a family to which belonged one of the founders of Harvard College. He died in 1912.

In 1911 Mrs. Hobart was elected regent of Cincinnati Chapter, D. A. R. and was re-lected the next year for a second term. Her administration was marked by several outstanding achievements, notably the purchase of the Kemper log cabin, oldest home of the entire Miami country, which was removed to the Zoological Gardens to be used as a museum.

When the World War broke out in Europe in 1914, Mrs. Hobart set about organizing relief work in Cincinnati Chapter D. A. R. It is on record in a letter from King Albert of Belgium, that the first box of clothing and supplies to reach that country from America was that sent by Cincinnati Chapter.

Lowell Hobart, Jr., son of Mrs. Hobart and graduate of a military school, volunteered for service immediately on entrance of the United States into the World War and Mrs. Hobart closed her own home and went to Louisville where her son was in camp. From this time until the end of the war, she de-

MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART

Cincinnati

former President-General, Daughters of American Revolution

voted her entire time and energies to services in behalf of doughboys and officers training for overseas.

In the fall of 1919 MRS. HARLEY MORRISON of Cincinnati whose son was killed in action in the Argonne, issued a call to form a woman's auxiliary to the Robert E. Bentley Post of the American Legion. Mrs. Hobart became active at once in the rehabilitation of the women's auxiliary and when at the convention at Kansas City of the American Legion, the election was held for presidency of the national Women's Auxiliary to the American Legion, Mrs. Lowell Hobart was chosen for this important position.

Her first official appearance was at the solemn ceremonies held at Washington, D. C. for burial of the Unknown Soldier.

Later Mrs. Hobart was the main factor in forming a woman's auxiliary to the interallied veterans organization "Fidac".

In 1923 Edith Irwin Hobart was elected state regent for Ohio of the D. A. R. and on completion of her term of office was virtually drafted for the position of organization secretary general of the D. A. R. under Mrs. Brosseau, president-general. This means a period of intensive work. The extensive building program which had begun with Memorial Continental Hall completed in 1909, now centered about Constitution Hall and its needs. There were mountain schools to be visited, new chapters to be organized. Presently there was a big meeting organized with representation of all patriotic societies—the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense. Mrs. Hobart succeeded Mrs. Brosseau as president-general of the D. A. R. Many honors came to her in the course of her administration—but it meant plenty of hard work as well.

Work, however, has become second nature to Edith Hobart. So when, in 1938, she was urged to take on duties of another high office—that of American Vice-President to Fidac, she accepted without question.

"Patriotism is not just being. It's doing" says Edith Irwin Hobart.

MRS. ARTHUR W. HUSE

MRS. ARTHUR W. HUSE, 100 Grace St., Elyria, is president of the Middle-North district of Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, to which she was elected in 1937 for a 3 year term. She was district chairman of General Federation Foundation Fund of Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs 1937-38, has been a member of Elyria Woman's Club, Inc., which was organized in 1908, for 28 years and is a past president of Lakeside Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Huse helped to organize and is a charter member of Elyria Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution, was chapter regent 1933-38 and was Ohio D. A. R. state chairman of Americanism 1935-38.

For the past 22 years Mrs. Huse has been chairman of Elyria Musical Art society, Choral Department, she is a past president of Four O'Clock, a

literary club, a member of First Congregational church and has been resident of Elyria for 29 years, coming to this Ohio city from Newburyport, Mass.

ANNA B. JOHNSON

In every community are people who become the potent factors in bringing about improvement and development along lines which make for permanent good, and it is in this connection that mention should be made of ANNA B. JOHNSON, whose contributions to public progress have been made along educational, musical, health and civic lines in a very definite and resultant way, so that Springfield has greatly benefitted by her efforts.

Born December 22, 1862, in the city which is still her place of residence, Anna B. Johnson is a daughter of James and Catherine (Eby) Johnson, the former a native of Donegal, Ireland, and the latter of Charleston, Virginia. The father left the Emerald Isle when a small boy in company with his parents, who resided for a short time in the state of New York, and then removed to a farm in Clark county, Ohio, where James Johnson grew to manhood. He became one of the leading contractors and builders in south central Ohio, erecting many of the larger buildings in Springfield in his time. At one time he served as postmaster of the city and he was one of the best known men of Springfield, where he was affectionately termed "Uncle Jimmie", for his sterling qualities endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He held membership in the Methodist church, to the teachings of which he was ever loyal. He was married in Springfield to Catherine Eby, who went with her parents from Charleston, Virginia to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the family afterward removing to Clark county, Ohio, where her father engaged in merchandising until his death. Mrs. Johnson survived her husband for some time and she too was a member of the Methodist church.

Miss Johnson spent her girlhood days in Springfield, attending the public schools until graduated from high school with the class of 1880. Two years later she was graduated from the Springfield Seminary and next attended Vassar College for a time, after which she returned to Springfield Seminary as a teacher. In time she became owner and principal of the Seminary, which she conducted until 1912, when she went to Europe, turning her school over to the Young Women's Christian Association. She traveled abroad for a year, making her headquarters in Paris, France, and following her return she was elected president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

Since that time Miss Johnson has taken a very active part in furthering public projects. In 1917 she went to Youngstown, Ohio, to organize women for war work, forming the National League for Women's Service, which shipped clothing to France. She has not only been president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs but in 1921 was elected president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, doing much to direct organized effort into

channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good for the greatest number. In musical circles too her labors have been most effective. She has been instrumental in securing outstanding orchestra, vocalist and other musical artists to appear here, gaining the very best talent. For many years she has been president of the library board of Springfield; has taken a very active part in promoting the old age pension; has served on the building committee of the Clark County Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and for a number of years has been on the board of that institution. She is now secretary of the Clark County Public Health League and secretary of the Woman's Town Club. Thus her activities have covered a wide scope and she has used her talents and her qualities of leadership wisely and well.

LUCY BROWNE JOHNSTON

LUCY BROWNE JOHNSTON (Mrs. William Agnew Johnston) educator and clubwoman, was born at Camden in 1846, the daughter of Robert Henning and Margaret Wright Browne. She attended Western Female Seminary, now Western College, by which she was presented the honorary degree, Litt. in 1921. She married William Agnew Johnston of Minneapolis, Kansas, who became Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court.

Lucy Browne taught at Camden, at Morning Sun, and at Fair Haven, Ohio. She became president of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, and a member of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1901-1903. Mrs. Johnston was president of Kansas Equal Suffrage Association in 1911-1913, when Kansas voted Equal Suffrage for its women.

EVA WHITE KAH

EVA WHITE KAH, residing in Sidney, is prominently connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution and also with the social and civic affairs of the city. She has been a lifelong resident of Ohio, her birthplace being Washington Courthouse, in which city her parents, Frank C. and Clara (Grove) White, settled following their marriage, which was celebrated in 1880. Both were natives of Maine, the father having been born at New Gloucester. They had a family of three children, of whom Mrs. Kah is the eldest. The son, Martin Grove White, born in 1884, is now living in San Diego, California, while Alphaeus Frank White, born in 1890, is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Kah began her education in the schools of Washington Courthouse, afterward attended high school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and then completed her studies in the excellent Bryn Mawr College of Philadelphia, where she spent three years, majoring in English and Latin. She afterward took up the profession of teaching, which she followed in both Sidney and Washington Courthouse, continuing her educational work until January 3, 1905, when at Washington Courthouse she became the wife of Ralph C. Kah,

a native of Sidney, where he has long engaged in business, handling real estate, insurance, savings and loans.

In both the paternal and maternal lines Mrs. Kah's ancestors have been in this country since before 1700 and represented in the American Revolution. Mrs. Kah has become active with the Daughters of the American Revolution, her work in this connection bringing her prominently before the public. A resident of Sidney for more than a third of a century, she has a very wide acquaintance here and her social attributes make for popularity, while at all times she is held in the highest regard.

MARY COLE KELLY

MARY COLE KELLY, living at 470 Boardman Road, Youngstown, was born in this city, October 25, 1872, her parents, William Lloyd Garrison and Rebecca (Parker) Cole having settled here earlier in the year. They were natives of Pennsylvania and removed from the Keystone State to Ohio. At the usual age Mrs. Kelly was sent to the public schools and passed through consecutive grades to the high school. She was married July 6, 1893, when in her twenty-first year, to Henry Manning Kelly of Youngstown, and they became parents of a son, Ralph L. Kelly, who married Helen Patton of this city, and they have four children, David Patton, Robert Brinton, Philip Henry and Carol.

Mrs. Kelly belongs to the First Presbyterian Church and her political opinions are indicated in the fact that she is a member of the Women's Republican Club of Youngstown. She belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution and has served on the executive board of her chapter and she is a past president of the Youngstown Federation of Women's Clubs, having been at the head of that organization in 1919-20. She is a charter member of the Clio Club a literary organization, and also a charter member of the Kensington Art Club, and she has membership connection with the Garden Club of Youngstown. The varied purposes of these different organizations show the breadth and scope of her interests and indicates that her activities have always been put forth along progressive and constructive lines.

MARY CATHERINE ALLEN KINNEY

MARY CATHERINE ALLEN KINNEY, president for twenty-five years of the Xenia Woman's Club, organized in 1867 and one of the oldest of the entire country, was born in that city in 1840 and died there at the age of ninety-seven.

Mrs. Kinney was the daughter of the Hon. John B. and Sarah Nunnemaker Allen. Her father belonged to a family of English descent settled at Mt. Jackson, Va., and her mother's people came from Clear Spring, Maryland. In 1809 the family moved to Ohio to make their home.

Mary Catherine was graduated from the Xenia Female Seminary in 1858 later studying in Philadelphia.

In 1862 she was married to Coates Kinney, who became a colonel in the Civil War. Colonel Kinney became widely known as an author, notably for his poem entitled, "Rain on the Roof."

The deep interest which Mrs. Kinney took in the civic, social and cultural life of her city and her state was reflected in numerous activities and her services will long live in the memories of her fellow citizens.

GLADYS MOSER KNEE

While the chief interest of GLADYS MOSER KNEE (Mrs. Robert C. Knee), is her home and family, she has that breadth of vision and keen discernment that makes her recognize the close connection of the home with all those forces which make for cultural development in the individual and for progress and definite achievement along civic lines and thus she is an active worker in many organizations which make for personal and community betterment.

Residing at 111 Stockton Avenue, she has been a resident of Dayton since 1914 and prior to that time lived at Port Royal, Pennsylvania, for she was born September 29, 1901, in Perry County, of the Keystone State. Her parents, Rev. Irwin Oscar and Margaret Jane (Rice) Moser, were both of German descent, the former born November 26, 1868, and the latter February 27, 1872. Her father was a minister of the Lutheran Church until his death in 1936 and brought up his daughter in that faith and in a belief in Republican principles, and while she may not have always adhered to his political teachings in later years, his counsel at least awakened in her the strong desire to maintain high standards of citizenship. She began her education in the grammar schools of Port Royal, Pennsylvania and with the removal of the family to Dayton, here continued her studies in the public schools, being graduated from the Steele High School with the class of 1920. Through the succeeding scholastic year she attended Oberlin Conservatory and in 1925 won her Bachelor of Arts degree at Wittenberg College. Her first public work was done as assistant in dramatic work at the Steele High School in 1921-22, after which she was assistant in the speech department at Wittenberg for two years and through the summer sessions from 1923 to 1925. She was married in Dayton, October 16, 1926, to Robert C. Knee and has since centered her interests in her home and the care of her young son, Robert Carl, Jr., ten years of age, but has recognized as well the duties and obligations of citizenship and that each individual owes a service to his fellowmen, so that she has used her talents along those lines as well. In September, 1938, she was assistant chairman of the Northwest Territory celebration for Montgomery County. She belongs to the Nomad Club of Dayton and has directed many dramatic presentations for that and other organizations in Dayton and sur-

rounding towns. She has also tried to keep up her music, in which she early developed considerable talent, and in February, 1938, she was one of the pianists when the Dayton Piano Symphony appeared at Carnegie Hall in New York City, nor has she allowed her interest in drama to wane, for she appeared with the Dayton Theater group as Candida in Bernard Shaw's play of that name, under the direction of Owen Phillips of Cincinnati, in November, 1936, this being her first appearance as an actress since playing Ophelia in Hamlet in her senior year in college.

Mrs. Knee belongs to the Alpha Delta Pi, a woman's social fraternity, the Theta Alpha Phi, a national honorary dramatic fraternity and the Tau Kappa Alpha, an international honorary debating fraternity, which was formerly for men only, she being the first woman to be admitted at Wittenberg College in 1922, and she was president of that chapter from 1922 to 1924. She is an active member of the Dayton Music Club and was councillor of the Junior Music Club of Dayton for four years, while she is now serving for the fourth year as legislative chairman of the Ohio Federation of Music Clubs. She is also active in the College Women's Club of Dayton and she has held various offices in the past and is now president of the Dayton Federation of Clubs, which has a membership of sixty-three clubs in Dayton and surrounding towns with a total membership of five thousand one hundred and sixty-one women. That she is doing most effective work is shown in the fact that in 1938 nine new clubs were added with a membership of ten hundred and ninety-five. As president, she directs the many activities of the Dayton Federation in its various departments of public welfare, fine arts, American home, American citizenship, education, scholarship, international relations and work of the blind. There are one hundred and sixty women on these committees doing a magnificent piece of work along definite and clearly determined lines and deserving great credit for what is being accomplished.

Mrs. Knee has been particularly active in trying to awaken the interest of seemingly indifferent mothers of future Americans in vital questions of the day and arouse in them a desire to become more ardent patriotic citizens. The year when the school foundation program was passed in the state legislature Mrs. Knee personally made sixty-three speeches in Montgomery County schools, including Dayton, only missing ten in the entire county, for she realizes how important it is that women should be aroused to their civic responsibilities in regard to legislative matters and public problems. These she personally studies and while her father brought her up to believe in Republican principles, she now places the public good before partisanship and votes for men and measures rather than party. It is the influence of such women who are making for progress in Ohio.

CAROLINE ADELINE KOEHRMAN

For thirty-six years CAROLINE ADELINE KOEHRMAN has been a member of the Toledo Woman's Club, which is indicative of her interest in

all those questions and activities which have engaged the attention of women's clubs almost from their initial development. The civic problems and the cultural interests, as well as the philanthropic work of such organizations, have claimed her thought and her efforts and she has been associated with several such organizations in Toledo.

Mrs. Koehrman is the wife of John William Koehrman, a well known business man of Toledo, and is a daughter of Cyrus and Ida Elizabeth (Williamson) Warner, both of whom were natives of Ohio and lived in Van Wert County until the death of Mr. Warner. The mother now makes her home in Marion, this state. Mrs. Koehrman was born in Van Wert County and was educated at Tiffin, Ohio, to which place her mother removed after the father's death. She was there graduated from the high school and it was there that she and her only sister, now Mrs. John R. Ford of Marion, spent most of their girlhood.

In 1907 Caroline A. Warner became the wife of John William Koehrman and they removed to Toledo, where her husband was born and has always lived. Their wedding ceremony was performed by Dr. D. D. Bigger of the Presbyterian Church at Tiffin, who had baptized her in her infancy. Mrs. Koehrman joined the Toledo Woman's Club soon after she came here as a bride and has continued active in the organization through all the intervening years to the present, few of its members having the right to claim such long and loyal identifications with this splendid society. She is also a past president of the Educational Club and she belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Koehrman are very fond of travel and have taken many trips to various parts of the country, among their most recent being a trip to the San Francisco Fair. They have a wide acquaintance in Toledo and the hospitality of the best homes of the city is always freely accorded them.

MARY ALLEN KRAMER

MARY ALLEN KRAMER (Mrs. William R. Kramer) of Chillicothe has been connected with social service work in Chillicothe for several years and is always interested in those projects whereby the home and the individuals are related to the public welfare. Born July 14, 1910 on a farm in Ross County, not far from Chillicothe, she is a daughter of Joseph Allen, also a native of this county. Her girlhood days were spent on the home farm and her early educational training was supplemented by study in the Chillicothe High School and in Ohio Wesleyan University, being graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1933. While in college Mrs. Kramer was extremely active in athletics, being interested in swimming, basketball, hockey, baseball, tennis, soccer, bowling and track and was a representative of Girls Dormitory. She then took up the study of social science and other educational interests, with which she has since been prominently identified.

In June, 1937, Mary Allen became the wife of William R. Kramer, a hardware merchant of Chillicothe. Notwithstanding her home interests and social activities she has always found time for active participation in clubs and in welfare work. She is a member of the Sigma Kappa, a social sorority and the Phi Pi Epsilon, an honorary physical education sorority. She is now president of the Inter Sorority Council, embracing six local sororities, and she belongs to the New Century Club. She is also treasurer of the board of the Young Women's Christian Association, is secretary of the Ross County Welfare Association, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of the League of Women Voters of Ross County. She is chairman of the ladies auxiliary of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Kramer also took graduate work toward her M.A. degree in social administration at Ohio Wesleyan University and is a charter member of Beta Sigma Phi, professional women's sorority. She is on the advisory board of the City Safety Committee and is serving as an American National Red Cross examiner. For four summers she was head counselor of a large girls camp near Cleveland. All these indicate the nature and breadth of her interests and that her attention is concentrated upon activities that make for individual improvement and public progress.

ANNIE LAWS

Most visitors to the far famed municipal University of Cincinnati voice enthusiastic admiration of various fine buildings, the equipment they house and the range of higher education made possible within them. Those touring the University for the first time, moreover, seem to leave most reluctantly that portion of the College of Education Building known as the Annie Laws Memorial.

This is a semi-detached unit of the first floor which includes a handsome and spacious auditorium, a physical activities room, a workshop center for training in industrial, applied and fine arts work and an organization room supplemented by a kitchen, locker and rest rooms.

In order that this memorial could be established in honor of ANNIE LAWS, a sum of approximately $75,000.00 was raised in 1930 by the Cincinnati Kindergarten Association Board, by alumnae of the former Cincinnati Kindergarten Training School, work of which is now conducted under the College of Education, by the Federation of Mothers Clubs of Cincinnati and by numerous friends and admirers of this truly remarkable Cincinnati woman.

In a widely circulated pamphlet gotten out by a committee headed by the Rev. Frank H. Nelson at the time the memorial project was launched, there is set down this tribute.

"At rare intervals there appears a person who, because of genius and zeal for the public good, so succeeds in achieving that she becomes an outstanding figure of her day and generation. Such a person was Annie Laws."

The late

ANNIE LAWS

distinguished Cincinnati Club Woman

At the time of her death, in 1927, Annie Laws was 72 years of age. In her three score years and ten she had launched and developed so many undertakings that, in the words of this memorial. The listing of her many local interests seems a roll call of the progressive steps made by Cincinnati toward its present high position. She helped to found the Cincinnati Kindergarten Association and the Cincinnati Kindergarten Training School (1879); School of Nursing and Health of the College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, formerly the Cincinnati Training School for Nurses (1889); Cincinnati Woman's Club (1894); Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs (1894); Federation of Mothers' Clubs of Cincinnati and Vicinity, formerly the General Association of Mothers' Clubs of Cincinnati and Vicinity (1896); School of Household Administration of the University of Cincinnati, formerly the School of Household Arts (1910).

Nationally, she aided as an incorporator of the General Federation of Women's Clubs (1896); as president of the Woman's Columbian Exposition Association (1892-94); and as chairman, Committee of Nineteen, of the International Kindergarten Union, and as president, International Kindergarten Union (1903-1905). Internationally she participated in founding the Kindergarten Unit in France during the World War.

At the time of her death, Miss Laws, according to the memorial record, held membership in the Boards of Directors of—The Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies; Cincinnati Kindergarten Association; Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. Also in the Social Hygiene Society; Better Motion Picture Council; and the Miami Council of Women of the American Indian Order, Inc. She was a life member of the Cincinnati Woman's Club, Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Cincinnati Art Museum Association, Cincinnati Kindergarten Association, Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, Bodmann Widow's Home, Visiting Nurse Association, American Red Cross, American Peace Society, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Mary Washington Memorial Association, George Washington Memorial Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, International Kindergarten Union, Ohio Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations, Ohio Branch of the Shut-in Society, Cincinnati Kindergarten Training School Alumnae Association, and the Ohio Kindergarten Association. Other organizations honored by her membership were: Woman's City Club, Social Workers Club, Endowment Fund Association of the University of Cincinnati, Needlework Guild, National Education Association, and the Women's Committee of Sulgrave Institute. Many of these clubs were served by her as parliamentarian, for she was an expert in parliamentary procedure. Seldom has any city produced a citizen so interested and competent in all matters pertaining to civic, social, educational and artistic developments; moreover, her interest was vital and personal, never formal nor perfunctory.

Annie Laws was born in Cincinnati, January 20, 1855 and died July 1, 1927. Her father was James H. Laws and her mother was SARAH A. LANGDON LAWS, the daughter of Elam Langdon who headed the board of education when Cincinnati public schools were first established.

Annie's training in the public and then in private schools developed her unique talent for organization while at the same time it awakened her to the realization of the many lacks and crying needs of the average educational opportunity of that day and age.

By the time she had reached maturity, Miss Laws was in the van of organized efforts to meet what seemed to her the most vital of these educational, cultural and social needs. By the time she had reached later middle age she was an acknowledged leader among women working for the betterment of Cincinnati schools and other phases of public education.

So it was that when Miss Laws was elected a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education, which she served from 1912 to 1916, she brought to the administration of the Cincinnati Public Schools a background rich in educational experience. She had pioneered not only locally but nationally and internationally in the development of the kindergarten movement. Out of her interest in children have grown three local educational organizations of far reaching consequence. She nurtured these as educational experiments, and, with remarkable self-resignation, turned each, when sufficiently strong, to the municipal University for permanent direction and control. Hence from her work have sprung the strong and national recognized program of Kindergarten-Primary Education, of the College of Education; the School of Nursing and Health, of the College of Medicine and the School of Household Administration. In recognition of her achievement the University honored itself in June, 1924, in presenting to Miss Laws the honorary degree, MASTER OF EDUCATION. In introducing her formally to President Frederick C. Hicks, the Dean of the College of Education, Professor L. A. Pechstein, fittingly summed up the educational career of the honored candidate in the following words:

"To few is given the opportunity to touch the life of a great city, to fewer still the life of the nation. One comes here who has influenced for good not only her city, but also, along broad national lines, three major fields of education: Training the girl for motherhood, the care of the sick, and the education of little children."

EMMA GARMHAUSENN LE MASTER

EMMA GARMHAUSENN LE MASTER has been a resident of Sidney since 1914 and throughout the intervening period of a quarter of a century she has ever manifested a helpful interest in those measures and projects which have contributed to the development and upbuilding of the city, particularly along the line of moral progress. She is the widow of Dr. O. O. Le

Master and a daughter of John and Mary Garmhausenn, both of whom were natives of Germany. However they came to the new world prior to their marriage, which event was celebrated at Lock-two, Ohio, a town built by Mr. Garmhausenn. They had a family of five daughters and six sons, but five of the sons are now deceased.

The daughter Emma acquired her education in the schools of New Bremen, Ohio, being graduated from the high school there with the class of 1899. In 1907 she became the wife of Dr. O. O. Le Master, of Sidney, who was a native of Indiana. He was a graduate of Starling Medical College, which has since been merged with Ohio State University and he began practice in Kettlersville, Ohio, where he remained until 1914, when he brought his family to Sidney and here followed his profession until his death. Dr. and Mrs. Le Master became the parents of one daughter, now Mrs. George Billing, and the mother of two children, Mary Ann and Patricia Elaine.

Mrs. Le Master has long been prominent in the social circles of Sidney and her home is noted for its warm hearted hospitality. She is president of the Woman's Club of Sidney and a member of all three of its departments. She also belongs to the Eastern Star and has membership in St. Paul's Evangelical church. She has always been much interested in religious education and took a teachers training course of study in Elmhurst College of Elmhurst, Ohio, thus qualifying for her church work. It is also interesting to note that she was the founder of the Dorcas Circle of St. Paul's church and she has cooperated most heartily in all branches of church activity.

ANNETTE PHELPS LINCOLN

ANNETTE PHELPS LINCOLN, former D. A. R. state regent, was born at Yankeetown, Fayette County, Ohio, in the year 1844, and, having lost her parents at an early age, was reared in the family of her father's aunt, Mrs. Jane Dresbach, in London, Ohio. She attended the public schools in London, was a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University at Deleware and afterwards taught school in London, Columbus, Hillsboro and Delaware.

On September 7, 1871, she married Judge George Lincoln, who died May 22, 1905. After her husband's death, Mrs. Lincoln made her home with Attorney John Lincoln in London, Ohio.

Mrs. Lincoln was selected State Regent of the Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, D. C. in April, 1911. On Flag Day, June 14, 1911, she and Senator J. B. Foraker were speakers at a meeting of the D. A. R. held in Cincinnati. She was a member-at-large of the Ohio State Woman's Suffrage Association; charter member of the London Fortnightly Club and a president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

While on her way to the thirteenth annual conference of the D. A. R. at Sandusky, Mrs. Lincoln was stricken by sickness at Ravenna and died November 1, 1911.

FLORENCE EDITH CURE LONGFELLOW

Among the residents of Bellefontaine who can trace their ancestry back to the colonial period in American history is FLORENCE EDITH CURE LONGFELLOW, wife of Dr. J. C. Longfellow. Family records show that William Cure was born in 1754 and in 1776 married Sarah Brown, who was born in 1758. Their eleventh child was John Cure, who was born in 1802 and who was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Longfellow. He wedded Dorothy Ferris in 1825 and their fifth child, who was born in 1833, married Martha Hannon. Of their family Lewis Cure was the eldest. He was born in Ohio in 1856 and for many years he engaged in the grocery business. He was also superintendent of the Children's Home for an extended period and he is now living in the Methodist Home in Cincinnati, for his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ellen Carr and was also a native of this state, passed away in January, 1935. They had but two children, the son being Huber Cure, an official of the American Can Company, now living in Oakland, California.

The daughter, Mrs. Longfellow, a native of Bellefontaine, here attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to her graduation from the high school with the class of 1900. She then spent two years at the Cincinnati College of Music, studying voice and her love of music has always been one of her marked characteristics. She was married on the 10th of September, 1903 to Dr. J. C. Longfellow, a relative of the loved American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Dr. and Mrs. Longfellow have three daughters: Elizabeth Marian is the wife of Earl Wellington Dulmage, an electrical engineer. They reside in Detroit, where Mrs. Dulmage is well known as a commercial artist. She is a graduate of the Ward-Belmont School of Nashville, Tennessee and after completing her course there took up the study of art at Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, New York, from which in due time she was graduated. She then became assistant editor of "Smart Shoes" and Jeweler's Circular, two trade journals and was soon recognized as a well known accessory artist in New York City, where she did much of the work in her line for the I. Miller Shoe Company. She was also artist for Amos Parish of New York City and she spent one summer in art study abroad. Josephine, the second daughter, is the wife of Gordon Diver, who is associated with the General Electric Company as a mechanical engineer at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and they have one son, Neil L., now one year old. Mrs. Diver is also a graduate of Ward-Belmont College, where she majored in organ music and in public school music. The third daughter, Martha, is a teacher of music at Elida, Ohio. She is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and was awarded a scholarship. She taught there for a year and is now planning to attend the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Longfellow is a member of the Delphinians and belongs to Bellefontaine Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which is a

past regent. Her interest has centered in her home and in the rearing of her three daughters, who are certainly a credit to her, and in the social circles of her native city she occupies a prominent and enviable position.

OLIVE MACE

OLIVE MACE, who has taken an active and helpful part in charitable, social and club affairs in Chillicothe, is a representative of one of the early families of Ross county. Her grandfather, Isaac Mace, came from Virginia to Ohio in 1803 and settled on the farm in Ross county which was later the birthplace of his son Robert Nelson Mace, and the latter's daughter Olive. Robert Nelson Mace spent his entire life in Ross county, where he became a very prosperous farmer and stock raiser, and he also took a leading part in church and educational affairs, always giving his aid and influence to measures for the general good. He married Estelle Kopp and they became the parents of six children: Isaac, now deceased, Robert A., Olive, Elizabeth L., Homer V., and Ethel L.

Miss Mace has participated effectively in furthering charitable, social and club activities, having membership in the Country Club. She is also a member of the Century Club, a literary club, a member of the League of Women Voters and is an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, being at all times conversant with the leading questions and issues of the day. She is likewise interested in the Presbyterian church and she is at all times a generous contributor to all benevolent and worthy causes. She is also serving on the advisory board of the Chillicothe Hospital.

AGNES CONWAY MAHONEY

Club, church and political interests claim much of the attention and activity of AGNES CONWAY MAHONEY of Youngstown, in which city she was born December 16, 1884, a daughter of Michael J. and Mary (Conroy) Conway. Both of her parents were natives of Ireland and during his residence in Youngstown her father worked with the Republic Steel Company.

Mrs. Mahoney was reared in this city and while spending her girlhood days under the parental roof she attended the parochial schools and afterward Brown's Business College of this city. She was employed for a time by the United States Steel Company prior to her marriage and on the 22nd of November, 1910, she became the wife of J. S. Mahoney of Youngstown. They became the parents of four children—William A., John Paul, Donald F. and Margaret E.

Mrs. Mahoney belongs to St. Edward's Roman Catholic church, is much interested in the various branches of the women's work of the church and is now president of the Youngstown Deanery of the National Council of Catholic Women. She is also a member of the Federation of Woman's Clubs,

belongs to the Loyola Study Club, has membership connection with the Garden Forum and is keenly interested in politics, at all times keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day and giving staunch allegiance to the Republican party. She is always mentally alert to public conditions and seeks to further public good through the ballot and through work and influence in support of principles in which she believes.

MRS. CARL MARTIN

MRS. CARL MARTIN, 316 10th St., Elyria, has been editor of Ohio Parent Teacher, official organ of Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers since 1927. She is a member of the executive committee of the Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers, secretary of Elyria Woman's Club, Inc., and is a member of Elyria Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution. Mrs. Martin is now serving on the Elyria Board of Education for her second term.

Former director of N. E. district of Ohio Congress of P. T. A. and chairman of committee that redistricted the state, Mrs. Martin was organizing president of the Elyria Council of Parent Teacher associations in 1925.

Born in North Canton, Dec. 25, 1885, Mrs. Martin has lived in Elyria since 1889. She has three sons, Richard 29, Howard 25, and Phillip 17.

MRS. R. T. J. MARTIN

MRS. R. T. J. MARTIN, 611 West Ave., Elyria, is state chairman of law observance of Ohio Federation of Women's clubs and was president of Elyria Woman's club from 1935 to 1937. She has been a member of Elyria Woman's club for 20 years, was a trustee on Ohio Public Health association, 1925-32, and is the only woman member of Lorain Co. Building Commission for erection of Pleasant View Tuberculosis Sanitarium and of Lorain Co. Infirmary hospital building, 1929-32. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Y. W. C. A. and of the Elyria Women's Republican club.

Born in St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16, 1880, Mrs. Martin has lived in Elyria 32 years. She has three children, Mrs. Gene Ehrbar of Cleveland and the Misses Virginia and Francis Martin. She is a member of Christian Science church and a graduate of Washington college, Washington, D. C.

NELLIE McCABE

For thirty-eight years NELLIE McCABE was closely connected with the education interests of Piqua, serving for thirty-five years as principal of the South street school, but while she has now retired from teaching she is still active in the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs and with other organizations that have to do with public questions and civic and cultural activities of the community and commonwealth.

Miss McCabe was born in Piqua, May 30, 1869, a daughter of Henry Asbury and Laura (Jacobs) McCabe. Her father, a native of Crosswicks, New Jersey, was educated in the Quaker schools of Bordentown, New Jersey, and later learned the carpentering and contracting business which he followed in Ohio after his removal to Piqua in 1865. Here he also engaged in mercantile pursuits until he retired at the age of eighty-five years. He came here right after the Civil war. He had previously served as a captain of the Constitutional Guards of New Jersey and in 1862 he entered the Union Army with his entire company, serving as captain of Company H, Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers, leading his men in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and other engagements in which they participated. He afterward proudly wore the little bronze button that proclaimed him a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and he was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in 1931. His wife attended the old high school of Piqua and was graduated in 1866 at the first public graduation exercises held there. They were married in 1868 and Mrs. McCabe passed away in 1924, at the age of seventy-eight years. Her parents were born, reared and married in Philadelphia and in 1838 removed to Piqua, when Indians were still numerous in this section of the country. Her father, Fenimore Jacobs, engaged in the boot and shoe and also in the hides and leather business here.

Miss McCabe spent her girlhood days in Piqua, where she completed the high school course and later she attended educational lectures on many subjects at various places and also did much private studying. In 1887 she began teaching in Piqua and was soon made principal of the South street school in which position she was retained for thirty-five years, while her entire teaching experience covered thirty-eight years.

Since then Miss McCabe has written classics for children for the F. A. Owen Publishing Company of New York and for five years she served as one of the editors of the Normal Instructor magazine. She is very active and prominent in club circles, was for two years the representative of Ohio on the board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and is now president of the City Federation of Woman's Clubs. She was formerly chairman of the finance committee of the Young Woman's Christian Association and she helped organize the health work in the City Federation of Woman's Clubs to fight tuberculosis. She is president of St. James Guild of St. James Episcopal church and is patriotic instructor of the Daughters of Union Veterans, of which she is also an ex-president. Politically she is a Democrat and has long been actively interested in matters of progressive citizenship and in all those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the advancement of humanity at large.

ANNA WALLACE McDERMOTT

In a history of those activities which are endorsed by the Catholic Church and which further the interests of the church, ANNA WALLACE McDERMOTT of Youngstown should be mentioned because of the effective work she has done in this connection. She possessed excellent qualifications of leadership and her efforts have been largely resultant. Mrs. McDermott was born in Youngstown, February 17, 1883, a daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Claugherty) Wallace, both natives of Ireland, and for twenty-two years her father was connected with the Republic Steel Company here, in the capacity of foreman.

Anna Wallace was educated in the Youngstown schools and on the 8th of August, 1906, she became the wife of James G. McDermott, a railroad engineer. Unto them were born eight children: James Gerard, Mary Margaret, Joseph, Julia Beatrice, Sister Virginia, Robert John, Elizabeth Jane and William Edward, of which number Joseph is now deceased.

Mrs. McDermott is a member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church and for twelve years she served as president of the Sacred Heart Branch of the Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association, her long retention in office indicating how valuable was her service. She was also president of the Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association Senate for two years and for a similar period was president of the Altar and Rosary Society of the Sacred Heart church. She is a member of the National Council of Catholic Women and the Catholic Daughters of America and belongs to the Seton Circle Study Club of Youngstown and is president of the Angelia Club, a welfare organization. She has continuously extended a helping hand where aid is needed, and her broad humanitarian spirit is recognized by all who know her.

KATHERYNE LEE MacDONNELL

KATHERYNE LEE MacDONNELL is associated with many musical and club organizations and has manifested particular interest in organized effort to promote healthful as well as pleasing recreation for the young. Along these and other lines she has been active in Youngstown throughout the period of her residence here. A native of Norwich, New York, she was born September 30, 1888, and is a daughter of John F. and Mary Ann (Bulger) Lee. She attended the grade and high schools of her native city and was graduated from the Metropolitan College of Music of New York City. She afterward taught music in Norwich, New York, for several years and has also held positions as organist.

On the 16th of September, 1915, Mrs. MacDonnell was married, her husband being Edward T. MacDonnell of Hamilton, New York, and they have three children, Edward T., Jr., Mary Lee and Katheryne Ann. It was in 1918 that Mr. and Mrs. MacDonnell removed to Youngstown, where they have since re-

sided and she has taken active interests in many women's organizations here. For five years she served as president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the city and has been associated with various other club groups. She is the woman member of the Youngstown Park and Recreation Commission and is a director of the Youngstown Playground Association. She is parliamentarian of the Monday Musical Club of Youngstown, is actively interested in the Players group, is treasurer of the Catholic Service League and a director of the Big Sisters organization. She belongs to St. Edwards Catholic church, is a member of St. Elizabeth's Hospital Auxiliary, the North Hill Child Study Club, of which she is a past president and is also a past president of the Junior Newman Club, a literary organization. She is serving on the education committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, is a member of the League of Women Voters and gives her political allegiance to the Democratic party.

MRS. JAMES F. McMAHON

MRS. JAMES F. McMAHON is a native Crestline resident, born there in 1887. Her activity in club life and her quality of leadership motivated the Woman's Club of Crestline to elect her as president for the term, 1937-1939.

Prior to that time, in 1937-1938, she was president of both St. Francis De Sales Study Club and of the Altar Society of the same church. She is also a member of the R Ersine club, the oldest social group in Crestline.

Mrs. McMahon's father, Francis Joseph Gosser, was also a native of Crawford county although his grandparents were residents of Alsace-Lorainne. Her mother, Jane Crowe, came to this country from Ireland when six months old.

Mrs. McMahon attended the Crestline schools and Ursuline College in Tiffin.

Wife of James F. McMahon, who was publisher of The Crestline Advocate for 35 years, Mrs. McMahon frequently assists at the editorial office and in one emergency published the edition herself.

AMANDA LONG MESSENGER

AMANDA LONG MESSENGER, whose interest in community welfare and progress has taken tangible form in active cooperation with many organizations and movements which have featured largely in the life of Xenia and her people, was born in Jackson, Ohio, a daughter of Elias L. and Emily Carrick Long. The public school system of Jackson accorded her the early educational privileges which qualified her for entrance into Ohio Wesleyan University.

Her school days completed, she became the wife of Dr. A. C. Messenger, also a native of Jackson. In 1902 they removed to Xenia, where the doctor

was prominent until his death, both as a physician and as a representative of civic and Masonic affairs. Dr. Messenger was a personal friend of Gov. William McKinley and was appointed by him to the position of resident physician at the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home. For thirty-three years he served as secretary of the Volunteer Medical Staff of the Institution, which he organized. He was accorded a place of leadership in the ranks of the County and State Medical Societies and was elected to presidency of the Second Councilor district of the Ohio Medical Society, and president of the Miami Valley Health Officers Association. In the work of the Masonic order he took an active part and was a loyal supporter of its high principles. His life was guided by his Christian faith and for forty-three years he was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church and greatly furthered the work of the church and the extension of its influences.

Dr. and Mrs. Messenger have three children; Dr. H. C. Messenger, a practicing physician in Xenia; Lois, the wife of Charles F. Galbreath of Dayton; and Emily Messenger Leslie of Xenia.

Mrs. Messenger has embraced her opportunities for serving her city and state in many ways. She has filled the presidency of the Tuesday Literary Club, is a member of the board of the Xenia Library Association, is the county chairman of the Ohioana Library and served as county chairman of the Will Rogers Memorial Fund, also as the county chairman of the American Bible Society and is now president of the Springfield District of the Dayton Presbyterian Missionary Society. Along patriotic and hereditary lines Mrs. Messenger has evidenced her interest, having served as regent of the Catherine Greene chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also as state regent and as vice president general of the National Society. At the present time she is state president of the Ohio Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars, of the Colonial Dames of America, of the Daughters of American Colonists, the Daughters of 1812 and the auxiliary to the Joseph Foody Post American Legion. Those interests which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of the community at large have a strong appeal for her and she does not hesitate to assume her responsibilities in any of these connections.

BLANCHE BACON MEYERS

BLANCHE BACON MEYERS, wife of Charles G. Meyers, was born in what is now Terrace Park, but was then a farming district, being a daughter of Sumner Pierce and Moretta (Stebbins) Bacon. Her paternal ancestors, residents of New Hampshire, were descendants of Rev. Bacon, a native of England, and were prominent in New England in colonial times. Sumner P. Bacon was born in Vermont and, coming to Cincinnati, was engaged in the manufacture of pig iron, having his furnaces at Ironton, Ohio, and his offices in Cincinnati. He lived however on a farm in what is now Terrace

Park and died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, while his wife reached the age of seventy-six years. She was a descendant of Captain Isaac Johnson, also a member of one of the old colonial families and of Phinas Stebbins, who served in the Revolutionary War, making Mrs. Meyers eligible to membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her grandmother Bacon was in her maidenhood Betsey Chase and through that line Mrs. Meyers is a descendant of President Franklin Pierce. She traces her lineage also to the Chase family, founders of Kenyon College, and it is through that line that she became a member of the Society of Colonial Dames.

Mrs. Meyers pursued her education in the public schools of Milford, Ohio, including the high school course and also spent a year as a student in an academy in Vermont. Soon afterward she was married to Charles G. Meyers and they became the parents of two daughters—Mrs. Dorothy Richley of Cincinnati and Janet, who entered business life with the Proctor & Gamble Company and is now in their Chicago office. Both daughters attended the Mary Doherty Training School for Girls and Dorothy then attended Sweet Briar College and Janet Hall, while her sister was a student at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. Meyers is a member of eleven colonial and early American societies. She was regent of her chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution from 1923 until 1926, also served as state director for three years and as chairman for nine years. She organized the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of 1812 and General William H. Harrison—St. Clair Chapter of the Daughters of American Colonists.

Mrs. Meyers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a tablet has there been erected in her honor. Her political allegiance is given the Republican party and she belongs to the Cincinnati Woman's Club. Mrs. Meyers has a most interesting hobby — the collection of antiques — and possesses many of rare beauty and value.

MARY ELIZABETH ARMACOST MONROE

MARY ELIZABETH ARMACOST MONROE (Mrs. A. W. Monroe), 1861-1930, was one of Galion's civic, religious and club leaders. She was a life-long member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church where she was organist for 25 years.

Mrs. Monroe was a charter member of the Current News Club, and was a trustee of the Galion Public Library at the time of her death; also a member of the Fortnightly Club; of the Eastern Star; director of the Chautauqua Association and member of the consulting committee to the superintendent of schools.

OPAL JACKSON MUNDY

OPAL JACKSON MUNDY is the efficient president of the Toledo Woman's Club, which has always been outstanding in its relation to the civic and cultural interests of the city. She is also identified with many other clubs which are important features in the life of Toledo and her cooperation can at all times be counted upon in support of movements and plans for the public good. Mrs. Mundy is a daughter of Almon Stanley and Nina (Reed) Jackson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania, whence she came to Ohio with her widowed mother, who located in Hardin County and who is still living, although now in an invalid condition.

Mrs. Mundy was born in Patterson, Ohio, and attended the graded schools there. Later she was graduated from the high school of Kenton, Ohio, and next entered Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where she gave especial attention to the study of music, being graduated from the school of music of that institution. A little later she became the wife of Carl S. Mundy, of Forrest, Ohio, and they are now parents of a son and daughter. William Nelson III, who completed his education at the University of Michigan with the class of 1939, and Nancy M., who is attending the Scott High School of Toledo.

Mrs. Mundy is widely known in club circles and has usually held office in any organization with which she has been affiliated. She has served as president of the Monett Club, whose members are all former students of Ohio Wesleyan University and she has been president of the Samagama Club, composed of presidents and past presidents of all Toledo Clubs. She is now president of the Toledo Woman's Club, which is a most active and useful organization, owning its own club house, which is located in an ideal section of the city. Since taking office as president Mrs. Mundy has been much interested in having the building redecorated and refurnished, although she gives all credit to the splendid cooperation of the committees which she appointed to take charge. Mrs. Mundy also belongs to the Monday Musical Club, the Association of University Women and the Sorosis Club. She belongs to the Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian Church and she has never ceased to feel a deep and appreciative interest in music. During her college days she was soloist for the Men's Glee Club and she has done much work as a church soloist and as a concert singer.

FRANCES M. MURRAY

FRANCES M. MURRAY was born in 1878 near New Paris, Ohio, the daughter of William B. and Mary Bloom Reid. Her ancestors were from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. One branch of the family came from Paris, Kentucky, and founded the town of New Paris, Ohio.

Frances Reid was married to Alfred J. Murray, a farmer, son of Joseph and Margaret Murray. Their children are Guy J. Murray, Louis W. Murray and Mary Alice Murray.

Mrs. Murray organized the Preble County Federation of Women's Clubs in 1916 and was the president for six years. She has held district and state club offices, organized a Community Club in 1921, was a charter member of Whitewater Valley Grange and for a period of years was Juvenile Grange Organizer in six counties in Ohio. She was a charter member in Commodore Preble Chapter, D. A. R. organized in 1928, holds membership in the Order of the Eastern Star and organized the Sylvan Garden Circle in 1936 which has done a very great deal of community work and was the first woman to serve on the election board in the township.

RUTH S. NEIDIG

RUTH S. NEIDIG (Mrs. Clarence Paul Neidig), national president of Pi Kappa Sigma Sorority, was born in Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1894. She was educated at Simmons College and was graduated from the University of Cincinnati with a degree of Bachelor of Science in 1918.

Mrs. Neidig was elected national president of Pi Kappa Sigma in 1927 and will complete her administration in 1940. She served the organization as national treasurer, 1925-1927.

She has contributed to sorority magazines and includes among her affiliations, the American Association of University Women, which she served as educational chairman; the National Education Association, National Association of Deans of Women, and the Cincinnati Woman's Club and The Crafters.

For a number of years she was a teacher of home economics in Cincinnati high schools and is active in the Home Economics Association and the Women's Alumnae Association of the University of Cincinnati.

She is the daughter of Charles E. Sorin of Revolutionary descent and of Mary Rebecca Webb Sorin, of English parentage. The latter traces her ancestors back to the kings and queens of England.

The marriage of Ruth Sorin to Clarence Paul Neidig, manager of a motor company, took place Nov. 3, 1921.

CLAIRE S. NEWCOMER

CLAIRE S. NEWCOMER (Mrs. Chauncey L. Newcomer), president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, was graduated from Hillsdale College, Mich., and soon after entering the teaching profession was appointed professor of Latin and dean of women of Kenka College, New York.

She was graduated from Hillsdale College, Mich., and soon after entering the teaching profession was appointed professor of Latin and dean of women of Kenka College, New York.

After her marriage to Chauncey L. Newcomer, an attorney of Bryan, O., Mrs. Newcomer turned her fine ability and energy to various civic and social services.

She was made president of the Bryan Federation of Women's Clubs and, in 1930, chairman of the Northwest District of the Ohio Federation. In 1932 she became chairman of the department of education of the state federation and in 1936 was made vice president.

Thoroughness and enthusiasm with which she filled this office have marked her discharge of increased responsibilities to which she succeeded on election to the presidency of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, in 1938.

Her deep interest in education led to her appointment as Chairman of the Board of Women Commissioners of Hillsdale College, of which she is a graduate.

Mrs. Newcomer has also given valuable service to the Presbyterian Missionary Societies and to Wauseon Chapter, D. A. R., of which Mrs. Clara Hollister Newcomer was a charter member and first regent.

MRS. THEODORE OEHIKE

MRS. THEODORE OEHIKE, a life-time resident of Lorain, was organizer of the State Daughters of the American Colonists and formed Mayflower Chapter of that organization in Lorain, serving as its first regent.

Always interested in the creation of patriotic associations, she also organized Nathan Perry Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in Lorain and was first regent of that group.

BETTY AGATHA OTT

BETTY AGATHA OTT (Mrs. David Ott), clubwoman and wife of the mayor of S. Euclid, O., was born at Dayton, Ky., the daughter of David Ott. She took her A.B. at Miami University, and for two years was grand vice president of Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority. Mrs. Ott has been active in the O.E.A., National Congress of Parents and Teachers and in the Junior Federation of Women's Clubs. Her home is at 1303 Ford Rd., South Euclid, O.

MRS. EARL PADGETT

MRS. EARL PADGETT (Nettie Phillips) of Galion, Ohio began to take leadership in women's organizations soon after her graduation from Chicago University.

She organized the Galion Sorosis Club in 1930 and was president 3 years; organized Olentangy Chapter D. A. R. November 8, 1926, and was regent 4 years and was president of the Galion Fortnightly club for 6 years.

Mrs. Padgett was made president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs in 1936 and served two years in this capacity.

She was treasurer of the federation from 1932-1934; was Middle North District president 1929-1930 and has also served as state parliamentarian, state chairman club institutes and state chairman of problems of industry.

MRS. EARL PADGETT

Galion,

Past President, Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs

In 1938 Mrs. Padgett was elected secretary of trustees of General Federation of Women's Clubs for a 6 year term. She is also chairman of General Federation Foundation Fund seeking to raise a million dollars.

This outstanding Galion, Ohio woman was secretary of the Ohio D. A. R. and national vice-chairman for D. A. R. magazine under the presidency of Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart. She was national vice-chairman of Constitution Hall under Mrs. William Russell Magna and State chairman of credentials from 1938-1941.

Besides all this, Mrs. Padgett has served as state president of Ohio Delphians, state parliamentarian of the Daughters of the American Colonists and state registrar of the Daughters of Colonial Wars.

REBEKAH PARISH

REBEKAH PARISH (Mrs. Charles T. Parish), prominent club woman church worker and a factor in the cultural development and intellectual progress of Hamilton, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, a daughter of L. A. and Katherine Foster. Her father was born at Garfield Place, Cincinnati, and in young manhood began work on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. While thus employed he began buying stock in the company until he had acquired a considerable amount. He remained with the railroad for a number of years and later engaged in the lumber and contracting business at Hillsboro where he continued throughout the remainder of his life with the exception of two years spent in Chicago, where he passed away. His widow survived him until 1936 and had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years at the time of her demise.

After attending the grade and high schools of Hillsboro, Mrs. Parish continued her education in a private school and in the Methodist College of Hillsboro and then became a student in the Conservatory of Music of the same institution. She was graduated from Oxford College in 1895, having won a degree in music.

The following year Rebekah Foster became the wife of Charles T. Parish, who was born in Cincinnati and is now one of the leading business men of Hamilton. They had a family of four children, of whom the eldest, Kathryn and Augusta, are twins. The former is now the wife of Dwight Jones and the latter the wife of Judge William O'Keefe. The third daughter, Louise M., is the wife of Joe Garretson, a newspaper man, connected with the Cincinnati Enquirer. Milton, the only son, is a graduate of the Culver Military College and of Dartmouth College and is now in business with his father. The daughters are also college bred, having attended Vassar and other colleges.

While home interests have always claimed the major portion of her time, Mrs. Parish has also found opportunity for active participation in the Young Women's Christian Association and was one of the prime movers and incorpo-

rators of the Hamilton organization. She is likewise prominent in club circles and is serving on the state board of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs. She was very active during the World war in all local and state movements to further war work or promote the welfare of the soldiers in camp and field. She is a life member of the Washington Memorial Association and is active in musical circles being on the Ohio board of the Federation of Music Clubs. She is an ex-president of the Hamilton Woman's Club, was one of the organizers and earnest supporters of the Girl Scout movement in Hamilton, belongs to the Garden Club, the Musical Club and the Woman's Rotary Club. She is active in the Presbyterian church, has worked untiringly for the cause of religion and for many worthy public causes and is also prominent socially.

MRS. WALTER S. PENCE

For many years MRS. WALTER S. PENCE has been a resident of Sidney, where her husband has been engaged in the grocery business for more than a quarter of a century. Mrs. Pence bore the maiden name of Cora Kelley and was born October 17, 1876, being one of the nine children of Solomon W. and Caroline Kelley. Her father was a customs boot and shoe maker. The birthplace of Mrs. Pence was the Maloney farm south of Sidney. She began her education in the schools of Pemberton and was there graduated from high school, after which she devoted a year to post graduate work in the high school there.

It was in Pemberton, on the 4th of October, 1896, that she became the wife of Walter S. Pence, who was then a farmer and continued his farming operations in that locality for two years. He next removed to Johnson, Nebraska, where he was employed in the office of a merchant, with whom he continued for a year, on the expiration of which period Mr. and Mrs. Pence came to Sidney, where they have since made their home. They have a wide acquaintance here and a host of warm friends, who entertain for them the highest regard. Twenty-eight years ago Mr. Pence opened a grocery store and has carried on the business throughout the intervening years, being for twenty-two years at his present location at 414 Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Pence became the parents of five children. Their son Walter Raymond was born on a farm northeast of Sidney, entered the grade schools of this city and for two years was in high school. He then began working in his father's store in which he had spent two years when the United States entered the World War and he went to Toledo, where he enlisted on the 6th of May, 1918, becoming a member of the Sixty-Sixth Regiment and the Seventy-Sixth Company of Marines. He was wounded in action, never fully recovered from his injuries and during the flu epidemic he was stricken and died October 18, 1918. He had qualified as a marksman at Paris Island, had been among the first to enlist and laid down his life on the altar of his country. Another son, Gerald W., died in early childhood.

Mary Pauline is the wife of Ralph Grauer of Springfield, Ohio, and they have three children—Jack LaDru, Jane Eleanor and Ralph P., Jr. The next member of the family, Florence L., died when but two and a half months old. James E., the youngest, married Helen Dolfus of Chicago and they had one son, who died twelve hours after birth.

Mrs. Pence belongs to the Baptist Church, of which her soldier son was also a member. His life at all times commended him to the good will and kindly regard of all who knew him and his memory is sacredly cherished by his many friends as well as his immediate family. Mrs. Pence has never sought to figure prominently in public affairs but is the first president of the Ohio group of the international organization of Gold Star Mothers.

SUE GORMLY PICKING

SUE GORMLY PICKING, whose social prominence and beneficence in contributing to worthy causes, elevates her to an outstanding position in Bucyrus, is a daughter of the late James Gormly, who was president of the Bucyrus First National Bank, which was organized by his father, John Gormly. James Gormly wedded Virginia Swingley, a daughter of Dr. Frederick Swingley, who came to Bucyrus from Chesterville, Ohio, in 1839 and here passed away in 1926. Mrs. Gormly was a cultured, lovely woman, whose home reflected the graciousness of its mistress, who was a social leader in this community. She belonged to the Presbyterian Church, as did all of her family, and was president of its missionary society. She had three sisters who taught in the Bucyrus public schools. Of these Mrs. Marcella Swingley Moderwell was the first woman superintendent of the Bucyrus schools and later she became the wife of Major Crat Moderwell. The other two sisters who were teachers here were Mrs. Mary Swingley Fisher, wife of Colonel Cyrus Fisher, and Mrs. Kate Swingley Fulton, who is the only survivor of the four. Mr. and Mrs. James Gormly had two daughters and a son, the sister of Mrs. Picking being Mrs. Ella Gormly Monnett, wife of Frank Monnett, an attorney of Columbus. The only brother, James Bowman Gormly, died in 1904.

Mrs. Picking was born in Bucyrus and has lived here all of her life with the exception of several winters spent abroad or in the west. She became the wife of W. H. Picking, who was president of the First National Bank from 1913 to 1917, after her father, James Gormly, retired. Following his withdrawal as executive head of the bank, he devoted his attention to the interests of the Picking Hardware Company and of the Picking Copper Kettle Works until his death.

With the cultural progress and with the philanthropic activities of Bucyrus, as well as with its social life, Mrs. Picking has had much to do. She is a member of St. James Episcopal Church and is an honorary member of In-As-Much circle of the King's Daughters. Her gifts to that organization

have been magnanimous. She assisted in a major way at the time the circle opened its Chapter House here in 1933 and since then she has remembered both the circle and the Chapter House periodically with money and material gifts.

Mrs. Picking also belongs to Hannah Crawford Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Crocus Club, which is the oldest woman's literary club in Bucyrus, and the Thimble Club, which is composed of ladies who are social leaders of the community and who organized the club when they were brides. Mrs. Picking enjoys travel and the winters spent in more balmy climates, but Bucyrus is her first interest, for here she has always made her home, and here the circle of her friends is co-extensive with the circle of her acquaintances.

ETHEL LULU VOLLMAR POUND

ETHEL LULU VOLLMAR POUND, wife of Claude W. Pound, is not only entitled to mention among Ohio's representative women by reason of her close connection with some of the prominent pioneer families of the state but also because of the helpful part she has taken in civic, philanthropic, patriotic and club work in Toledo, where she has made her home from the age of six years. She was born near Delta, in Fulton County, Ohio, September 30, 1882 and is a daughter of William and Helen Mar (Ewing) Vollmar. Her father was born near Stuttgart, Germany, April 1, 1851, and died November 12, 1931, while his wife was born near Miltonville, Ohio, August 31, 1854 and died April 25, 1921. His people were owners and operators of inns in Germany. Mrs. Vollmar's people were of Scotch-Irish descent, the ancestral line being traced back to the "Ewing and McEwen clan" of Scotland, all being men of high political, judicial and civic standing. Mrs. Vollmar's father was Judge William Ewing of Wood County, Ohio, who was born May 4, 1812, in a covered wagon between Clyde and Waterville, Ohio, while his parents were on their way to settle near what is now Waterville and he was said to be one, if not the first, white child born in that section of the state. He was married twice, his second wife being Celinda L. White, whose father migrated to this section of Ohio from Virginia.

William Ewing was a son of Samuel H. and Hannah (Race) Ewing, the latter of New York and Maryland. The father of Samuel H. Ewing and the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Pound, was Alexander Ewing of Pennsylvania and New York who served as a soldier of the American Revolution and also of the War of 1812, being on duty with General Harrison, with the title of colonel. In the various histories of the Clan Ewing, the family coat of arms is published, also the part they took in making history in this country and in Scotland. Brice's History of Fort Wayne gives accounts of the early life of the family in pioneer days, that family being very close relatives of Mrs. Vollmar. In fact the Alexander Ewing mentioned was her great grandfather

and Samuel H. Ewing mentioned in the History of Wood County was her grandfather. A member of the Ewing family was the founder of Piqua, Ohio. It is also related that the ancestor of Mrs. Pound serving in the War of 1812 was the first to discover the body of Tecumseh after he was shot. Mrs. Pound's mother, as a little girl, and also her father at one time, lived on what was known as the Mission farm, where was the school held for Indian children in Wood County and Mr. Vollmar could well remember having visited with "Dress Howard," who was teacher of the Indians for years. Many of Mrs. Pound's vacations from school and business were spent in that vicinity and its history was told to her many times by the grandparents whom she knew as her own, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Nearing, who had reared her mother, Mrs. Vollmar from the age of two, when her own mother had passed on.

Mrs. Pound remained at the place of her birth until six years of age, when the family home was established at Toledo, where she has since resided. Here she attended the public schools and also Davis Commercial College. In her young womanhood she was employed as an accountant and in secretarial work, but now devotes her time to her home and her family and to the public and club activities which engage her attention. In Detroit, Michigan, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 11th of January, 1913, she became the wife of Claude W. Pound, a son of Washington and Adah Josephine (Peabody) Pound, both natives of New York. His father was for many years connected with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad in Michigan, and was also owner and operator of lumber mills, both in that state and Florida. His wife was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower, and of William Peabody, a captain in King Phillips Indian War in 1676. Other members of both families were soldiers of the Revolution and of the War of 1812. In early manhood Claude W. Pound was actively interested in aviation and maintained a flying school in the outskirts of Chicago. He is a member of the Early Birds, an organization of pilots who flew prior to 1913. For the past twenty-five years he has been with the Electric Auto-Lite Corporation of Toledo, of which he is plant manager. Mr. and Mrs. pound have one son, William Washington Pound, who was born in Toledo, November 23, 1913. He is a graduate of the Leenanau School for Boys, a private school located at Glen Arbor, Michigan. It is fully accredited by the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. William W. Pound also attended the University of Toledo, but decided to enter the vocational field, so left before graduation and is now connected with the manufacturing interests of the Bay Manufacturing Company, at Bay City, Michigan.

In politics Mrs. Pound has supported those candidates who stand for principle and truth, regardless of party or creed. She is interested in many organizations, having been a noble grand of the Rebekah Lodge, the auxiliary of the Odd Fellows in 1912 and has been president of the Peter Navarre

Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812. She is a member of Ursula Wolcott Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and has served on various committees, especially in connection with Americanism and mountain school work. She has been appointed by the president general to serve on the house committee during the Continental Congress in Washington, D. C. She is a director of the State Officers Club of the Ohio Society of the U. S. D., 1812. She is a charter member of the Museum of Science Auxiliary, a member of the Toledo Women's Club and for many years has been a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club, taking an active part in its relief work. She is also an active member of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Most of the mature years of her life, when health has permitted, having been spent in doing constructive work in civic and philanthropic fields. She was an active member of the Educational Club of Toledo and worked on various committees, rather than accept offices, which were proffered her at various times, finding that sometimes offices hinder in the work the individual would like to accomplish, the work with the under-privileged appealing to Mrs. Pound much more strongly than the mere social side of organization connections. She was accepted as a member of Samagama Club in 1937, a club of active presidents of women's societies of Toledo. She was also given a service award medal for work accomplished during the Toledo Centennial Celebration in 1937.

Mrs. Pound's one diversion is in travel. She has driven a great deal, has visited all the States in the Union but one, also Old Mexico and various places in Canada. Because of her husband's interest in aviation she is also deeply interested and considers it a privilege to fly and they also have a mutual interest in fishing, finding much pleasure, as opportunity permits, in visiting Georgian Bay for big fish.

MARIE BLUETT POWERS

MARIE BLUETT POWERS, who is identified with several Catholic women's organizations in Youngstown and who is interested in public movements based upon broad humanitarian principles, was born in Buffalo, New York, November 20, 1891, a daughter of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Cassidy) Bluett, the former a civil engineer of Buffalo, where the family resided until 1901 when Thomas Bluett brought his wife and children to Ohio, settling first in Columbus. Mrs. Powers, who was ten years of age at the time of the removal from New York, attended St. Joseph's Academy in Columbus and afterward St. Mary's of the Springs high school. Subsequently she continued her education in the Ohio State University, from which she was graduated in 1913, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. From 1913 until 1917 she was employed by the Columbus board of education, doing work with mental defectives.

On the 27th of June, 1917 Marie Bluett became the wife of John W. Powers, a lawyer of Youngstown, where they have since made their home, and

unto them have been born four children—John Paul, William Frederick, Joseph Phillips and Rose Marie. Mrs. Powers has manifested a keen and helpful interest in activities for the benefit of children in particular and has served as first vice president of the North Hill Child Study Club. She has also been hospitality chairman of the Youngstown College Club and she has membership in the National Council of Catholic Women and is a communicant of St. Edward's Catholic church of Youngstown, doing all she can to further the plans and purposes of the church in its far-reaching program.

HELEN RYAN QUINLAN

HELEN RYAN QUINLAN, (Mrs. Walter S. Quinlan) founder of Theta Phi Alpha, national social fraternity for Catholic Women in College, was born at Detroit, Mich., the daughter of Denis and Anne Ryan. She attended St. Vincent's Academy, took her A. B. at the University of Michigan, and did graduate work at Cleveland College and Western Reserve University. In 1910 she married Walter Quinlan, manufacturer and business executive. Mrs. Quinlan is active in the University of Michigan Alumnae, in the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, in the Y. W. C. A. and the Catholic College Women's Club. Her home is at 830 N. Limestone St., Springfield, Ohio.

WINNIE DOAN REXER

About a mile south of Degraff in Logan county is a farm which is rented and cultivated under the supervision of WINNIE DOAN REXER and which came into possession of her grandfather in pioneer times, the original deed, still being held by a member of the family, being signed by Andrew Jackson, then president of the United States. It was upon this farm that Joshua Doan, father of Mrs. Rexer, was born and she purchased one of the first log school houses of Ohio, which she had set up on the farm as originally built. To this has been added three other school houses, making quite a commodious residence, and here members of the family spend part of their summers. The Doane family came from Cheshire, England, and first settled on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Later representatives of the family changed the spelling of the name by dropping the final "e," and from New England some of the family came to Ohio with the trend of emigration that was leading to the early settlement of this state. Joshua Doan was here reared and married Charlotte E. Makenson, whose uncle was the father of General Lew Wallace, who many times visited at the home of John Makenson, grandfather of Mrs. Rexer, and whose old home in Logan County is still standing.

Joshua and Charlotte E. (Makenson) Doan had three daughters. The eldest, Martha Anne, became an artist of note, several of her paintings now hanging in the home of her sister, Mrs. Rexer. Martha Anne became the wife of Byron Swisher, but died in young womanhood, about 1900, shortly after

her marriage. Elizabeth Jane Doan is the wife of George Cronley of Bellefontaine. The third daughter, Winnie, became the wife of William H. Rexer of Bellefontaine.

Mrs. Rexer belongs to the Bellefontaine Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and at this writing (1939) is state chaplain of Ohio and also national vice chairman of the museum at Washington, D. C., representing the central division which includes Hawaii, the Philippines, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. For three years she was state chairman for Ohio for the D. A. R. museum. She is a past worthy matron of Constance Chapter, No. 78, of the Order of the Eastern Star, is a member of Bellefontaine Circle of the King's Daughters and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. She and her husband are most charitable, but give most unostentatiously, their benefactions being usually known only to their recipients and themselves in accordance with the injunction not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth.

MARY McEVOY RODGERS

MARY McEVOY RODGERS, residing at 258 Norwood avenue in Youngstown, devotes considerable attention to the women's activities of the Catholic church and is well known in club circles. One of Ohio's native daughters, she was born in Struthers, August 29, 1879, a daughter of Patrick and Anna (Brady) McEvoy, who came from Scotland to the new world in 1867.

Mrs. Rodgers obtained her education in the schools of Struthers and Grove City, Pennsylvania and also in the Normal school of Athens, Ohio. She began teaching in her native town in 1899 and afterward became a teacher in Youngstown, where she continued her professional work until 1907. On the 14th of August, 1907, in Struthers, she was married to William Francis Rodgers of Washington, Pennsylvania, and they have had a family of six children: Richard, who was born in 1908 and died in 1913; William Francis, born in 1910; Rosemary, now Mrs. Raymond Forestal of Youngstown; Annabel, the wife of Dr. William S. Hites of Youngstown; Elinor, at home; and Jeanette.

Mrs. Rodgers is a member of St. Edwards Roman Catholic church and is secretary of its Altar and Rosary Society. She is also a member of the board of the National Council of Catholic Women, a member of the Catholic Daughters of America, president of St. Elizabeth's Hospital Auxiliary of Youngstown and a past president of the Loyola Study Club of Youngstown. She is also serving on the board of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Youngstown, is a member of the Garden Club of the Little Flower and belongs to the League of Women Voters.

VALINDA MARIA RICHARDS ROOD

VALINDA MARIA RICHARDS ROOD has been an untiring worker in the church and in connection with civic and philanthropic interests and has had much to do with directing the energies of women's organizations into channels of helpfulness and usefulness, thus enriching the lives of others. Mrs. Rood is a daughter of George H. and Fannie Maria (Young) Richards. Her father was connected with a flour and feed store in Buffalo, New York, and afterward removed to Bronson, Branch county, Michigan, where he developed a fine farm. After the death of his first wife he married Laura Welch, who reared his daughter Valinda and who was teacher of a private school in Danville, New York. Mrs. Rood graduated from high school in Buffalo, New York, and has since taken many post graduate courses. In fact she has always been a student and realizes that the keenest pleasures of life come from intellectual stimulus. Her student habits have carried her into many fields and she is even now studying French. Immediately after completing her high school course she began teaching in the public schools of Buffalo, New York where she continued until 1887, when she removed to Toledo to accept a teaching position.

Mrs. Rood was identified with the schools of Toledo until June, 1893 when she became the wife of Prentice E. Rood, who was engaged in the wholesale and retail mail order business here and which he and his wife developed together.

Before her marriage Mrs. Rood had become an active factor in women's organized efforts to help humanity. She was one of the founders of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and was one of the active members in the first service work of the Episcopal church, of which she has been a lifelong member, being a communicant of St. Mark's. She has taken a most helpful part in many branches of the church work and for four years has been president of St. Mark's League. Soon after her marriage she became one of the members of a study club and a little later was one of the organizers of the Sorosis Club, of which she was made the first vice president and finished out the term of the president, who removed from the city, at the end of which time she was elected president. She was also one of a committee of five tc ascertain what kind of philanthropic work the Sorosis could do. In 1904 she was one of the principal organizers of the North Toledo Community House. Her work has always been along constructive lines and as one reviews the history of the city and realizes what has been accomplished by organizations with which she has been closely identified, one feels that Mrs. Rood perhaps builded better than she knew. At all events, her labors have been far-reaching, beneficial and resultant.

Mrs. Rood belongs to the Toledo Woman's Club, is a past president of the Woman's Educational Club and has held all offices in the Settlement.

She served for seventeen months as welfare director of the city, filling out an unexpired term at the request of the mayor. For two terms she was president of the Young Women's Christian Association. As president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs she spoke all over the state in support of war work after this country entered the European conflict and in every possible way upheld the interests of the government. For two years she had a column running in seventy-two newspapers of the state during the administration of Mrs. Zimmerman, then state president of the Federation of Women's Clubs. The breadth of her activities can scarcely be measured and the end is not yet for she continues her efforts for humanity in these various fields which tend to develop character and lead to the acceptance of higher ideals of living.

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON ROSS

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON ROSS, who in her young womanhood engaged in teaching and has always retained a deep interest in things educational and cultural, was born in Findlay, Ohio, where she still makes her home. Her natal day was May 27, 1857 and she is a daughter of Daniel B. and Jane A. (Hoisington) Beardsley. She pursued her education in the public schools of Findlay until she reached the age of seventeen years when she began teaching here, devoting the ensuing three years to that work.

In 1880 Miss Beardsley became the wife of George Washington Ross, an attorney. They settled in Sterling and Mrs. Ross taught in the schools there and in Rittman, Ohio, for two years. In 1889 they returned to Findlay, where Mrs. Ross has since made her home, covering a continuous period of half a century. In 1893 she joined the Symposium Club, of which she later served as vice president and as president and she also became a member of the Colloquist Club, of which she was also made the chief officer. At one time she was a member of the Shakespeare Club and for twenty years she served on the Findlay library board, was also connected with the Federation of Women's Clubs and has always manifested a keen and helpful interest in matters promoting intellectual advancement in the city. She also took a very active part in World war work, making clothing and doing everything possible to further the interests of the soldiers at the front. In 1917 Mrs. Ross lost her husband who passed from this life on the 11th of October of that year at the age of sixty-three, for he was born June 8, 1854. Mrs. Ross has reared two adopted daughters Jeanette Lance, now Mrs. Louis Allen of Wadsworth, Ohio; and Bettie Ruth Gilliland. Mrs. Ross has long been a witness of the growth and progress of Findlay where she has spent the greater part of her life, now covering eighty-two years, and she is still very alert, keeping abreast with the times and enjoying the companionship of the scores of friends whom she has here and who have always entertained for her the warmest regard.

JULIA TIPTON ROTH

JULIA TIPTON ROTH of Dennison, Ohio, was the first Ohio state secretary of the Daughters of America, a patriotic, benevolent, fraternal organization, composed of women born within the United States of North America or under the protection of its flag; also of men who have been initiated into the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

The first State Council session of Ohio was held in East Liverpool, August 20, 1894. Mrs. Roth remained Ohio state secretary until the time of her death on Dec. 8, 1928. She was also National Council Secretary. Her husband, Max C. Roth succeeded her in the offices of state and national secretary. Mrs. Roth was an outstanding character. To her untiring efforts is due the phenomenal growth of the Daughters of America, especially in Ohio. She materially assisted in planning for the Home for the Aged and Infirmed members of the order which is located at Tiffin, Ohio and is regarded as the finest home of its kind in the United States. MRS. CORA ANDRIESSEN, of Cincinnati, is the Superintendent of this home.

The first council of the Daughters of America was organized and instituted in Bennett, Pennsylvania, on September 15, 1891. This council was named Pride of Hand-in-Hand Council No. 1. The first council instituted in Ohio was Pearl Council No. 1 of Wellsville, organized October 21, 1891.

The Daughters of America operate their own insurance department. This was organized in the year 1907 by Albert S. Bossong of Cincinnati. On June 30, 1938 this department had 1567 councils enrolled, with a total membership of 123,089. This department has paid out $6,116,189.62 in death claims and the present worth of this department is $1,205,465.62. The membership of the order in the State of Ohio on June 30, 1938 was 38,475; there are over 13,000 members of the order in Cincinnati.

MRS. EMMA MEYER of Cincinnati, past State Councilor of the Daughters of America, who at present occupies the position of president of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and Daughters of America Reunion Association of Hamilton County, is a leading member of the order. She is also a member of the National Law Committee and is treasurer of Brighton Council No. 100, which is the second largest council in the entire order. This council has a membership of 830. The largest council in the order is Fort Hamilton Council No. 109, located at Hamilton, Ohio, with a membership of 847.

The leader of this council is Elizabeth Quinlin, who is the present State Councilor of Ohio.

The Daughters of America has also what is known as an Orphan's Fund Department, supported entirely by voluntary contributions. This department finds suitable christian homes for orphan children of deceased members. At the present time there are 200 or over, children supported by this fund.

These children are required to be kept in the public schools until they are 16 years of age, at which time support from the Orphan's Fund Department is withdrawn.

GRACE CURTIS SAWYER

GRACE CURTIS SAWYER, a native of Janesville, Wisconsin, and now a resident of Marion, Ohio, is a daughter of Olin A. and Eva (Farlin) Curtis, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Wisconsin. The father devoted his life to preaching the gospel. The daughter pursued her early education in the grade schools of Chicago, Illinois, attended high school in her native state and afterward was a student in Morgan Park Academy. She next went to Boston, Massachusetts and entered Wellesley College, where she spent two years and later was at the University of Chicago for a year.

In 1905 was celebrated the marriage of Grace Curtis and Dr. Carl W. Sawyer and they took up their abode in Marion, Ohio, where the Doctor's father had established the Sawyer Sanatorium, of which Dr. Carl W. Sawyer is now the active head.

Mrs. Sawyer is interested in many cultural activities and progressive enterprises of the city in which she has now resided for more than a third of a century. She belongs to the Woman's Club, a literary club of Marion; is serving on the board of the Civic Orchestra; is a member of the board of the Marion City Hospital; is a trustee of the Margaret G. Harder scholarship; and belongs to the Methodist church. All this indicates the breadth of her activities and shows her deep concern as to the welfare of the community and the advancement of its humanitarian and cultural affairs.

ROSALIND A. SCHWAB

ROSALIND A. SCHWAB (Mrs. Julian G. Schwab), past president, Cincinnati Section, National Council of Jewish Women, was born at Dayton, O., the daughter of Ferdinand J. and Carrie Ach. She was graduated from Wellesley, married in 1912 and has been a skilled and enthusiastic volunteer worker in welfare and civic movements for the past 20 years. Among the organizations she has assisted are the Mid-eastern Conference of Council Sections, the Hamilton County Welfare Department and the Cincinnati Charter Committee.

BERTHA L. SELLARDS

BERTHA L. SELLARDS is closely and helpfully identified with many of the organizations and societies which contribute to the upbuilding of the community and the maintenance of high standards of life for the individual and for the community. She is a resident of Portsmouth and a native of Van

MRS. EMMA MEYER

Cincinnati

Past State Councilor of the Daughters of America

Wert County, Ohio, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Milton Welker, the former a pioneer resident of Highland County, Ohio. The mother passed away when her daughter was but two years of age. She was educated in the public schools until she had completed her high school course and then entered the Ohio Normal School at Ada, Ohio. It had been her thought and purpose in girlhood to take a course in nursing and become a medical missionary but she was persuaded instead to take over the home management for Dr. Howard Sellards, who made her his bride soon after she left school. He is a native of Kentucky, the son of a physician and has four brothers who also took up the practice of medicine as a life work.

Mrs. Sellards has taken a very active part in many good causes, including church, social, club and civic work. She is a member of the Methodist Church, has been an earnest worker in the Sunday school and for twenty years has been active in home missionary work. She also has membership in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and in the Red Cross. She belongs to the City Federation of Clubs, the Woman's Literary Club, the New Century Club, the Home League and the Garden Club. Thoughtful consideration of the nature and purpose of these different organizations will indicate the breadth of her interests and her activities, which have always been directed along lines of substantial development, leading to higher standards of living. This has brought her the sincere respect of her many friends in Portsmouth, where she has a very wide acquaintance.

CAROLINE M. SEYMOUR SEVERANCE

CAROLINE M. SEYMOUR SEVERANCE was born in New York, in 1820 and died in Los Angeles in 1914. Mrs. Severance spent the first sixteen years of her married life in the frontier city of Cleveland where she pioneered in her own field as definitely as did her husband in his. She called him "a light-hearted man of affairs, a banker."

She was the first woman to lecture in Cleveland in behalf of woman's suffrage. Later she returned to New England, where with Julia Ward Howe and others she organized the first Woman's Club of New England, and became its first president.

Moving later to Los Angeles, she was the founder of the first kindergarten there. She was a Unitarian, an abolishionist, devoted to the cause of world peace, a staunch believer in woman's suffrage, in birth control, and in a single standard of morals. She was known as "The Mother of Clubs."

ANNA MARIE TENNANT

ANNA MARIE TENNANT, for the past 20 years member of the reportorial staff of the Springfield, O., Newspapers, Inc., has served this organization with efficiency and loyalty in various capacities. She is music editor of The Sun, feature writer and columnist for that paper, formerly

conducted the "Betty Fairfax" column for the Daily News and worked on staff assignments for the News.

One of the outstanding achievements of Anna Marie was her chairmanship of the 1935 annual convention of the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association. Virtually all of the manifold tasks on which success of the meeting depended were handled by Miss Tennant personally on this occasion.

Anna Marie was born at Springfield, the daughter of Edwin Irvin and Martha Bockway Tennant. On the paternal side the family is identified with early American History. A Tennant fought in the Revolutionary War, another Tennant was among founders of Princeton University. Educated in Springfield and at Wittenberg College, Anna Marie began her newspaper career in her home city, where she has been identified with leading civic, social and fraternal organizations. She was for many years an officer of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, also of the Springfield Playground Association. Her knowledge and love of music enabled her to assist in the promotion of the Springfield Concert Series and other important programs. She has been an executive board member of the Fortnightly Musical Club for many years, a leader in the Business and Professional Women's Club, for which she edited "The New Citizen" and is a member of Norris Chapter, Eastern Star, Manito Shrine, White Shrine of Jerusalem, Sigma Alpha Iota, League of American Penwomen and other important organizations.

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON TROUT

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON TROUT is well known in club circles of Findlay and is also active in the work of the Campfire Girls. She has been a life long resident of Findlay and is a daughter of Edward and Olivia (Huffman) Schwartz. Pursuing her education in the schools here she passed through consecutive grades to the high school, from which she was graduated in 1917. She then attended the Maryland School for Women and for a time was a student in Oberlin College.

In 1920 she became the wife of George W. Trout of the firm of Trout & Jackson, furniture dealers of Findlay and they now have two children, Thomas and Mary.

Mrs. Trout has long been prominent in the social circles of her native city, where she has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of her acquaintance and she has been quite active in the leading women's clubs of Findlay. She formerly had membership in the Arts and Letters Club and she now belongs to the Shakespeare Club and the Symposium Club. In 1928 she became interested in the Campfire Girls, a national organization, and is serving on the executive board of this society, which is doing much to stimulate high ideals among young girls—ideals that will develop the best in womanhood and in citizenship. Mrs. Trout also belongs to the Presbyterian Church, all of which indicates that her own life is actuated by a high spirit of service.

LELIA E. POWELL TURNER

With those women's organizations which have to do with educational and cultural development in Toledo, LELIA E. POWELL TURNER has been closely associated. A native of Paulding, Ohio, she is a daughter of Madison C. and Josephine M. (Miller) Powell, also natives of Ohio, the former born in Urbana. The father, who engaged in mercantile business through most of his life, died in 1904 and the mother passed away in 1906. They had four children of whom Wilfred died in childhood and Edith B. is also deceased. Ralph E. is still a resident of Toledo, where he is engaged in the grocery business.

Mrs. Turner attended the grade schools of Paulding and spent one year in high school there, while later she was a student in Wesleyan University. For some time she was in almost constant attendance on her invalid mother. In Toledo she formed the acquaintance of Robert Turner and on the 16th of July, 1912, they were married in this city, where her husband is an optometrist. They have two children: Robert H., who attended the Northern Illinois College of Optometry and is now a member of the faculty there, being assistant professor of chemistry; and Margaret Elizabeth, the wife of Robert E. Welty, formerly of Kansas City, Missouri and now connected with the Nickel Plate Railroad.

Mrs. Turner is a member of the Daughters of Veterans, the auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, and she is eligible through both her paternal and maternal ancestry to membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution. She has been state president of the American Optometrists Association Woman's Auxiliary and organized the Ohio branch. She has also been its local president and both the Toledo and the Ohio societies are now affiliated with the national organization. She has always been interested in the cause of temperance and is president of the Norwood Union of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is treasurer of the Federation of Woman's Clubs of Ohio and is corresponding secretary of the Housewives League of Toledo. She was also very active in the City Managers League, belongs to the Eastern Star and the White Shrine and has been on the board of the Educational Club and is on the board of the Ohio Minnett Club of Ohio Wesleyan University. She is a member of the Fifth Ward Republican Club and at all times keeps conversant with outstanding political problems and conditions. Her name is on the membership roll of the Collingwood Presbyterian Church and in its work she has taken a most helpful and loyal part. All of her interests show that she is alert and understanding and that progressive interests and measures make strong appeal to her.

MARY BURNS VAHEY

MARY BURNS VAHEY has been actively connected with women's clubs and Catholic women's organizations in Youngstown, where her social qualities and executive ability well qualify her for leadership. Born in Negaunee, Michigan, she is a daughter of James and Julia (Leary) Burns. Her father was a copper miner in the early days of the development of that industry in Michigan and later was a blast furnace man in Youngstown.

Mary Burns was a young child when her parents removed with the family to Youngstown, and here she acquired her education in the local schools and grew to womanhood in this city. She was married in Struthers, Ohio, on the 1st of July, 1896 to William Henry Vahey, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Rev. George Zeerning. Her husband is engaged in the oil business. They have become the parents of three sons: Thomas James, who entered the priesthood and is now in Toronto, Ontario, in the work of the church; Mark Andrew, who is engaged in the oil business with his father; and William Henry Vahey, Jr., who is in the stoker business.

Mrs. Vahey and her family attend St. Edwards Roman Catholic Church and she has membership with the Catholic Daughters of America, of which she is a past president. She also belongs to the Franciscan Study Club, is a life member of the National Council of Catholic Women and is serving on the scholarship loan committee of Seton Circle, a study club. She is likewise a member of the Federation of Women's Clubs and of the Young Women's Christian Association, all of which indicates her deep interest in education, cultural and moral uplifting and she has exerted a widely felt influence along these lines.

GLADYS BLAIR WELSH

GLADYS BLAIR WELSH (Mrs. Dana E. Welsh), of Ada, Ohio, past president of the North-West District of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

MARY THOMPSON WILLIAMSON

MARY THOMPSON WILLIAMSON has the distinction of having been elected the first president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Youngstown and has long been regarded as a leader in musical circles of the city and in other organizations which have claimed the interest and been promoted by the activities of women. She was born in Caldwell, Missouri, April 16, 1867, a daughter of Dallas Jeremiah and Mary (Cornelius) Thompson, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a Civil War veteran who fought in defense of the Union and afterward engaged in teaching in Missouri, while in Pennsylvania and New York he was connected with the oil producing business.

His daughter Mary pursued her early education in the public schools of St. Lawrence County, Pennsylvania and afterward completed her high school course in Youngstown. She also pursued special courses of study in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and she has always kept abreast with the trend of modern thought and progress. On the 31st of December, 1900, she was married in Trinity Church of Youngstown to Warren Pyatt Williamson, a member of a family that has been represented in Youngstown for six generations. He was born October 4, 1858 and is a newspaper man and business man of Youngstown. By this marriage there are two sons: Joseph Dallas, who is in business in Youngstown and married Mabel Strickenburgh of Franklin, Pennsylvania; and Warren Pyatt, Jr. He married Isabel Seymour De Nio, and they have two children, Barbara, born May 9, 1926, and Warren Pyatt Williamson III, born May 14, 1930.

Mrs. Williamson taught school in Youngstown for several years and she has been very active in musical circles and in those societies which promote cultural progress, advance patriotism and seeks the public good along many lines. Aside from being the first president of the Youngstown Federation of Woman's Clubs, she was president of the Monday Musical Club for two years, was state chairman of music of the Ohio Federation of Woman's Clubs during the World War period, and during the war when community singing was first started she acted as state director. She helped to organize the Ohio Federation of Musical Clubs and she is a member and registrar of the Mahoning County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is Ohio state chairman of radio for the D. A. R. She belongs to the Pennsylvania Huguenot Society and the Pennsylvania Order of Pioneers and she is a charter and life member of the Institute of American Genealogy, being much interested in the study of genealogy. She was the first president of the American Legion Auxiliary of Post No. 15 of Youngstown and assisted in organizing both state and national auxiliaries, was the first vice president of the Ohio State Auxiliary and has otherwise assisted greatly in the work. Mrs. Williamson served as Mahoning County Chairman of Republican women when President Hoover was elected, has been a member of the Republican committee of Youngstown and has worked effectively for the interests of the party. She has membership in Trinity Methodist Church and has long been a member of its choir. She finds pleasure and recreation in gardening and the cultivation of flowers and those who know her find her a kindly neighbor, a consistent friend and a loyal supporter of every cause with which she is allied.

HAZEL CLARKE WITCHNER

HAZEL CLARKE WITCHNER has been untiring in her efforts for the public good, working in connection with women's clubs, patriotic organizations and civic societies and also with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

She has been a lifelong resident of Toledo and is a daughter of John W. and Amelia K. (Beyer) Clarke. While spending her girlhood days under the parental roof she attended the grade schools and in due time was graduated from Central high school.

It was in 1908 that Hazel Clarke became the wife of Robert W. Witchner, a native of Tiffin, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. For twenty-three years he has been connected with the DeVilbiss Company of Toledo. Mrs. Witchner's father was a well known artist and in her girlhood she took up the study of art, especially ceramics and sculpture. She studied the former in Detroit, Michigan and was an art student in the schools of Toledo and also at the Toledo Museum of Art. She still does painting in watercolors, oil and pastel and has many beautiful specimens of her work, both paintings and sculpture in her home. She is a state director of art in Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs and she is a past president of the Toledo Federation of Woman's Clubs, having served from 1928 to 1930. For two years she was state chairman of conservation of the Ohio Federation and during her incumbency she promoted the planting of Washington Memorial Grove in Ottawa Park, for which the club women have provided perpetual care.

Mrs. Witchner is also a recognized leader in the Woman's Educational Club and has for some time been its president and has recently been elected to this office, while just a short time ago she put on a recital for the Chorus of this organization. She is likewise state chairman of art for the Woman's Educational Club. She was the organizer and served as president of the Soteria Club, which was formed for the conservation of all things beautiful and was the outgrowth of a division of the work of conservation of the Toledo Federated Clubs. She has membership in the Samagama Club, composed of former club presidents and she is a past president of the Toledo Federation of Women's Clubs, is also a member of the Toledo Woman's Club, the Toledo Housewives League and is a charter member of both the Toledo Delphian Society and the Parkside Garden Club. She is connected with the Toledo Museum of Art and is a graduate of the Institute of Musical Art, having studied the piano and voice, being for ten years a pupil of Carl Coppas.

In addition to all her other activities Mrs. Witchner has been an active temperance worker and was president of the Norwood Woman's Christian Temperance Union for five years and was the organizer of the Anna Gordon W. C. T. U. of this district, while recently she retired from the presidency of the Lucas County organization after serving for four and a half years. She has been elected and is now serving as state secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion. She belongs to the Chapter of the Woman's Relief Corps, to the Rebekah Lodge, auxiliary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past officer and charter member of the True Kindred and formed the first lodge in Ohio. Her name is also on the roster of Service Star Chapter, No. 1,

of the American Legion auxiliary. She belongs to St. John's Methodist church and its Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and is a member of the Toledo Council of Missionary Women.

Mrs. Witchner taught art to adults for many years and has a fine studio in her own home. She also has a recreation room, where every Monday she teaches a class of eighty children. She helped to organize and is a member of the Toledo Motion Picture Council and she is serving on the board of the Woman's Protective Association. Her interests thus cover a wide scope and have ever been of a most constructive and beneficial nature, touching the general interests of society and always for the uplift of the individual.

MARIA STORTS ALLEN

MARIA STORTS ALLEN was actually a first generation Daughter of the American Revolution. In fact, she was Ohio's only first generation daughter when the organization was founded in 1890.

Mrs. Allen was a daughter of Private John Jacob Storts who joined Washington's army at Red Hill, Pennsylvania, when he was fifteen years of age. Private Storts saw five years of service under the great American general. When the war was over, he married and settled down to a sober and industrious life on a farm near Red Hill, where he planned to spend the rest of his days. However, the sudden and tragic death of his wife changed his plans; and a short time after his bereavement he joined a company of friends who were migrating westward. Storts settled near New Lexington where he married again.

Maria, the youngest of five children of this second marriage, was born in 1842; she scarcely remembered her soldier father, since she was only seven years old when he died. But she had reason to remember all her life through the struggles which she and her brothers and sisters and their widowed mother endured to maintain the land which her father had taken up in Perry County.

At the age of 22 she married John W. Allen of Portersville, and eleven children were born to their union. Her husband was selected by the government to aid in the protection of the defenseless during the raids with which Morgan and his men used to terrorize southern Ohio. During these times Maria was often left alone with her young children, whom she declared she taught to snatch up and hide at the first sign of trouble the few valuables which the household boasted.

When Mrs. Allen was 68 years old, she took her first airplane ride, which she described as a first-rate experience and not at all terrifying.

She died in November 1932.

MRS. MARY WOLLERMAN, of Toledo, is Worthy Grand Matron for Ohio of the Order of the Eastern Star, one of the leading women's fraternities of the United States.

MRS. GERTRUDE HOFFNER, of Cincinnati, is Deputy Grand Matron of the 20th District.

MRS. MINERVA GOEHLER, of Norwood, Ohio, is state president of the Daughters of Rebekah, women's branch of the organization of Odd Fellows.

MRS. HELEN HOWARD, of Columbus, Ohio, is Ohio state president of the Daughters of Isabella, outstanding fraternal organization of Catholic women.

WOMEN'S GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES

By MARY LOVE COLLINS, Cincinnati

Four of the 23 collegiate Greek letter societies for women have their national headquarters in Ohio; Chi Omega and Delta Zeta in Cincinnati; Kappa Kappa Gamma in Columbus and Alpha Xi Delta in Mansfield.

One of these, Delta Zeta, was founded at Miami University. All of the twenty-three societies have chapters at one or more colleges and universities in Ohio. These colleges and universities are: Miami, Ohio State, Ohio, Cincinnati, Wesleyan, Wittenberg, Denison, Akron, Marietta and Baldwin-Wallace.

The Greek letter society movement in the United States had its inception for men at a time when discussions were intense about creating an American democracy. The first of these groups was Phi Beta Kappa, founded in 1776.

Since the Greek letter society is group relationship at the college level, its function to develop the individual in the social setting of the group, it might be called the forerunner of all the present youth movements.

But although the active chapters are in colleges and universities the alumnal groups are also well organized.

In the United States there are 1150 chapters in colleges and universities and 2050 alumnae groups of the women's Greek letter societies. Their total membership is 400,000.

In addition to these collegiate social Greek letter societies there are a large number of professional and honorary societies having Greek letter names. These groups represent almost every vocational field, and have as members many of the most successful persons in every line of human endeavor.

Women's Greek letter and related societies with one or more Ohio officers are, as of March 1939—

Delta Gamma—President, Miss Marguerite Dawson Winnatt, 235 W. 75th St., New York City.

Delta Omicron—President, Mrs. Alma K. Wright, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. Vice-President, Erdine M. Francis, 3381 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio.

Delta Phi Epsilon—President, Felice Rokeach, 805 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Delta Psi Kappa—President, Mrs. Alice Drake, 101 E. Avenue East Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Delta Sigma Epsilon—President, Mrs. Robert S. Hill, 816 Columbus St., Rapid City, S. D. Secretary, Mary E. Warren, 406 South Rampart Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Delta Zeta—President, Mrs. John W. Pease, 4719 Winton Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gamma Alpha Chi—President, Norma Carpenter Wayne. Secretary, Taina E. Nelson, 305 Boylston, Seattle, Wash.

Gamma Phi Beta Intl.—President, Mrs. Arthur Hoffman, 5035 Aldridge Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn. Secretary, Mrs. L. A. White, 55 E. Wash. St., Chicago, Ill.

Hadassah—President, Edward Jacobs, 115 5th Ave., New York.

Iota Sigma Phi—President, Dr. Genevieve Stearns, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Secretary, Helen Norris Moore, University of Cincinnati.

Iota Tau Tau (Legal)—Dean, Mrs. Agnes Defoor, 468 Delmont Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Kappa Alpha Theta—President, Mrs. George Banta, Jr., 350 Park St., Menasha, Wis. Secretary, Pearl Green, 13 E. Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

Kappa Beta Pi (Legal)—Grand Dean, Mrs. Evangeline Fahy, 188 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Kappa Delta Epsilon—President, Dorothy Orr, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. Secretary, Mary E. Webb, State Normal University, Normal, Ill.

Kappa Kappa Gamma—President, Eleanor V. V. Bennet, 385 Estudillo Ave., San Eldrio, Calif. Ex. Secretary, Clare Pierce, 404 Ohio State Savings Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Kappa Omicron Phi—President, Hettie M. Anthony, 212 North Ave., Marysville, Mo.

Lambda Kappa Sigma—President, Norma C. Wells, 1338 Sherman Ave., Alameda, Calif.

Medical Women's National Assn.—President, Dr. Lena K. Sadler, 533 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill. First Vice-President, Dr. Helena T. Ratterman, 126 E. Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mu Phi Epsilon—President, Mrs. D. P. King, Macphail School of Music, Minneapolis, Minn. Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Geiser, 4719 Hamilton Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Omega Epsilon (Dramatic)—President, Virginia Payne, 14 W. Elm St., Chicago, Ill. Vice-President, Hazel W. Wallace, 350 Tibet Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Omicron Nu—President, Nat L. Giddings, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Order of the Eastern Star—Worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Frances Haun, Milan, Tenn. Grand Secretary, Masonic Temple, 13th St. and New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

Osteopathic Women's National Assn.—President, Helen M. Giddings, 1501 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Secretary-Treasurer, Grace P. Plude, 224 Gordon Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

P. E. O. Sisterhood—President, Mabel Doud, 140 Commonwealth Ave., Aurora, Ill.

Phi Beta—President, H. E. Stevenson, 6322 North Albany St., Chicago, Ill.

Phi Chi Theta—President, Ida Bell Tremayne, 2015 N. W. Flanders St., Portland, Oregon.

Phi Delta Delta (Legal)—President, Florence Selander, 625 N. Y. Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. Second Vice-President, Miss Cornelia Leary, 2600 Observatory Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Phi Delta Gamma—President, Dr. E. J. Barnes, Grenwood Terrace Apts., Jenkinton, Pa. First Vice-President, Dr. Norma C. Furtos, 2300 Delaware Drive, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Phi Delta Pi—President, Hazel C. Orr, 1319 Avon Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Phi Gamma Nu—President, Mary Musgrave, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phi Nu—President, Mary B. Merritt, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla. First Vice-President, Mrs. E. V. Rasmussen, 16080 Glynn Road, E. Cleveland, Ohio.

Phi Nu Gamma—President, Bertha B. Hartley, 1088 Plainfield St., Providence, R. I.

Alpha Xi Delta—President, Mrs. C. Arthur Carlson, Collingswood Road, Columbus, Ohio. Secretary, Mrs. Anna Knote, 119 Carpenter Road, Mansfield, Ohio.

Association of American Dentists—President, Dr. Geneva Groth, 1301 Medical Arts Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. E. Pearl Bishop, 316 Republic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Association of Bank Women—President, Susan B. Sturgis, 1st National Bank, Boston, Mass. Treasurer, Miss Sarah J. MacLeod, Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

Beta Phi Alpha—President, Mrs. Alice Hanson Jones, 912 19th St., North West, Washington, D. C.

Beta Phi Omicron—President, Miss Dorothy Brandon, 2110 State St., New Orleans, La. Alumnae Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Weisell, 3643 Lindholm Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chi Omega—President and Executive, Mary Love Collins, 26 Cooper Bldg., Hyde Park, Cincinnati. Vice-President, Frances Dyer Lyon, 3590 Montieth Ave., Hyde Park, Cincinnati.

Delta Delta Delta—President, Mrs. Joseph D. Grisby, 3815 Cathedral Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. Vice-President, Mrs. B. M. Richardson, 71 Jewett Drive, Wyoming, Ohio.

Alpha Alpha Gamma—President, Irene McFaul, 3548 East Huntington, San Gabriel, Calif. Secretary, Laurie Cliett, 219 East Elm St., Hillsboro, Texas.

Alpha Phi Alpha—President, Rita Padway, 1808 Angelo Drive, Beverley Hills, Calif. Secretary, Jeanne Kerney, 409 3rd St., N. W., Watertown, S. D.

Alpha Delta Pi—President, Mrs. Joseph E. Hubbard, 3 Frost St., Cambridge, Mass. Ex. Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Harris, Jr., Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, Calif.

Alpha Epsilon Iota—President, Dr. Margaret Reynolds, 3547 Eightieth St., Jackson Heights, New York. Secretary, Dr. Luvia Willard, 14749 84th Road, Jamaica, New York.

Alpha Epsilon Phi—President, Elizabeth Eldridge, 511 Shook Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

Alpha Gamma Delta International—President, Mrs. Chandler T. Jones, 126 Aurora St., Hudson, Ohio. Secretary—Louis Leonard, 150 Claremont Ave., New York City.

Alpha Omicron Pi—President, Mrs. Arnold K. Anderson, 127 S. Sparks St., State College, Pa.

Alpha Phi International—President, Mrs. Philip W. Gordon. Secretary-Treasurer, Eileen Kinnane, Detroit, Mich.

Alpha Sigma Alpha—President, Mrs. Wilma Sharp, 1405 Hardy Ave., Independence, Mo. Secretary, Leona Wilcox, 1904 44th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Alpha Sigma Tau—President, Mrs. H. E. Steehle, Clinton Heights, Columbus, Ohio. Secretary, Mary Jane Manchester.

Phi Omega Pi—President, Mrs. Genevieve Turnipseed, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

Phi Sigma Sigma—Grand Archon, Mrs. Harold Fendler, Pershing Square Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Phi Epsilon Omicron—President, Dr. Winona Morgan, Ohio State University.

Phi Alpha Tau—Chancellor, Miss Estelle Lavitt, 125 Northern Ave., New York City.

Pi Beta Phi—President, Mrs. Army B. Onken, Chapin, Ill.

Pi Delta Theta—President, Mrs. Volney Jones, Museums, Ann Arbor, Mich. Register—Helen Bremer, Massilon, Ohio.

Pi Kappa Sigma—President, Mrs. C. P. Neidig, 3620 Paxton Road, Cincinnati, Ohio. Central Office, 1st National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pi Lambda Theta—President, Bess Goodyknootz, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Secretary, Mrs. Katherine Greene, Broadway, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sigma Alpha Iota—President, Gertrude Evans, 614 E. Seneca St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Sigma Delta Epsilon—President, Dr. Edna Mosher, Aldelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.

Sigma Delta Tau—President, Miriam S. Levy, 6629 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sigma Epsilon Sigma—Secretary, Margaret Halbert, Shorewood Hills, Madison, Wis.

Sigma Iota Chi—Grand Worthy Matron, Mrs. A. E. Bott, 1317 Penn Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Sigma Kappa—President, Audrey Dikeman, 6244 North Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sigma Sigma Sigma—President, Mabel Lee Walton, Woodstock, Va.

Sigma Theta Tau—President, Florence Parisa, Minneapolis General Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.

Theta Sigma Phi—President, Gladys Henderson, 1709 Brazos St., Austin, Texas.

Theta Epsilon—President, Mrs. Wm. Fletcher, 19413 Argyle Oval, Rocky River, Ohio.

Epsilon Alpha (Dental)—President, Dr. Beulah Nelson, 105 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago Ill.

Zeta Nu Epsilon—President, Miss Jo Flanagan, Independence, Mo.

Zeta Pi Eta—1st Vice Archon, Pearl Bennett Broxam, Extension Division, University of Iowa.

Zeta Tau Alpha—President, Mrs. Albert Hillix, 417 W. 68th St., Kansas City, Mo. Vice-President, Mrs. David Ott, Lyndhurst Village, Ohio.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Women in Suffrage and Political Education

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WOMEN IN SUFFRAGE AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

By BELLE SHERWIN
Former President, National League of Women Voters

If a Gallup poll had been taken in Ohio in 1920-21 on the purpose of the League of Women Voters, then just launched, the general public would have replied that it was unknown; the politicians that it was a chimera because voters of all parties could never be united.

On the other hand, the political scientists and the then few—and somewhat wearied—organizations interested in government might have said they hailed the League with great expectations, as a new Richard in the field; the majority of women who heard of the League could have said it was a present help in taking a troubled part, for the first time, in a Presidential election; the suffragists and the leaders attracted by the League would have said it was a new hope for democracy by way of the education of a large body of the electorate.

Questioned further on what the League would be and do, only its leaders would have answered. Even they would have agreed that only time could tell the way of unpartisan, popular, political education. They did say this frankly—and that they could not predict the future of the League. But its why and wherefore were clear—women with new opportunity and power needed to become accustomed, confident in a new field, and to take a responsible part in it for the public interest.

There was an exhilarating rising tide of interest and belief among the closer observers of the League when it met in Cleveland in 1921 for the first convention, after its organization in Chicago. An onlooker likened it to the first Continental Congress. The members of the

League were full of new faith and resolution. Their convention speeches were eager, ringing with hope and ambitious purpose.

"Our aims are still largely possibilities, hopes, ideals," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, in her first presidential address. "They will not become realities without hardships and disappointments." And she proceeded to set the League to work.

Already Elizabeth Hauser of Girard, O., had, through correspondence as a Regional Director of the National League, related many of the women well known to her through the suffrage movement in Ohio, to the new Ohio League. Its first president, AMY MAHER, of Toledo, began at once to teach the local leagues in Ohio how to work in support of a chosen federal measure. As soon as the 1920 Presidential election was ended, the League's legislative workers in Washington undertook to tell Congress what the women of the new league wanted for mothers and babies as embodied in the famous Sheppard-Towner Bill, then on its first course through the Congress. Miss Maher and some fifteen members of the League from many states worked day by day with Mrs. Park in Washington, keeping in touch with the new local Leagues, to inform their members and to get help from them in increasing the volume of opinion in favor of the Act.

So the League in Ohio began the development of organization through the states and the interlocking work of education through participation in legislation, the support of legislation because of education.

It was in Cleveland shortly after, in the office of one of the national vice presidents, Belle Sherwin, that a beginning was made on the new long list of creditable publications which have given the League a base for organized study leading to action. It is truly significant that the first publication was a modest leaflet on the "Merit System," which is today the first objective in the program of the League throughout the country—as Qualified Personnel in Government Service. The gradual progress of the League and the need for a political education which continues and which clamors for a future of wider influence could hardly have more obvious evidence.

Mrs. Simon Ross, of Cincinnati, is president of the Ohio League of Women Voters. Mrs. C. C. Shively, of Columbus, is first vice pres-

ident; Mrs. James T. Hoffman, of Cleveland, second vice president, and Mrs. Francis Walters, Jr., of Youngstown, third vice president. Mrs. U. V. Portman of Cleveland is secretary and Mrs. John Colville Taylor of Cincinnati is treasurer.

Members of the advisory committee are Mrs. Robert A. Taft and Miss Agnes Hilton, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Lucia Johnson Bing, of Athens; Mrs. Ralph Daniells, of Toledo; Mrs. H. E. Freeman of Springfield; Mrs. Harry N. Holmes, of Oberlin; Mrs. Frank Melampy, Dayton; and Miss Belle Sherwin, Cleveland.

ETHEL METZ BOOKMAN

ETHEL METZ BOOKMAN (Mrs. Clarence Monroe Bookman) wife of the executive director of the Community Chest of Cincinnati, was born at Newark, Ohio, the daughter of J. Frederick and Mary Pyle Metz. During her long residence in Cincinnati, Mrs. Bookman has served with distinction on the board of directors of the Girl Scouts of Hamilton County; the Woman's City Club; the Cincinnati League of Women Voters and has acted as president of the Audubon Society of Ohio for a number of years.

She is a past president and also a former treasurer of the Ohio League of Women Voters.

Especially interested in the program for an improved civil service law for Ohio, she has played an important part, as representative of the League of Women Voters, on the recently formed Civil Service Council of Ohio.

OLIVE A. COLTON

OLIVE A. COLTON, one of Toledo's outstanding citizens, was placed on the State Roll of Honor by the Toledo League of Women Voters of which she was inspirational genius since its organization.

She was a vice president during the first three years of its existence, was president for two years and has since been a director.

At the annual meeting of the Toledo League, Miss Colton was elected honorary president for life. She was a member of the state board for two years and has served the State and National League in various ways.

Miss Colton has contributed articles on Peace, Adventures of a Woman Voter, and Adventures in Philanthropy to Scribner's, the Outlook, and the Survey.

She has helped to bring about a Domestic Relations Court in Lucas County; to bring about a street trades ordinance for Toledo; to bring an end to the discriminatory compulsory examination of women vice offenders; and is one of Toledo's most ardent workers for World Peace.

Miss Colton is a trustee of the Consumer's League and Treasurer of the Information Bureau of Woman's Work.

MAUDE NEELY ROSS

MAUDE NEELY ROSS (Mrs. Simon Ross), of Terrace Park, near Cincinnati, president of the Ohio League of Women Voters, was born in Covington, Ky., the daughter of the late Winfield Scott Neely, attorney, and Frances Romaine Neely, who went to Kentucky from New Philadelphia, O., in the early seventies.

Mrs. Ross became identified with volunteer social service in Hamilton County after her marriage to Simon Ross, of Cincinnati, now judge of the Court of Appeals. Work in occupational therapy at Longview Hospital for the Insane, in which a group from the Terrace Park Garden Club took efficient part, challenged her earnest interest.

This concern deepened as her contacts increased through participation in various mental hygiene projects initiated by a number of organizations in different parts of the state and when possible she utilized individual opportunity for lessening the mental suffering and thus promoting the cure of women at Longview.

For instance—it was near Christmas. Something had to be done about the old lady who was grieving her heart out, brooding over the Christmas times of long ago, when she was in her own home with her children around her. She was a fine old lady and rational most of the time but subject to dangerous lapses of acute melancholia. What the old lady obviously needed was a real Christmas.

Mrs. Ross determined that she should have it. But suppose a suicidal impulse suddenly seized the patient while she was out on probation? Members of the family of Maude Ross stressed the folly, however well intentioned, of deliberately assuming so vital a responsibility. They did not mince words. Their protests were in vain. Mrs. Ross, it seemed, had made up her mind. So, with assent of the proper authorities, Mrs. Ross was made legal guardian for the holidays of her Longview protege, who then went as guest to the Ross home at Terrace Park.

It was impressed on everybody that the old lady was to be treated exactly like any other guest. She must be spared excitement as much as possible but otherwise should be given every opportunity of forgetting that she was anywhere but back in her own dear past.

She did. No visiting grandmother could have been happier or, apparently, more normal. Even at the last when, tearful but courageous, she bid her hostess farewell.

"Eine Gluecklich' Weinachzeit" said the old lady who had recaptured Christmas and the happiness that had been Christmas in the land of her birth. "Es war eine glueckliche' Weinachzeit."

Mrs. Ross is a member of the Cincinnati Woman's City Club, a board member of the Consumer's League, former board member of the Ohio Federation of Mothers Clubs, is active in the Public Health Federation and in other organizations for betterment of child and adult welfare.

JULIETTE SESSIONS

JULIETTE SESSIONS (1867-1929) was active in the Ohio Suffrage Association, one of the organizers of the State League of Women Voters and a president of that organization.

She was a member of the Board of the Franklin County League of Women Voters from its inception.

She was for some time a member of the Columbus Board of Education and president for several years.

BELLE SHERWIN

Soon after BELLE SHERWIN, of Cleveland and of Washington, D. C., was chosen president of the National League of Women Voters, in which capacity she served from 1924 to 1934, a long experienced Ohio State legislator volunteered a terse evaluation of her work. He said, "She is the capitol's wisest woman." During the final period of the fight for woman suffrage, Miss Sherwin was in the van of Ohio workers. More, she was counted as one of the most able and active national leaders. After adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment, she helped to organize and became the first chairman of the Cleveland League of Women Voters and soon thereafter became head of the National League.

Belle Sherwin was born in Cleveland, the daughter of Henry A. and Frances Mary Sherwin. She took her B.S. at Wellesley, studied history at Oxford, England, and became teacher of history at St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, Connecticut, and later at Miss Hersey's School for Girls, Boston, Massachusetts. She received the degree of LL.D. at Western Reserve University in 1930, at Denison University in 1931 and at Oberlin in 1937.

During the World War Miss Sherwin served as chairman of the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense for Ohio. From 1900 to 1914 she was director of the Cleveland Welfare Federation which she helped to organize. She directed the Public Health Nursing Association of Cleveland during the same period. She is a charter member of the Consumer's League of Ohio, served as a member of the Federal Advisory Council of the U. S. Employment Service, on the Consumers Advisory Board for the NRA and is a trustee of Wellesley College.

Miss Sherwin spends part of every year at her Washington home, 1671 Thirty-first Street, N. W., and summers at the family estate at Willoughby, Ohio.

That "her life was crowded with good deeds" was the tribute paid by the Cleveland Press to PRUDENCE SHERWIN, sister of Belle Sherwin, at the time of her death in the spring of 1938. Her devotion to practical philanthropy was second to none. For thirty-two years she worked continuously in the Society for the blind of Cleveland. She was trustee of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, of which Belle Sherwin was for more than ten years director and was the first woman chosen to serve as chairman of the board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church of Greater Cleveland. Her life was indeed not only crowded with "good deeds," but dedicated to them.

DARRAH DUNHAM WUNDER

DARRAH DUNHAM WUNDER, executive secretary of the Cincinnati League of Women Voters, was born at Georgetown, Ohio, the daughter of John Goodman and Alice Horner Dunham. Her father was descended from John Goodman, who came to America on the Mayflower and her mother is also of Colonial ancestry.

Mrs. Wunder's intense interest in good government motivated her election of special courses at the University of Cincinnati and later she devoted a summer to advanced study in governmental science at Williams College.

She was active in the Charter movement for good city government in Cincinnati from its beginning and began her executive responsibilities with the League of Women Voters as chairman of child welfare. Deeply concerned with unemployment, she has served on numerous city wide committees for stabilization of work and of relief. Mrs. Wunder is an active member of the Maternal Health Association, Regional Planning Council, Cincinnati Peace League, Foreign Policy Association, Consumer's League, Good Government League and other outstanding organizations.

Although she is herself of a later day and generation, nobody could realize more keenly than does Belle Sherwin, author of the introduction to this chapter, the grim struggle of those women who first battled for the right of franchise.

They were the vanguard, the shock troops. They advanced slowly but surely in the face of a withering fire of public scorn and private ridicule. It took them nearly three quarters of a century from the first public announcement of their purpose at the first "Woman's Rights" convention called by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott at Seneca Falls, N. Y. in 1848—until the vote was won, in 1920, by ratification of the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States.

What place did Ohio women have in this great movement? They had a place of honor, for on April 19 and 20, 1850, there was held at Salem, Ohio, the second suffrage convention in U. S. history. This historic meeting was called to order by Emily Robinson, who nominated Mariana W. Johnson as president pro tem and Sarah Coates as secretary pro tem.

Betsy M. Cowles, Oberlin graduate, teacher, school principal and finally—a wonder in that day—school superintendent, was elected president of the Salem convention. Vice presidents were LYDIA B. IRISH, HARRIET P. WEAVER and RENA DATA. There were three secretaries, CAROLINE STANTON, ANN ELIZA LEE and SALLIE B. GOVE and a business committee of six members, EMILY ROBINSON, J. ELIZABETH JONES, JOSEPHINE GRIFFING, MARIANA JOHNSON, ESTHER LUKENS and MARY H. STANTON.

It is only right and proper to credit another Ohio woman, MRS. ELIZABETH WILSON, of Cadiz, Ohio with pioneer service in the suffrage cause a full year earlier than the Salem Convention.

As early as 1849, Elizabeth Wilson managed to get published a book urging the cause of women on the highest ground in the world, namely, that of Holy Writ.

The name of Elizabeth's book was "A Scriptural View of Woman's Rights and Duties" and it is said to have given self appointed opponents, especially those who denounced the "unwomanly" project from the protection of the pulpit, plenty to think about.

One of the reasons for holding the Salem convention was that in 1850 Ohio voters had decided to "alter and amend" the constitution of the state. The brain trust of the suffrage group promptly realized that here, at least, they would have a chance to present a memorial, praying for equal rights.

This memorial did not get to first base at the constitutional convention of 1850. But that was not the fault of its proponents. Certainly it was not through any lagging or laxity on the part of, for instance, FRANCES D. GAGE—"Aunt Fanny Gage".

This remarkable woman, already well known in her native state, Ohio, and presently to win celebrity throughout the country as poet, fiction writer and public speaker, was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Dana Barker, born at Marietta and through her mother connected with the distinguished Dana and Bancroft families of Massachusetts.

Her father, a pioneer of Marietta, was an architect and designed many of the finest buildings of Ohio's first city. More than 200 members of the Barker family are said to have served in the Revolutionary War. Colonel Barker, Fanny's father, not only designed and built houses. He also built ships, among them the 15 boats ordered by the unfortunate Harmon Blennerhassett as contribution to the equipment of the Burr conspiracy.

Frances was the ninth child of Col. Joseph Barker's large family. She had a fine body as well as a fine mind—it is said that she insisted on working in her father's shop.

Records on Fanny's schooling are scanty but it is said that "learning was nothing for her" and the fact that her writings, notably the novel "Elsie

Magoon'', is excellently written—as well as extremely interesting—certainly attests real scholastic achievement.

When Frances Dana Barker was 21 years old she became the wife of James Lampson Gage, an attorney of McConnelsville, Ohio and this town became the scene—at times the very spirited scene—of her subsequent activities.

For one thing, within a month of the Salem convention, Frances Gage called a county meeting at McConnelsville, to line up support for the suffrage ''memorial''.

There is still in existence, most fortunately, a long letter written in 1880 by ''Aunt Fanny'' to a kinswoman, in which she describes this meeting. It says in part:

''MRS. H. M. LITTLE, MRS. M. T. CORNER, MRS. H. BREWSTER, and myself, were all the women that I knew in that region, even favorable to a movement for the help of women. Two of these only asked for more just laws for married women. One hesitated about the right of suffrage. I, alone, in the beginning asked for the ballot (my notoriety as an Abolitionist made it very difficult for me to reach people at home, and, consequently, I had to work through the press and social circle; women dared not speak then. But the seed was sown far and wide, now bearing fruit), and equality before the law for all adult citizens of sound minds, without regard to sex or color. The Freemasons gave their hall for the meeting, but no men were admitted. I drew up a memorial for signatures, praying that the words ''white'' and ''male'' be omitted in the new constitution. I also drew up a paper copying the unequal laws on our statute books, with regard to women. We met, Mrs. Harriett Brewster presiding. Some 70 ladies of our place fell in through the day. I read my paper, and Mrs. M. T. Corner gave an historical account of noted women of the past. It was a new thing. At the close, 40 names were placed on the memorial. For years I had been talking and writing, and the people were used to my ''craziness''. But who expected Mrs. Corner and others to take such a stand. Of course, we were heartily abused''.

''Aunt Fanny''—the homey name was probably acquired later in life but its use finally became widespread—seems to have presided at a later suffrage convention, held at Akron, Ohio, in which other leading participants included HANNAH TRACY CUTLER, JANE G. SWISSHELM, CAROLINE D. SEVERANCE, EMMA R. COE, MARIA GIDDINGS, CELIA C. BURR and MARTHA J. TILDEN.

Frances Dana Gage was undoubtedly a natural orator. She seems to have been special spellbinder of a convention held at Cincinnati and presided over by Martha C. Wright, of Mt. Auburn, then a suburb of the city. J. ELIZABETH JONES was made ''general agent'' of the great cause. Leaders and workers got right down to brass tacks. They held conventions annually for several years and out of every convention came a longer and longer list of

signatures to a new petition, memorializing the Ohio Legislature for "redress of legal and political wrongs".

MRS. ADELINE SWIFT toured portions of the state for more signatures, as did OLYMPHIA BROWN, graduate of Antioch College, whose efforts seem to have been highly successful.

Nothing seemed to come of it.

Aside from its educational value, all this effort and enthusiasm got the early suffragists exactly nowhere—or so it seemed, at the time.

But, of course, the educational value cannot be put aside—there is no measuring its importance. By the time the later group of suffragists got to work, virtually everybody knew, at least, what it was all about. Very often—usually in fact,—casual opponents put forth no arguments whatever. They conceded the justice of the cause. "Of course it's only fair" they said. "But even so—"

There were, however, plenty of opponents who were anything but casual. The same women who led the suffrage fight had led the temperance fight and entrenched interests were by no means oblivious of this fact.

In his "History of Ohio" Charles G. Galbreath, of the American Historical Association, says "It was largely the liquor interests that kept Ohio women from being granted suffrage".

From 1884 to 1920, six outstanding women served the Ohio Suffrage Association as president. They were MRS. FRANCES M. CASEMONT, of Painesville, MRS. MARTHA ELWELL, of Willoughby, MRS. CAROLINE EVERHARD, of Massilon, MRS HARRIET BROWN STANTON, of Cincinnati, MRS. PAULINE STEINEM of Toledo and MRS. HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, of Warren, who headed the organization from 1898 to 1899 and again from 1911 to 1920.

Mrs. Upton led the "last nine miles" of the suffrage fight, when the conflict had become terribly arduous. She had long been outstanding in the movement and it was largely due to her efforts that Ohio was the fifth state to ratify the suffrage amendment in 1920.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON of Portage County, O., political leader and undoubtedly one of the best known women in Ohio public life, is at the time of this writing living in California. She became prominent first in her own state, then, in common with many other Ohioans, took a major part in national political affairs when Warren G. Harding was elected president in 1920.

At that time she was made vice chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, being the first woman in the United States to hold such a position with any political party. In that capacity she had a big share in the shaping of policies of the party respecting women voters, fol-

lowing their enfranchisement. She held the office of vice chairman for four years. She was the first national Republican committee woman from Ohio, being appointed by the state chairman in 1918. She was assistant state campaign manager in 1928.

Mrs. Upton received her initiation into public affairs early in life. She was born at Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. Her father was Ezra B. Taylor, born at Nelson in Portage County and her mother, Harriet M. Frazer of Ravenna. Her maternal grandmother was the first white child born in Portage County.

Mrs. Upton's father was a lawyer and maintained offices in Warren from the time she was a small child. He lived to be 89. He served as prosecuting attorney from 1854 to 1862, was elected to Congress in 1880 to succeed James A. Garfield and in 1881 he was re-elected to the office and served until 1893.

In 1884, Harriet Taylor married George W. Upton just after Mr. Upton had completed four years at West Point. She remained in Washington for a time. Mrs. Upton, who later in life was noted as a champion of woman's rights, at first wrote and worked against women's suffrage. She was converted to the suffrage cause in 1890, joining the National Woman Suffrage Association. She was a national officer of the association for 15 years, part of the time being president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.

For many years Mrs. Upton was acting chairman of the congressional committee of the Suffrage Association and at one time the national headquarters were under her jurisdiction at Warren, Ohio.

Mrs. Upton often declared that her real desire was to write and she contributed articles and stories to various children's magazines, some short stories to other periodicals, did a great deal of newspaper work and also wrote several books. One was, "The Early Presidents, Their Wives and Children." The others were a two-volume history of Trumbull County and a three-volume history of the Western Reserve.

During the term of Myers Y. Cooper as governor of Ohio, Mrs. Upton was a special representative in the State Public Welfare Department, acting as a liaison officer between state institutions and the office of the governor and state welfare director. She was largely instrumental in introducing new and better administration at the Madison, O., Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows, and at the Girls' Industrial School in Delaware. Many needed reforms accompanied these changes.

During her tenure of office, which commenced in 1928 and ended Feb. 1, 1931, Mrs. Upton became deeply interested in certain prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary she believed should be released. She was instrumental in helping several of these boys to employment and rehabilitation after they were discharged from prison.

After her official connection with the Ohio Welfare Department Mrs. Upton went to Pasadena, Calif., for a visit and has remained there since,

making it her permanent home. She has been East just once since that time, to assist in the Hoover for president campaign. She has withdrawn from most public activities, but still continues to speak occasionally for women's clubs, chiefly on historical subjects. As in her early days she punctuates her addresses with original humor, highly popular with her audiences. She often tells of residing in the old Austin House of Warren, where Stephen Foster wrote some of his famous songs.

All who participated in the state movement, as well as leaders in the National Woman's Suffrage Association, realized also how much had been accomplished through the ability, effort and energy of ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, editor of "The Bulletin", official organ of the suffrage organization. Later Elizabeth Hauser was to become the first president of the Ohio League of Women Voters.

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER of Warren, Ohio, was for years associated with the organized work for woman suffrage in both Ohio and in the National American Woman Suffrage Associations. She was a member of the first official Board of the National League of Women Voters, as a regional director, was the chairman of the first committee of that organization for "International Co-operation to Prevent War" and was later vice president in charge of the department of Efficiency in Government.

For the past 11 years employed as a social writer for the Warren Tribune Chronicle, Miss Hauser did her first newspaper work as a girl, for a brief period, on the Warren Daily Chronicle. Before she was 20, she was for two or three years with the Girard (Ohio) Grit, a weekly newspaper, first as assistant editor and later as editor.

Throughout her connection with the suffrage association and the League of Women Voters, Miss Hauser had editorial and publishing experience. In 1910-11 she served as secretary for Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland Mayor, in the preparation of his biography, "My Story" which was published after Mr. Johnson's death.

HARRIETT COLLINS ALLEN

HARRIETT COLLINS ALLEN (Mrs. Samuel E. Allen) of Cincinnati, gave to the suffrage cause aid and comfort of a kind the movement needed badly, at a time it was needed most. Remember that the movement for "equal rights" was unpopular with most women of wealth or social distinction, equally so with—with the exception of labor and liberal groups—most women of the under-privileged—because they knew little of what it was all about and cared less. So virtually the whole burden of the movement rested on the shoulders of the middle class woman. Nor, to be honest, was even the average

woman of this category in real sympathy. Most wives and mothers, especially those wives and mothers whose sons and daughters had won for them generous opportunity for self expression in terms of bridge clubs, teas and travel, wouldn't be bothered with anything so silly or if pressed for an opinion, dismissed the whole matter with expression of their womanly conviction that woman's place was in the home.

Now there still exists in this confessedly imperfect world of ours no more potent force than snobbishness. Let those who feel justified in so doing quarrel with the world—if so, let them supply a better one to designate that instinct, inherent, to greater or lesser degree, in every human being which impels the average individual—man or woman equally—to identify himself or herself with other individuals, groups or organizations that have attained what we call, in our loose-termed way, success.

And "Success", unfortunately but factually, has come to mean, nine times out of ten and probably much oftener, one thing and one thing only—money.

Perhaps this was always true, if for the term money we substitute as we are quite willing to do, the practically synonymous terms power or possession. Traced either forward or backward they mean practically the same thing, as does, of course, another term, social standing. Obviously, the social standing—in this connection the word "social" is used in a special and limited sense, which is quite the opposite of its connotation in, for instance, the phrase "social welfare"—still enjoyed by a family or an individual of the present generation, even though wealth has taken wings—is due to the wealth acquiring talent of some otherwise quite humble ancestor.

It must be admitted that there are great thinkers among us even today and the accolade of success is still granted to those who have distinguished themselves in other ways than money-making. But on the authority of one of the best informed thinkers and writers of the day, this conception of success is far from general.

For instance, Dorothy Thompson, whose acceptance, some years ago, of honorary membership in the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association, sponsor of this book, thrilled us all with pride, has this to say in her "political guide":

"The idea of self-realization, of self-development—an athletic and robust idea, worthy of humanity,—became perverted into the idea of self-interest. And for nearly three generations that perversion has dominated America." It is a mechanical conception that the unbridled competition of egotistic self interests will work out automatically, in the long run, into the greatest good for the greatest number. A profoundly ethical conception gave way to a totally moral one. The ideal of a society of individuals trying to BE something, degenerated into the ideal of all individuals trying to GET something. The love of fame—the ambition to be of good repute—degenerated into the love of money, of "success".

So—it is with this highly unethical but widely pervading conception of "success" that the average individual seeks, through the not less reprehensible and not less general "instincts of snobbishness" seeks to be identified.

A cause which can begin "at the top" again in the sadly unethical but highly realistic meaning of the term, is more than half won because more than half of those whose interest and cooperation are desired, themselves desire nothing better than this type of identification.

Of such pale and watery human substance we, alas, are made. So this is why the interest and the active aid of socially privileged women meant so much to the suffrage cause in the comparatively few instances that it was forth-coming.

It means even more in Ohio, for instance, than in New York, where for instance, the suffrage organizations had such names—few but potent—as that of Mrs. August Belmont to begin with.

As for Cincinnati suffragists, to find a socialite not only interested but anxious to join their ranks was accepted as nothing less than an act of providence. It is also only fair to state that in quite a number of cases, providence thus indicated a vague but beneficient intention that woman should ultimately be permitted to cast her vote as well as to pay her taxes.

MRS. JOHN M. WITHROW, MRS. ELLIOTT PENDLETON, MRS. GUY MALLON, MISS MARY C. GALLAGHER, MRS. CHARLES J. HUNT, MISS EMILIE McVEA, MRS. CHARLES R. FOX and MRS. GEORGE HOADLY and other women listed in the social register were also listed—and were earnest and enthusiastic workers—in the suffrage clubs. But for the most part these Cincinnati clubs—The Susan B. Anthony of which DR. SARAH SIEWERS was a staunch and stalwart leader for many years, the Twentieth Century, the Harriet Taylor Upton Club—were without Blue Book glamour. They met in the dull little parlors for which hotels happened to have no more profitable use and if by chance a meeting conflicted with that of even a bourgeoish bridge club, the home loving women of the bridge group made no secret of their bored if amused contempt.

But if by chance the snooty ones should recognize among the suffrage sisterhood some one whose nod of recognition alone aroused the pleasant sensation of a sharing in social prestige, it changed matters a bit—and sometimes quite a bit.

In plain words, it was the honest conviction and definite expression of such women as Mrs. Samuel Allen, and the others here mentioned and indicated, that the suffrage movement lost much of its original taboo and that membership increased in quantity if not in quality.

Harriet Herron Collins traces back to old Cincinnati stock on both sides of her family. Her mother was a Herron and incidentally the aunt of that Nellie Herron who later became Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the

president of the United States. Her father's family, the Collins had much to do with the development of their native city.

Harriet Collins married Dr. Samuel Ellsworth Allen in 1890. He had studied at the best European centers of his chosen science, medicine and was able to serve his city in notable ways, during his practice. The Allen family came to Cape Cod from England in 1930, as did—or at approximately the same time—Mrs. Allen's ancestors.

James Allyn—this was the original spelling of the name—born in 1752 served in the Revolutionary War, married Lydia Marston and was grandfather of Marston Allen, who came to Cincinnati in 1818 and whose three sons settled in Glendale, Ohio, thus establishing there one of the most widely connected and best known families of this Cincinnati suburb.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Allen lived in Cincinnati where Mrs. Allen continued her home after her distinguished husband's death.

One of their two daughters, RUTH COLLINS ALLEN, studied art abroad and married Yadensz Steffen Wolkowski, noted painter. They reside in Paris. MARGARET ALLEN married Edward Smith Parsons, whose father was a president of Marietta College. They live in Cincinnati, where Mrs. Parsons is actively identified with important organizations for progress, notably the Cincinnati Peace League and the League of Women Voters. The League, in Cincinnati as elsewhere, came into being when suffragists won their cause and set themselves to be equal to their new responsibilities. So the daughter took up discharge of the obligation which the mother strove for as a right and privilege. Nor is their contribution lessened by realization that neither service can yet be called complete.

MRS. FRANCES JENNINGS CASEMENT

MRS. FRANCES JENNINGS CASEMENT (1840-1928) of Cleveland helped to organize, served as first president of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association and was honorary president at the time of her death. She worked for political rights and for the education of women throughout her whole life, sending many women to college, and giving freely of herself and her money to further very worthy social and political causes.

She was an active member of the Alumni Association of Lake Erie College.

KATHERINE BENEDICT CLAYPOLE

KATHERINE BENEDICT CLAYPOOL (Mrs. Edward W.) (1846-1901), of Akron, Ohio, was a member of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, the Ohio State Suffrage Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mrs. Claypole did pioneer suffrage work for many years in Ohio. She was the secretary of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association at the time the Ohio School Bill was passed. Her home was in Akron.

ELIZABETH COIT

ELIZABETH COIT (Mrs. Harvey Coit), is one of the Ohio women to whom all women voters of the state are largely indebted for their privilege of franchise. A friend of Susan B. Anthony Lucy Stone, Frances Willard and Mary Livermore, her home at Columbus was always open to suffragists when their gatherings were anything but welcomed elsewhere. She was born at Worthington, Ohio, in 1820, married Harvey Coit when she was 21 and moved to Columbus. She worked quietly but constantly for the cause of equal suffrage and lived to see a glimpse of victory when a bill permitting Ohio women to vote for members of board of education was passed by the Ohio Legislature in 1894. Mrs. Coit was president of the first woman Suffrage Association organized at Columbus, a delegate to the state suffrage convention held in Columbus in 1884 and was treasurer of the state association when the task of raising funds for so unpopular a cause was anything but an easy one. She died in 1901.

AGNES HILTON

AGNES HILTON Of Cincinnati was chairman and for a time vice-chairman of the Cincinnati Suffrage Association until, largely from this group there was organized, following the franchise, the Cincinnati League of Women Voters, of which she was made president.

Her work in this new and highly active group was so efficient that Miss Hilton was made chairman of the efficiency in government committee of the Ohio League of Women Voters and in 1928, she was elected president of the state league.

Miss Hilton has been a member of the City Charter Committee of Cincinnati since its inception. She is one of the few women ever appointed trustee of the Public Library Board of Hamilton County.

MRS. FENTON LAWSON

MRS. FENTON LAWSON (Corinne Moore) (1865-1928), was a woman of much charm, independence of thought, and a most forceful and lovable personality.

She was a singer of note, but aside from her artistic career, she was deeply interested in woman's suffrage, serving as an officer of the Hamilton County Suffrage Association and from 1912-1920 was a spirited worker. She was president of the Woman's City Club of Cincinnati for two years.

LAURA B. POE

Two outstanding Zanesville women who have achieved enviable records and whose passing has been greatly mourned are LAURA B. POE, veteran newspaper woman and one of the first members of the Muskingum County Suffrage Association, and DR. MARTHA McBRIDE, one of the first women physicians in Zanesville and with Miss Poe, one of the organizers of the first suffrage group, the Business and Professional Women's Association, the League of Women Voters and charter members of the Young Women's Christian Association of Zanesville. They were close friends and from their youth until their deaths were militant soldiers in the cause of women's interests and activities. Miss Poe was a member of the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association.

HELEN CLEGG WINTERS

HELEN CLEGG WINTERS (Mrs. Valentine Winters) a leader of the woman's suffrage movement, was born at Dayton, Ohio, the daughter of the late Charles Bailey Clegg and granddaughter of Horace Pease, noted Ohio pioneer. In 1816 Pease left Connecticut for Cincinnati and in 1823 moved to Dayton where he established the long famous Pease Mill.

Helen Clegg married Valentine Winters, former president of the Winters National Bank of the Dayton City Railway and of the Dayton Railway Companies.

In 1912 Mrs. Winters was a member of the Dayton City Suffrage Association, and the next year participated in the Washington suffrage parade. She later broke with the conservative organization and threw her support to the national suffrage amendment campaign, which later became the national woman's party.

At the time of her death in 1938, Mrs. Winters was a member of the National Council of the Woman's party of which she was past state president.

On September 22, 1930, a bronze memorial tablet was unveiled in the main corridor of the Hamilton County Court House, Cincinnati, in honor of the pioneer suffragists of the county. James A. Green, Court House Commissioner, accepted the tablet on behalf of the County Commissioners, and gave an eloquent address of congratulation to the assembled members of the Pioneer Suffrage Association. He said in part:

This tablet is "in commemoration of the forward looking women and men of this vicinity, who labored to achieve the ballot for women. They yielded neither to discouragement nor to ridicule. They believed that men and women were equally endowed by the Creator, and that women of right, should at the ballot box have an equal share with men in the responsibilities of government. To these pioneers in a great movement, now crowned with success, this tablet is erected."

Dr. Louise Southgate, head of the association unveiled the tablet, amid the tumultous applause of attentive spectators. The committee on the dedication of the tablet consisted of Messrs. Harry G. Pounsford, Howard L. Bevis, Fenton Lawson, Louise Southgate, M.D., and Mesdames Mary B. Corwin and Lillie M. Gorman. After the unveiling exercises, members held a memorial service for members no longer living, whose names were also inscribed on the tablet.

Speakers included Judges Stanley Struble and Thomas H. Morrow, Ruth Neely France, Dr. Louise Southgate, Miss Alma Burke, Dr. Annie Yates, Mrs. Lillie M. Gorman, Miss Emily L. Fessel, Mrs. Emma B. Weaver and Mrs. M. B. Corwin.

Names inscribed on the tablet are: Dr. Glenn Adams, Sarah Shrader, Emma B. Weaver, Dr. Martha Williams, Dr. Sarah M. Siewers, E. Stewart Allen, Howard L. Bevis, Margaret D. Bigelow, Dr. B. Linkmeyer Brate, M. McClellan Brown, Ellen C. Buttenwieser, Dr. Moses Buttenwieser, Mary Beatrice Corwin, Nora Grotty, M. D., Sarah T. Drukker, Bertha Durand, Louise Eastman, M.D., Dora Easton, Emily L. Fessel, Ruth Neely France, Lillie M. Gorman, Judge Frank M. Gorman, James A. Green, Anna S. Hall, George S. Hawks, Augusta V. Hinckley, Corinne Moore Lawson, Fenton Lawson, Judge William Littleford, Salle B. McLean, Emelie McVea, Helen Wise Molony, Matilda M. Murray, Gussie D. Ogden, Edna C. Ohnstein, Edith Weld Peck, Isabelle E. Pendleton, Nannia Neal Piper, Harry G. Pounsford, Laura A. Pruden, Carl Rankin, Imogene F. Rechtin, Mary Rennick, Susan Rennick, Mary Bertrand Ross, Mary C. Sherwood, John L. Shuff, Ricketts Snell, Louise Southgate, M. D., Dr. Kate Sprague, Dr. Byron Stanton, Judge Stanley Struble, Charles L. Swain, Betty Wilson, Floyd C. Williams, Flora E. Worthington, Dr. Annie Yates, Mary Yeager and Amelia Seymour.

CHAPTER NINE

Women in Medicine

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WOMEN IN MEDICINE

By MARGARET H. ROCKHILL
Editor Woman's Medical Journal

Women appear in medicine in very ancient times, for even in mythology we find health and childbirth presided over by female deities —Iris among the Egyptians—June, Lucius and Hygeia among the Romans. There is reason to believe that as early as eleven centuries before the Christian Era, a college of physicians existed in Egypt, and that both sexes attended the school.

In Greece it was not until the eighth century B. C. that schools of philosophy began gradually to take the practice of medicine out of the hands of the priests of Aesculapius, and to these schools women were admitted. From primitive times they had complete charge of obstetrics an art which they evolved and taught themselves, and to that science several have contributed. Hippocrates, the author of the famous Hippocratic Oath and which is used today as an expression of the high ethics of the medical profession, was the son of a midwife, as was Socrates. In Greece and Rome, women did not serve as midwives only—they practiced general medicine as well.

In the middle ages women physicians or, as they are invariably called by historical writers "doctresses" are mentioned in the eleventh century, in connection with the great Salerno school of medicine which reached the zenith of its fame and greatness between the tenth and thirteenth centuries, remaining, during all that time, the medical mecca of the world. The women physicians connected with the Salerno School were numerous and we are told that they were highly esteemed by the professors, who quoted freely from their writings.

In Paris, eight women doctresses were established in the year 1292 and because of that fact the edict of the Faculty of Paris, forbidding the practice of medicine to all who were not members of that

body (to which only unmarried men were admitted) remained dead letter for many years.

By special decree of Frederick the Great, the University of Halle granted a medical degree to Frau Dorthea Erxleban in 1754, the first in the history of any German University. Frau von Siebold and her daughter took the degree of doctor of obstetrics, at Giessen in 1816 and 1809 respectively. Both had very large practices in obstetrics, the mother officiating at the birth of Queen Victoria.

In the American colonies, the history of medical women began deplorably for it is recorded that in the colony of Massachusetts Bay was one Margaret Jones, a female physician accused of witchcraft. Is it not poetic justice that to Massachusetts should belong the credit of establishing the first school of medicine for women in the world?

The history of medicine in America since 1849, when Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, New York, is a familiar tale that cannot be told too often. How she was refused permission to study at all colleges in Philadelphia and New York until finally the faculty of Geneva put the matter before the student body and they voted to extend to her a unanimous invitation to become a member of their class.

The New York Infirmary for Women and Children was established in 1857 by the sisters Dr. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell and a group of those who believed in them; later followed by the opening of the Woman's College of New York Infirmary in 1865.

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania had been founded fifteen years earlier and was the first college in the world established for the medical education of women. Its first graduating class consisted of eight members.

The Paris E'cole de Medicin, actually, though not nominally, closed to women for centuries, was opened by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi of America and Dr. Garrett Anderson, dean of the London Medical School for Women in 1867.

It would take too much space to enumerate the college and hospital positions held by women physicians in the world today. All medical colleges in the United States, with the exception of two, receive women

as students. This is true with but few exceptions in all countries in the world.

A fairly complete list would read as follows:—

Admission to medical degrees for women was accomplished first in the United States in 1849. Switzerland followed in 1864, France in 1867, Sweden in 1870, Holland in 1873, England in 1877, Finland in 1879, Scotland in 1886, Belgium in 1890, then Portugal, Bulgaria, Roumania, Greece and Mexico, then Austria in 1897, and finally Germany in 1900 admitted women to their colleges.

The history of medicine has never been without the names of women practitioners, a fact which proves their merit and endurance. Obstetrics is the specialty practiced by them most extensively, since it was the medical art in which their services were most needed.

However, the last forty years of the 19th century and the past three decades since the turn of the 20th, more general recognition has been accorded women, in general medicine, in gynecological surgery —in anatomy, pathology and bacteriology and other branches of medicine.

The greatest need of medical women today is for hospital opportunities, both as internes and attending physicians and members of hospital staffs.

Ohio has had a number of famous women physicians—Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and her sister Dr. Emily Blackwell having at one time been residents of Cincinnati.

Dr. Elmina Roys Gavitt, the first editor of the Medical Woman's Journal—was born in Boston, came to Toledo soon after graduation and practiced medicine there most successfully. She was an extraordinary woman—with great vision and high ideals for women in medicine. It was because of the need for means of communication between the widely scattered women then practicing medicine that this publication which is the first and is now the only scientific monthly medical journal for medical women, was founded. Because of that need, Dr. Roys Gavitt became its editor.

Dr. Lillian G. Towslee and Dr. Fanny Hutchins in Cleveland made history by their devotion to the best for medical women.

In various other parts of the State are women physicians who have made distinguished records of public service.

At present there are 311 women practicing medicine in Ohio with the respect and confidence of their respective communities. They are honorably and acceptably filling responsible positions on college and hospital staffs, and daily demonstrating that women have the ability, character and temperament to successfully practice medicine and to carry on the high traditions of that profession. The following short sketches are representative of women of Ohio who are now successfully practicing medicine are but a few of the women physicians of the state who have won the esteem and in many instances the devotion of their patients and their fellow-citizens. Because of her remarkable career, alphabetical order is waived as regards Dr. Mary R. H. Lewis, who heads this list of women physicians of Ohio.

MARY R. H. LEWIS

MARY R. H. LEWIS, Medical Director of The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia is one of Ohio's most brilliant women physicians. She was born in Sabina, Ohio in 1879.

Doctor Lewis graduated in medicine at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1911. She has a B. S. from Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio and an honorary degree of Fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators, as one of its one hundred Charter Fellows. She was lecturer in hygiene and physician to women at Swarthmore College for eleven years and served as assistant public school inspector in Philadelphia five years. Previous to the merger of the Woman's Hospital and the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women she was a chief in obstetrics on each staff. During these years she practiced in West Philadelphia. Doctor Lewis has been continuously associated with the Woman's Hospital since her interneship there in 1911-1912.

Doctor Lewis has a keen interest in various organizations for the advancement of women. She is also a member of many medical and hospital associations, among which are the American Medical Association, the International Medical Women's Association, the Philadelphia Hospital Association, Pennsylvania State Hospital Association, American Hospital Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Association, to list only a few. She is a member of the Society of Friends.

Her parents were lineal descendants of associates of William Penn in the founding of Pennsylvania. Later generations were pioneers in the Middle West.

Her hobbies are swimming and travel. Her most recent trip was to Edinborough in 1937, when she and Doctor Grim were delegates to the International Congress of Medical Women.

VIVIEN MILLAR AMIDON

VIVIEN MILLAR AMIDON (Mrs. Charles S. Amidon) not only chose medicine for her career but married into the same profession. Until recently, when she moved with her husband and family to Texas, she practiced, as did Dr. Charles S. Amidon, in Cincinnati.

Dr. Vivien Amidon was born in New York, the daughter of John and Susan Emma Stanley Millar. The family moved to Cincinnati during her infancy. Vivien was educated in the public schools, took her A. B. at the University of Cincinnati and her B. M. and M. D. at the University College of Medicine.

She was married in 1920 to Dr. Charles S. Amidon and three children, Elizabeth Milward, Charline and Charles Stanley were born to the union.

In addition to the heavy responsibilities of a physician Dr. Amidon has given service as director of first aid of the Cincinnati Chapter, American Red Cross and in numerous other capacities. She is a member of the National Medical Women's Club, of the Cincinnati College Club, the American Association of University Women, D. A. R., Early American Colonists, Delta Zeta Sorority, Alpha Epsilon Iota and of University of Cincinnati Alumnal Association.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDERSON

MARY ELIZABETH ANDERSON (Mrs. William V. Anderson), physician of Hudson, Ohio, was born at Franklin, Pa., and took her M. D. at the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. She was formerly in the extension work department of the University of Ohio and the University of West Virginia. Dr. Anderson has served a number of times as president of the Summit County Board of Education. She was an enthusiastic worker for woman's suffrage and served as treasurer of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association. Her home is at 83 Division Ave., Hudson, Ohio.

JULIA MARCH BAIRD

JULIA MARCH BAIRD, Youngstown, Ohio physician, was born at Franklin, Ohio, the daughter of Henry and Sarah Jane March. She took her Ph. B. and her Ph. M. at Mt. Union College, her M. D. at Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania and did graduate work at New York Post Graduate College and New York Polyclinic. Dr. Baird is medical examiner for girls of the Y. W. C. A., also of the Juvenile Court and was for 10 years a high school teacher. Her home is at Youngstown, Ohio.

HELEN SIDNER BROGDEN

For eight years DR. HELEN SIDNER BROGDEN has engaged in the practice of medicine in Canton and her ability is more and more being recognized in a steadily growing patronage. A native of Cincinnati, she pursued her early education in the public schools of this state and then attended Ohio Northern College, while subsequently she enrolled as a student in Ohio State University, where she won the Bachelor of Arts degree and later her professional degree. While a junior in medical college she became the wife of Karl Stean, from whom she later secured a legal separation, and at the time she received her diploma she was the wife of Dr. William S. Brogden. An unwritten law of her medical college advocated the use of her married name which she has done.

About 1931 Dr. Brogden opened an office in Canton, where she has since continued in her professional work, and as the years have passed her practice has steadily grown in volume and importance. She is also connected with both the Aultman Hospital and Mercy Hospital in Canton and she keeps in close touch with the forward steps that are constantly being made in medical science through her membership in the Canton Medical Society, the Stark County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. She is greatly interested in anything that tends to bring a knowledge of that complex mystery which we call life and her reading covers a wide scope, thus constantly promoting her efficiency. She is not identified with any clubs or organizations, for her profession makes full demand on her time and energies.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL

DR. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, who is known far beyond the boundaries of Ohio, because of her contributions to the progress of medical science and the maintenance of health conditions, has continuously practiced in Cincinnati, since completing her medical education. Born in Ripley, Ohio, February 2, 1862, she is a daughter of William and Mary (Leavitt) Campbell, both natives of Cincinnati. Her grandfather, Daniel Leavitt, was one of the men who laid out Cincinnati and was prominent among the early pioneers. He became one of the prosperous builders and contractors of the city, erecting the old Vine Street Congregational Church and other notable structures of the early days. He was also one of those who established and maintained the "underground railroad" in ante bellum times, thus aiding many negroes in reaching safety and freedom in Canada. About the time of the Civil war he removed to Ripley, this state, where there was a house built in which to keep the escaped colored people, and after the close of hostilities between the north and the south he returned to Cincinnati. William Campbell, the Doctor's father, was a lumber merchant of Ripley and was active in public affairs there.

Dr. Campbell pursued her preliminary education in the schools of Ripley, passing through the grades to the high school, and then spent three years in the medical department of the University of Michigan, after which she spent a year as a student in the medical college of the University of Cincinnati and gained her professional degree. She has since taken post graduate work in the University of Michigan, specializing in internal medicine. She has always remained in Cincinnati, where she has ranked with the active and prominent physicians for many years, and in addition to her private practice she holds the important position of internist on the staff of Christ Hospital of Cincinnati.

One of the major contributions of Dr. Campbell to the progress of her community was her long continued effort, finally successful, whereby visiting nurses associations and social hygiene societies have been established. These achievements have been paralleled in more recent years by the founding of the Maternal Health Association of Cincinnati and its clinics for expectant mothers, in the varied and important services of which, Dr. Campbell is still closely cooperating. For years she has been an advocate and worker for birth control, studying the question from the scientific health standpoint. For a period she was vice president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and from 1915 to 1934 she was a member of the executive committee of the Public Health Federation of Cincinnati. She is the author of medical papers and other articles published in professional journals and in magazines of country-wide circulation and her reputation is virtually nation wide in its scope.

PHRANIA CHESBROUGH

PHRANIA CHESBROUGH, widely known physician of Willoughby, was born in 1870 at Madison, Ohio, the daughter of the Rev. George and Jane Boyd Chesbrough.

During Phrania's childhood her father filled various pulpits, taking his family with him, so schooling was in a number of places. Phrania had five years of education at Willoughby and was graduated from high school.

Because of her deep interest in nursing and the medical profession, she was permitted to make her home with a married sister at St. Joseph, Mo., while taking nurse's training there. When this was completed Miss Chesbrough accepted the position of supervisor of a nurses training school connected with a hospital at Crestline, Ohio.

It was while here she definitely decided to enlarge her scope of accomplishments by taking a medical course, so resigned and returned to St. Joseph to enter a medical school there from which she was graduated in 1898. She took post-graduate work in New York, in London and in Berlin. For 11 years she practiced in St. Joseph, having offices with her brother-in-law, Dr John Bell.

To be near her mother and because her own health required a change of climate, Dr. Chesbrough came to Willoughby in 1909. She opened an office in the Cleveland Trust Block. Later she moved to Second street, where she and her sister Anna lived and had their offices in the same house. Her practice continued to grow and the arrangement was no longer adequate so a home with office connections was built at 32 Euclid Avenue, where Dr. Chesbrough still, in 1939, is ministering to both body and soul of the sick and suffering for miles in every direction.

No one is better known in Lake County for deeds of mercy than Dr. Chesbrough. To her, religion is vital and an everyday experience. She feels deeply that she is a co-laborer in the vineyard and that having committed her way unto the Lord, he will direct her path.

JOSEPHINE K. DIRION

JOSEPHINE K. DIRION, widely known oculist and surgeon, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, took her premedical college work at Western Reserve University and her M. D. at Ohio State University.

She was given the degree of Master of Science by the University of Pennsylvania.

She is not only chief of staff of the Cleveland Woman's Hospital but is also instructor in Opthalmology at Western Reserve and oculist-surgeon associated with Dr. William H. Phillips, of Cleveland.

Dr. Dirion has been an officer and board member of outstanding medical organizations, and author of scientific and other articles in leading medical journals.

JEANETTE ERSKINE

JEANETTE ERSKINE, of Steubenville, Ohio, one of the first women physicians in the state, practiced from 1894 until her death five years ago. She was born and raised in Jefferson County, a daughter of the late David Erskine. She graduated from the Cleveland University of Medicine in 1894, was a member of the state Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

MABEL E. GARDNER

Among the women who are prominent representatives of the medical profession in Ohio is numbered DR. MABEL E. GARDNER of Middletown, who is chief of the obstetrical staff of the Middletown Hospital, and who is also connected with various lines of constructive work especially for the benefit of girls of the community. Born in Preble County, Ohio, the Doctor is a daughter of William I. and Elizabeth Gardner. Her preliminary educational work was done while under the parental roof and later she matriculated at

Otterbein College, where she won her Bachelor of Arts degree. Having then determined upon her life work, she next entered the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati and in due time gained her professional degree. She is now clinical instructor in gynecology at the Medical College where she was graduated in addition to serving as chief of the obstetrical staff of Middletown Hospital and taking care of her private practice. She keeps abreast with modern professional thought and research through wide reading and study and through her membership in the Medical Women's National Association and the American Medical Association and she is also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Gardner's interest in progressive activities of Middletown has been of far-reaching effect and benefit. She is serving on the board of governors of the Civic Association and the board of health, is also on the governing board of the Girls' Club and the Girl Reserve Council. She is likewise a trustee of Otterbein College and she is well known as the author of various articles dealing with her professional work. She resides at 129 S. Main street in Middletown and has an extensive circle of warm friends in this city.

MABELLE S. GILBERT

MABELLE S. GILBERT has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine for forty-one years and since 1915 has been in Cleveland. She was born in Hastings, Michigan and is a daughter of George H. and Anna (Newton) Spaulding, both of whom were born near Albion, in Erie County, Pennsylvania.

In her early girlhood Dr. Gilbert entered the public schools of Hastings, Michigan and when eleven years of age accompanied her parents on their removal to Edinboro, Pennsylvania, where in due course of time she attended high school and later was graduated from the State Normal with the class of 1892. For three years thereafter she taught school and then entered the Huron Homeopathic College, for she had determined to make the practice of medicine her life work. She was there graduated in 1897 and opened an office in Conneaut, Ohio, where she remained for three years. She then went to Ashtabula, Ohio, where she followed her profession for twelve years and in 1915 came to Cleveland where she has been a well known member of the medical profession for almost a quarter of a century.

In the meantime Dr. Mabelle Spaulding had become the wife of Charles E. Gilbert, a native of New Brunswick, Canada, who had located in Cleveland prior to their marriage and was an engineer on the New York Central Railroad. Dr. Gilbert has reared his little daughter and also an adopted son.

In 1903 the Doctor pursued a post graduate course in the New York Medical School, after which she returned to Cleveland and resumed practice here. She has always kept abreast with the trend of professional progress through reading and study and through her connection with the American Institute

of Homeopathy, the Cuyahoga County Medical and the Ohio State Medical Societies. She is on the medical staff of the Woman's Hospital and is president of its board of trustees. She is also on the medical staff of the Huron Road Hospital and enjoys a large private practice.

In addition to her professional connections Dr. Gilbert has membership in the Zonta Club, the Woman's City Club and the Business and Professional Women's Club and has ever enjoyed the warm regard of a constantly increasing circle of friends.

FLORENCE SMITH GOODHUE

FLORENCE SMITH GOODHUE of Cardington, Morrow County, who was born November 17, 1861, is a member of a pioneer Morrow County family; her great-grandfather, Rev. Simeon Smith, of the Baptist Church, having also been a valiant soldier in the Revolution. He is buried in Morrow County.

Dr. Goodhue studied medicine in Cleveland and served Cardington and the surrounding community for more than 30 years as a capable and strenuous physician and surgeon, in the horse and buggy days, she at that time being the first and only woman physician in the county. With her husband, Mr. Walter Goodhue, she now makes her home in Sanibel, Florida, having retired from active practice of medicine.

MARY BROWN GRAHAM

MARY BROWN GRAHAM, who since 1920 has engaged in the practice of medicine, spending the greater part of this time in Zanesville, her native city, is a daughter of John F. Brown, who was one of the prominent bankers and wholesale grocers of Zanesville, where he carried on business until his death in March, 1939, the city thus losing one of its representative and honored residents. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Evans, is still living and is quite active in church and philanthropic work.

Dr. Graham, who was reared in Zanesville, obtained her early education in parochial schools here and afterward attended Ohio State University. It was her earnest wish to become a member of the medical profession and to this end she entered the Williams Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which she was graduated with the class of 1920 and received her degree. She served her interneship at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and then spent a year as resident physician at a hospital in Pittsburgh, after which she returned to Zanesville, where she has since practiced. For some time she maintained an office in the business district, but in more recent years has had her office at her residence, 1245 Blue Avenue. She is a member of the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital and is on the board of the Muskingum County Tuberculosis Hospital. She has membership in the Ohio State Med-

ical Society and while in college she became a member of the Beta Zeta Phi, a medical college fraternity and of Charity Circle.

It was on the 23rd of July, 1925, that Dr. Mary Brown became Dr. Graham through her marriage to Ernest B. Graham, a prominent attorney of Zanesville, and they now have five children—John C., Ernest B., Mary Louise, James F. and Charles E. The family are communicants of the Catholic Church and Dr. Graham is interested in all civic and charitable activities of the city.

GRACE E. HASKIN

GRACE E. HASKIN, a representative of the medical profession in Cleveland since 1934, is a native of Cheboygan County, Michigan, and a daughter of William and Vernie (Tromble) Haskin. The father was born in Canada and crossing the border into the United States, he located at the little town of Aloha, near Cheboygan, where he engaged in merchandising, there remaining until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife, who was born in the state of New York, has also passed away.

While spending her girlhood under the parental roof, Dr. Haskin attended the public schools of her native town and subsequently entered Lake Erie College at Painesville, Ohio. Having determined to take up the practice of medicine as a life work, she next enrolled as a student in Western Reserve University, where she was graduated in 1931. She then put her theoretical knowledge to the practical test at Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, gaining that broad experience which can never be acquired as surely and rapidly in any other way as in hospital practice. She then opened an office in Cleveland, being now located at 10515 Carnegie Avenue and she specializes in internal medicine. As she has given proof of her ability, her practice has steadily increased, and holding to the highest ethical standards of the profession she not only enjoys the high respect of the general public but also of her professional colleagues and contemporaries. She keeps fully informed concerning modern thought and methods through her membership in the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, the Cuyahoga County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

MARY K. ISHAM

MARY K. ISHAM was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of Asa B. and Mary Keyt Isham. She took her A.B. at Wellesley College, her M.A. at the University of Cincinnati. Was accorded a fellowship by the University of Chicago and also—in psychology and physiology—by Bryn Mawr. Her M.D. was conferred in 1903 by the Medical College of Cincinnati.

For several years Dr. Isham was neurologist at Cornell Dispensary and later she served on the staff of the Columbia State Hospital. Dr. Isham

has been active in leading medical organizations and is the author of important articles published in medical journals of this country and of Europe.

LUCILLE KEMP

An able representative of the medical profession in Ohio and widely known particularly in the field of obstetrics, in which she specializes, was born in Kenton, Ohio, a daughter of Dr. G. W. Kemp, who was one of the very well known physicians of his day. After serving as a surgeon in the Civil War, he returned to Kenton, where his remaining days were passed in active professional service. He married Ervilla Snow, who was born in Hardin County, Ohio, and was one of the pioneer school teachers of her section of the state.

Their daughter, DR. LUCILLE KEMP, attended the public schools of Kenton and in young womanhood began reading medicine in her father's office. Later she enrolled as a student in the Fort Wayne College of Medicine and after her graduation there began practice in Cincinnati. Subsequently she pursued a post graduate course in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and a little later she came to Bucyrus, where her long professional service has continued to the present time and has brought to her success and an enviable position in medical circles. While she engages in general practice, she has given more than ordinary attention to obstetrical work and can boast of having brought one patient's first and tenth child into the world. Her patronage has steadily increased with the passing years and has long been one of gratifying proportions, her success being due to the fact that at all times she keeps in touch with modern methods, resulting from scientific research. She belongs to the Crawford County Medical Society of which for two years she served as secretary, and she is also a member of the Ohio State and American Medical Associations.

Dr. Kemp is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She has always been particularly fond of music and in years gone by was very proficient in piano playing, while her love of the art enables her to get her greatest enjoyment from well interpreted musical compositions.

NELIA B. KENNEDY

NELIA B. KENNEDY, physician, prominent civic and club leader, was one of the three women that, to date, have practiced in Findlay, O., where she served the community for 20 years.

Nelia Kennedy was graduated from Toledo Medical College in 1896. She became state and later national councilor of the Daughters of America and was also prominent in work of American Legion Auxiliary.

A native of Warsaw, Ind., Dr. Kennedy was born June 20, 1862, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grose. She received her early education

in Warsaw before the family moved to Findlay. Prior to her marriage to L. E. Kennedy in 1884, she taught school. After her marriage, however, she took up the practice of medicine. She obtained her pre-medical training at Findlay College.

INEZ LAPSLEY

Inez Lapsley, gynecologist on the staff of Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, is among the medical women who have achieved a special position in their profession. She was educated at Laura Memorial Medical College, is an active member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. She is also affiliated with the Ohio Medical Association and with the American Medical Association.

Dr. Lapsley was born in McAfee, Ky., in 1874. Her father was a physician, Dr. John B. Lapsley, and her mother, Eugenia Armstrong, was the daughter of a physician, Dr. William Armostrong, of Kentucky. A brother, Dr. J. P. Lapsley, was also a physician and practiced in McAfee, where his father was a leading citizen.

Dr. Inez Lapsley has practiced in Cincinnati since 1902. She served her interneship in the former Presbyterian Hospital from 1901 to 1902 and has been on the staff of Christ Hospital since 1929.

GEORGIA MERRIMAN

GEORGIA MERRIMAN was the first woman physician to practice in Bucyrus. She was also the initiator of the movement for the Bucyrus Public Library.

At a meeting of Bucyrus women in November of 1894 she made a motion that the Bucyrus Memorial Library should be organized. Two months later, Jan. 2nd, 1895, this same group of women organized themselves as trustees and elected Dr. Merriman president. The first library was housed in a store room in the business district and later the present brick structure was built. Daughter of Dr. Willis Merriman, president of the Fort Wayne division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Georgia Merriman obtained her medical education in an eastern university that did not look kindly upon women in medicine, and she began her practice in Bucyrus in 1879. She is credited with inventing a health food, one of the first. Her father who came to Bucyrus in 1827 from New York, where he was born in 1801, practiced medicine, later engaged in the mercantile business, and then became first president of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company which in 1855 consolidated with the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. He died in 1873. Mrs. Willis Merriman was Martha Lois Cook of Mansfield. Dr. Georgia Merriman after practicing here more than a dozen years went to Columbus where she continued her professional and civic services.

DR. GEORGIA MERRIMAN

VERA VIOLA NORTON

VERA VIOLA NORTON is Associate Medical Director of the Hamilton County Tuberculosis Sanatorium where her excellent service has helped to enhance the fine reputation of this important institution.

She was born at Waverly, Iowa, educated at Northwestern University and at the medical school of this college. Dr. Norton is actively identified with the medical progress of her adopted city.

LUCY ORINTHA OXLEY

LUCY ORINTHA OXLEY, director of Student Health in Wilberforce University at Xenia, is the only Negro woman to graduate from the University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine.

Daughter of the Reverend Edmund Harrison Oxley, pastor at St. Andrew's Episcopal church in Cincinnati since 1912, Dr. Oxley was inspired to become a physician by three uncles, all physicians, and one an F. R. C. S., and a graduate of Edinburgh.

Believer in setting precedents, she was the only woman in a class of ninety-three men at the College of Medicine, sixty-seven of whom were graduated with her. Her medical career was financed by the Schmidlapp Fund for Girls.

Born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1912, Dr. Oxley came to Cincinnati when she was three months old. She was educated in the Cincinnati public schools and was valedictorian of her class at Dyer high school.

She entered the University of Cincinnati in 1929 taking the combined six year Liberal Arts and Medical course. She was graduated with a B. S. degree in 1934, and received her M. B. in 1935 and her M. D. in 1936, after an interneship at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C. She took her National Medical Board examinations at Johns Hopkins, Duke University, University of Illinois and University of Chicago.

For a year she was director of Student Health in Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. Her position at Wilberforce was created for her in 1937 by the administration. She maintains her private practice in Cincinnati on week-ends.

Dr. Oxley is intensely interested in surgery and she is working to perfect herself in this field. She has carried on work in the white wards and clinics of the Cincinnati General Hospital and engaged in special research in gastroenterology among Negro children both in Cincinnati and Chicago.

Of the three Negro Colleges that are members of the National Student Health Association, two of them, Bennett College and Wilberforce University, owe their affiliation to Dr. Oxley's initiative.

A brilliant student, Dr. Oxley, although a young woman, is a striking example of women of her race who have forged ahead and achieved recognition.

Her father Edmund Harrison Oxley, was born in Trinidad, British West Indies, in 1881. He was educated in Queen's Royal College, England, and received his S. T. B. at Harvard University in 1909. He was ordained a priest in 1907 and held charges in Maryland, Washington, D. C., and Pennsylvania before coming to Cincinnati. Her mother, the late Esther Turner Oxley, was a graduate of Teachers' College, Howard University, and was an educator in Virginia, West Chester, Pa., and Atlantic City. Dr. Oxley has a sister, Elizabeth, student at the University of Cincinnati, and brother, Edmund, a junior law student at the Y. M. C. A.

HELENA T. RATTERMAN

To HELENA T. RATTERMAN, assistant professor of obstretics of the Cincinnati College of Medicine, is due in large measure the development of what is now the Out Patient Obstetrical Department of the Cincinnati General Hospital.

Prenatal care, now recognized as an important factor in the practice of obstetrics, had its organized beginning in Cincinnati with the Maternity Society under Dr. Robert Hart.

In 1917 Dr. Ratterman took over the direction of Maternity Society, with which she was closely associated ten years. During this period she not only continued the prenatal clinic started by Dr. Hart but fostered its growth into the present General Hospital Out Patient Obstetrical Department.

In addition Dr. Ratterman cooperated in the establishment by the Maternity Society of several other prenatal clinics, located in the basin of the city, which are now of important services in the care of expectant mothers.

Helena Ratterman was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of Bernard and Sophie Eckert Ratterman. She received her A.B. and her M.A. from the University of Cincinnati and her M.D. from the College of Medicine of that University.

In addition to the duties of her professorship and of a large private practice, Dr. Ratterman has found time for important civic and welfare service. She was first vice president of the Medical Women's Association—a president of the Cincinnati Medical Women's Association—is a board member of the American Association of University Women and one of the leaders of the Woman's City Club.

The active interest and energy of Dr. Ratterman has extended to athletics and she has won a number of important tennis championships.

CARRIE A. RICHESON

Since the completion of her medical studies in Lebanon College, CARRIE A. RICHESON has engaged in the practice of her profession in Bellefontaine and from the first has had recognition as one of the able physicians of the city, who, thorough and conscientious in her work, has rendered a valuable

service to those who have sought her assistance and who at all times has enjoyed the confidence and respect of her professional colleagues and contemporaries in Logan County.

The Doctor is a daughter of John T. and Sarah U. (Llewellen) Richeson. The Taylor family was of Quaker stock and belonged to the branch of the family that came from the Brandywine. Her Grandfather and Grandmother Llewellen were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively and the former was a noted hunter and trader of the early days. It was his daughter Cedora, a sister of Mrs. Sarah Richeson, who was one of the founders of Central Normal College at Danville, Ohio, where she held a professorship for twenty-four years. John T. Richeson, daughter of Dr. Richeson, was a brick manufacturer, who died in 1895, while his wife survived until 1926. They were the parents of seven children: Carrie A.; Josie, the wife of Earl Carr and a resident of Lima, Ohio; Olive and Oliver, twins, who died at the age of six months; Martha, the wife of Earl Couch; Mary, deceased; and John Lloyd, who is in the office of the Big Four Railroad in Indianapolis, Indiana.

After attending the grade schools and graduating from the high school of Bellefontaine, Dr. Richeson did normal school work at Danville, Indiana, pursuing both scientific and classical courses at the Central Normal College. She then enrolled as a medical student in Lebanon College, from which she was graduated in due time. She then opened an office in Bellefontaine, where she has since practiced and she has taken post-graduate work in the Poly-Clinic Hospital at Chicago, Illinois. From the beginning she gave her attention largely to women and children, not as a specialist but as a general practioner. Her place in the profession was acknowledged by the male members of the calling from the start and when occasion demanded she helped her professional brethren in operations, for at that day there were not many nurses available. She now has a nephew who is an interne in the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland. Dr. Richeson belongs to the Logan County, Ohio State and American Medical Associations, and is always well informed on those subjects which indicate the progressive trend in medical and surgical practice.

The Doctor worked a great deal for suffrage in the period before the women were enfranchised and she has also served as secretary of the League of Women Voters. She attends the Methodist Church. She enjoys painting in water colors, making hooked rugs, crocheting and doing other fancy work and to these largely devotes the hours not demanded in her professional work, which has been her first consideration since she opened an office in Bellefontaine.

JOSEPHINE RILEY

For more than thirty-eight years JOSEPHINE RILEY has engaged in the practice of medicine in Chillicothe, opening an office here in 1901. Through

all the intervening period she has not only held to the highest ethical standards of the profession, but actuated by a real interest in the science of medicine and prompted by a broad humanitarian spirit, she has rendered a real service to the city and has ever enjoyed the highest regard of her professional colleagues and contemporaries.

Born in Chillicothe, December 30, 1862, she is a daughter of Adam and Caroline (Feick) Greisheimer. She attended the public schools of her native city until graduated from high school and in 1879 was a student in Poe's Normal School, preparing for the teaching service, upon which she entered as primary teacher in the Adelphia public schools in Ross County, Ohio. She continued to engage in teaching until her marriage to Dr. Clinton C. Riley of Massieville, Ohio, on the 20th of October, 1887, resigning just prior to this time from the position of teacher in the German department of the city schools of Chillicothe.

Dr. Riley had previously read medicine for a year under Dr. J. M. Stanley and for one year under her husband, Dr. C. C. Riley, but her newly assumed duties as a home maker prevented her from then entering medical college. Following the death of her husband in May, 1893, she devoted three and a half years to teaching and then decided to attend the National University of Medicine in Washington, D. C. Placing her son in the kindergarten school in Washington, she completed a four years' course of medicine, graduating in 1901 as the honor student of her class, having earned and received the faculty gold medal in medicine and surgery. It was soon after this that the National University and the Columbian University united as the George Washington University of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Riley returned to Chillicothe and after passing the Ohio State medical examination, she opened an office in the Foulke Block. At the death of her mother she removed her office to her home at 135 East Main Street, where she is still located. It was not long before she was well established, succeeding from the start because she loved her work, especially the work for the little innocent children who could not tell what hurt or ailed them. She continued in general practice until the World War and at the earnest solicitation of Major DeWitt, chief surgeon of Camp Sherman, and Major Dana Robinson, United States health officer of Camp Sherman and Ross County, she became assistant to the latter with the title of acting assistant surgeon of the public health service. The work was very strenuous but she continued to serve in that position for nine months or until a male physician was appointed to take her place.

Dr. Riley then resumed her private practice in which she continued until 1932, when she suffered a severe illness. However she has never retired but continues to practice to some extent and has never been sorry that she entered the field of medicine and demonstrated the ability of women to enter this field of professional work. The son for whom she labored passed

away on December 21, 1937. She has always done her share of charity work in Chillicothe, as well as in the City Hospital and has never refused to make a call when it was humanly possible to do so. Because of her kindly ministrations, as well as her professional skill, her friends in this section of the state are legion.

CLARA ROBERTSON

CLARA ROBERTSON, aged 84 years, of West Elkton, oldest practicing physician in Preble County was especially invited in 1938 to make a trip to Radio City, New York, for a unique broadcast. Experiences of her long and useful career in which radio officials were keenly interested included the delivery of more than 600 babies.

Dr. Robertson resides in a house at West Elkton which was built 98 years ago. She was born on a farm near Brookville, Indiana, the daughter of Samuel and Martha Sparks, pioneer Quakers, was educated in the high school and college of Brookville and was married in 1876 to Dr. Wm. C. Robertson. Her husband died of a heart attack in 1884 and Clara Robertson entered the Cincinnati Medical College. She was graduated in 1887. She soon began her practice which has continued for 43 years.

FLORENCE HOYT ROBINSON

FLORENCE HOYT ROBINSON, wife of Dr. Will B. Robinson, of Mt. Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, February 16, 1873, a daughter of Dr. William and Sarah Keeler Hoyt.

She is a graduate in medicine of the University of Cincinnati, where her husband also graduated. They were married shortly after graduation and spent a year abroad, studying in Vienna. Mrs. Robinson comes from a family of physicians, her father, who is now deceased, and a brother having practiced medicine in Hillsboro, Ohio, for a total period of more than seventy-five years.

A number of her uncles and cousins are physicians and her son, Dr. Gerard B. Robinson, is associated with his father as head of the Dr. Nathan Tucket Laboratory in Mount Gilead.

Mrs. Robinson is a devoted member of Trinity Methodist Church in Mount Gilead; was one of the organizing members of Mount Gilead Chapter D. A. R.; is a member of Sorosis and is much interested in all civic and club activities. She is the mother of three daughters and two sons.

MARGARET HACKEDORN ROCKHILL

The family background of MARGARET HACKEDORN ROCKHILL, owner and publisher of the Medical Woman's Journal, is Scotch, English and Dutch. This ancestry produced strong, sturdy physical and mental characteristics combined with creative ability, love of the best in music, art

and literature, together with those intensely feminine attributes which are exemplified in devotion to home and friends, but which, at the same time, can take in the whole human family.

Margaret Hackedorn Rockhill was born in Ohio, the oldest child of her father's second marriage. Her mother's early death made it necessary for her to accept the responsibility of a younger brother and sister, both of whom, however, died in early adulthood.

She received a high school education, graduating with high honors at the age of sixteen years, and was ready to enter Vassar College when she had to relinquish this ambition to take more personal care of her invalid sister whom she was not willing to turn over to the care of servants. So she studied under a highly endowed private tutor who took her through a rigorous college regime, including Latin and Greek.

During this period she assisted her uncle who was publishing a newspaper in Toledo, Ohio. There she acquired a practical knowledge of publishing which enabled her a few years later to lay the foundation for what subsequently became the Medical Woman's Journal. In Toledo she came in contact with Dr. Elmina Roys Gavitt, one of the pioneer medical women of Boston and Ohio, who wished to issue a small periodical to be distributed to women physicians as a means of communication and to further their professional progress.

At the time women physicians constituted but a handful of women who had entered the medical profession under difficulties of a nature unknown at the present time. Although at that time Margaret was barely out of girlhood, with the audacity of youth, she suggested that a publication similar to those conducted by medical men could be followed by one in the interests of medical women.

Thus was born the MEDICAL WOMAN'S JOURNAL with Dr. Gavitt as the first editor and Miss Hackedorn responsible for the production and publishing. It was the first scientific monthly Journal published to forward the interests exclusively of women physicians. At the death of Dr. Gavitt two years later, she requested Miss Hackedorn to carry on the periodical. Feeling a deep responsibility for the life of this publication which had meant so much to Dr. Gavitt and to medical women, Margaret Hackedorn secured as editor Dr. Eliza H. Root of Chicago, Dean of Northwestern University, who continued with the JOURNAL until her death in June, 1926.

In 1906 Miss Hackedorn married Dr. Charles Sumner Rockhill, a distinguished physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, a specialist in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. and Mrs. Rockhill soon became identified with the cultural and social life of Cincinnati and with various clubs and organizations including the Cincinnati Country Club, the University Club and other civic and professional groups. Dr. Rockhill subsequently established his own sanatorium. After the World War he was called upon by the Gov-

ernment to assist in the care of the many tubercular soldiers. Arrangements were made to place many of the veterans in the Rockhill Sanatorium. Dr. Rockhill who was recognized as a national authority in tuberculosis died in March, 1925.

Although Mrs. Rockhill was actively associated with her husband in his work at the Sanatorium she continued to devote unstinted time and energy to the Medical Woman's Journal in which she always had Dr. Rockhill's sympathetic co-operation.

Other matters of civic and educational importance challenged her active interest, both in the city and the state. She originated and carried on the publicity of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs for more than three years. She organized the first press bureau for club women and her articles were syndicated in forty newspapers throughout Ohio. Because of this unique service Mrs. Rockhill was made a member of the press committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, being assigned to the press work of six states. Mrs. Rockhill is now an honorary member of the American Medical Woman's Association, a director of the board of the Better Housing League of Cincinnati, a member of the Cincinnati Woman's Club, the Women's Art Club, charter member of The Town Club, charter member of the English Speaking Union and is identified with other civic and professional organizations. She is also a member of the National Arts Club and the Pen and Brush Club of New York City.

As editor and publisher of the Medical Woman's Journal, she soon recognized the necessity of an organization of medical women, not only for their mutual protection but as a means of adding to their formal medical education by taking part in meetings, writing scientific papers, in short, doing professionally what medical men had been doing for many years, that their work might be better known along strictly ethical lines.

The idea, when first presented by Mrs. Rockhill, was less than popular. After a period of several years, however, and following a sequence of events, which proved the value of her judgment, the Medical Women's Association was formed in 1915.

Mrs. Rockhill was asked to assist in the formation of the organization, drafting the constitution and by-laws and was the secretary of the Association for more than two years. Because of problems following the World War, in 1919 the National Young Women's Christian Association invited women throughout the world to take part in a congress to be held in the United States. Medical women from nineteen countries arrived to participate in this Congress. Mrs. Rockhill recognized that this was the psychological moment to press for an international organization of medical women. She presented her views to some of the foreign and American women physicians who enthusiastically welcomed this opportunity to effect an International Association. Mrs. Rockhill, as the representative of the MEDICAL WOMAN'S

JOURNAL on this occasion, wrote the tentative constitution and by-laws which, after a few changes, subsequently became the rules of order. Thus the International Association of Medical Women was formed in 1919, the FIRST international organization of women physicians.

Mrs. Rockhill is not herself a physician. Her success emphasizes the opinion, now general, that the point of view of the publisher and editor, divorced from the professional standpoint, is on the whole more conducive to editorial efficiency and permanence.

Margaret Rockhill has carried on the MEDICAL WOMAN'S JOURNAL throughout its existence without missing a single issue. It reaches all women physicians and is said to be the first and only scientific monthly record of the work of medical women throughout the world. It constitutes outstanding evidence of the progress of women in medicine. The files of this JOURNAL form a permanent record of such progress. In it is written their history from the time of the Blackwell sisters; the history—step by step—of their successful efforts to prove that there is no sex in medicine and that women have a distinct place to fill; that they can acceptably and honorably fill positions in universities, colleges and hospitals; that they have the ability, character and temperament to become successful physicians and to carry on the high traditions of that profession.

It is difficult to realize that in but little more than half a century in the face of most determined opposition and bitter prejudice, they have reached a point where such opposition is but dimly remembered and they are without question accepted as colleagues.

Some time the annals of women in medicine may record the faithful work of one woman—not a physician—who loved and held high the banner of that science of healing long ago disclosed to mortals by Aesculapius.

ELIZABETH SHRIEVES

After ELIZABETH SHRIEVES, of Wilmington, the daughter of the late William Randolph Shrieves, had taught school for two years and been a substitute teacher eight years, she decided to study medicine. More than one mother, probably many, in Wilmington, may be very glad she did. She has been a general practitioner since 1900 and is also an assistant surgeon—but Dr. Shrieves specializes in anaesthesia, especially in a development of "twilight sleep" which she has found highly successful.

When the first public library association was organized at Wilmington, in 1899, Dr. Shrieves became a member and has served continuously ever since. She was for eight years a member of the Board of Education, president for five years of the League of Women Voters, charter member of the Six and Twenty Literary Club, active in other cultural and educational organizations. When something of public benefit is to be pushed through in Wilmington, approval and support of Dr. Shrieves is usually one of the first things sought.

CONSUELO CLARK STEWART

CONSUELO CLARK STEWART, former Cincinnati physician, was the daughter of Peter H. Clark, principal of the then Gaines High School.

Consuelo studied medicine in Boston, Mass., one of the first women of her race to do so. She returned to Cincinnati opened an office and developed an extensive practice. She continued in her chosen profession until her marriage and removal to Youngstown, Ohio. There she devoted her effort and energy to civic and welfare service in which she was active to the time of her death.

ESTHER BOGEN TIETZ

ESTHER BOGEN TIETZ (Mrs. Julius B. Tietz), staff physician of the Longview State Mental Hospital, and lecturer on physiology of the nervous system at the Longview School for Nurses, has established, through natural ability and aptitude, thorough training and patient research, an enviable reputation in her chosen profession.

She was born at Woodbine, N. J., the daughter of Boris D. and Elizabeth Bogen, took her M.D. at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, her M.S. and Ph.D. at the University of Cincinnati and became research assistant at U. C. in 1934. Dr. Tietz is the author of numerous published monographs and medical papers and her articles are featured in leading professional journals.

MAE EMERY WHITE

MAE EMERY WHITE, a physician of Canton, who began practice in 1899, was born in Leipsic, Putnam County, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph and Maria Louisa Emery. The father, a native of Ohio, engaged in the practice of dentistry at Leipsic for a number of years and there died at the age of fifty. He married Maria Louisa Lowery, a daughter of Robert and Olive (McConnell) Lowery, the former a merchant of Leipsic. There Mrs. Emery was reared, attending the common schools of her native county and later she was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. For a time in early womanhood she was a teacher in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years she was married and during the remainder of her life followed her profession, being one of the early women physicians of the state. She died at the age of fifty years. She was the mother of two daughters, Myrtle, a resident of Canton, and Mae E.

The latter attended the public schools of Putnam County and then desirous of taking up the profession in which her mother had won so enviable a position, she directed her further studies toward that end. She was graduated from the physical department of Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, with the class of 1896 and then enrolled as a student in the Eclectic Medical College

of Cincinnati, where she won her M.D. degree as a member of the class of 1899. Since that time she has practiced in association with her husband save for the period which she has devoted to rearing her children. She has taken post graduate work in Chicago and New York City and attended the International College of Anaesthetics, and in that line of professional work has specialized for the past ten years.

In 1899 Mae Emery became the wife of Dr. W. A. White, who was born in Weston, West Virginia, a son of Marcellus and Flora (Gibson) White. The family was established in America by his great-great-grandfather, who fought in the Revolutionary War and the Whites are of Irish lineage. Dr. W. A. and Dr. Mae E. White have two children, Margaret and W. A., Jr. The former was graduated from Antioch College and taught for a time in Mrs. Day's private school. She married Adna H. Karns, who was a student at Yale of dramatics and production. The son, W. A. White, Jr., is now a medical student at Harvard and is thus following in the footsteps of his ancestors, for many of the family have become representatives of the medical profession. The grandfather of Dr. Mae White was a physician as were two of her uncles who drove to Ohio from New Hampshire, one of them becoming the first doctor in Carroll County, while the other later established himself in the practice of medicine in Illinois. The Lowery family was founded in Newburyport, New Hampshire by two brothers, John and Anthony, who came from England. Dr. White has visited the cemetery at Newburyport and found there a marker bearing the dates 1598 and 1682, showing that at an early period in the colonization of the new world they had crossed the Atlantic to establish their homes in America and that her ancestors were among those who fought in the war for independence is shown in the fact that Dr. White is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She also belongs to the Canton Woman's Club, the Quota Club of Canton, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Presbyterian Church. She is also a member of the council of Girl Scouts, while along strictly professional lines she has connection with the local medical society, the County Medical Society and the Ohio State Medical Society and is also a Fellow of the American Medical Association, and thus she keeps in close touch with the progress that is being continuously made in medical practice and procedure.

MIRIAM PIERCE WILLIAMSON

MIRIAM PIERCE WILLIAMSON, one of the first practicing physicians in Ohio, was born in Wilmington, in 1822, the daughter of Richard Pierce, ardent abolitionist, one of the editors of the Advocate of Peace and Mary Fallis Pierce, both early Quaker settlers in Ohio—coming to Wilmington in 1813.

At 18 years of age Miriam Pierce married Dr. Francis Williamson, of Virginia birth, a brilliant graduate of Rush Medical College at Philadelphia.

The young couple made their home first in Wilmington and later in Waynesville. They had six children, and family cares pressed hard, for the young husband, "while kindly and sympathetic, felt that the material side of life was secondary."

Miriam possessed a strong character and a remarkable capacity for physical and mental exertion. She set to work to study medicine from the books in her husband's library, and under his direction. Possessing a natural magnetism of personality with an aptitude for healing, she began to practice medicine in her own right—a possible career when licenses were unknown. At the outset of her professional work, a "female physician" was considered a novelty, an irregularity, an innovation, and the people of the rural community looked on such a one with a degree of suspicion, but the fact soon became apparent that there was some power in this modest, upright, energetic and resolute little woman.

She made a success of her chosen profession. She also made a living for her husband and family, and became a popular and honored figure in her community. At the time of her death, in 1890, we may judge of the success of her venture in practical terms from the following item in the local Waynesville press:

"After having been absent on professional duty most of the late spring and summer, Dr. Mrs. Miriam Williamson was summoned here a few weeks ago on account of sickness in her own family. Then, her ministrations being no longer necessary, she came, one day of last week, to her home in this place, for a little rest and preparation before leaving on the following Monday for Richmond, where sick ones anxiously awaited her coming. Last Saturday forenoon she was out in town attending to affairs of her household, and in the afternoon she was at home, entertaining friends and sewing, and apparently in her usual health. But at 4 o'clock she was taken suddenly and violently ill, and, in spite of prompt and skillful medical attention, before six o'clock 'the silver cord was loosed, the golden bowl was broken', and her spirit, freed from its tenement of clay, had soared away to the realms of beatific rest."

PAULINE ZINNINGER

DR. PAULINE ZINNINGER has engaged in medical practice in Canton since 1926 and has spent practically her entire life here. She is a daughter of George F. and Kittie M. (Maser) Zinninger, both natives of Ohio and the former still a practicing physician of Canton. Dr. Pauline Zinninger is the eldest of four children, the others being Max M., who is a physician of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Fritz Brechbuhler, living in Canton, Ohio; and Katherine, the wife of P. W. Endriss of Mansfield, Ohio, who is with the Westinghouse Corporation there.

Dr. Pauline Zinninger attended the public schools of her native city and was graduated from the Central high school of Canton as a member of the class of 1912. In the same year she matriculated at Oberlin College, where she completed her studies in 1917, having majored in French and music. Desirous of taking up the practice of medicine, in 1919 she enrolled as a student in the Johns Hopkins Medical School at Baltimore, Maryland, where she won her professional degree at her graduation in 1923. She spent two years thereafter as an interne in San Francisco, California, and in 1925 returned home to Canton.

The following year she began practice here and has since continued her professional work in Canton, specializing in diseases of children. She has made a close study of this branch of medicine and is constantly broadening her knowledge and promoting her skill through her membership connections with the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Dr. Zinninger belongs to the Lutheran Church of Canton. She also has membership in the Quota Club and she finds her recreation and diversion in travel.

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